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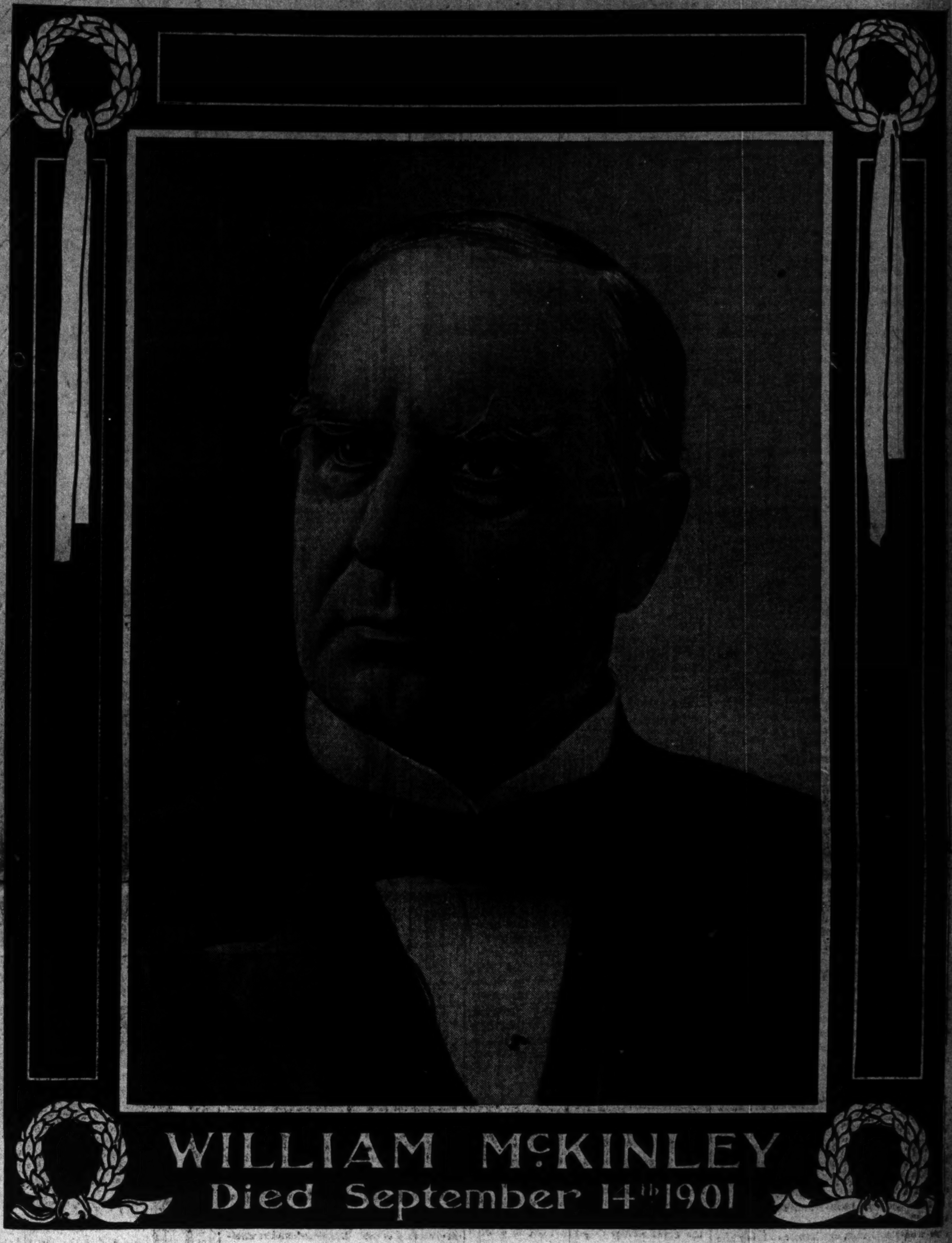
M'KINLEY DEAD; ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM McKINLEY
Died September 14th 1901

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY DEAD.

Patient Lingers for Hours, but Is Unable to Respond to Heroic Efforts of the Attending Physicians, Expiring at 2:15 This Morning.

BIDS GOOD-BY TO WIFE WHEN END IS NEAR.

Hope Is Abandoned as All Efforts to Revive Heart Action Fail and Friends Watch for the Final Spark of Life to Depart.

LAST WORDS ARE "GOD'S WILL, NOT OURS, BE DONE."

Chief Executive Closes His Eventful Career at the Milburn Home in Buffalo, While the Entire World Mourns the Fate of the Victim of an Assassin.

ROOSEVELT HURRYING FROM MOUNTAINS TO TAKE OATH.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Milburn Residence, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 4 a. m.—William McKinley is dead, and Theodore Roosevelt is President of the United States.

After every resource was exhausted for over twenty-four hours, after the sinking spell early on Friday morning, death came to the twenty-fifth President of the United States at 2:15 o'clock this morning.

For many hours the President's hold on life was so slight that the work of the surgeons was confined to watching the flickering spark without attempting to fan it into life artificially.

Hope Abandoned at Midnight.

Practically all medicines and oxygen treatments were abandoned a considerable time before midnight. All hope was abandoned then, and the only thing left to do was to wait for the worn out machinery to run down.

Mrs. McKinley had been with the President twice during the early part of the evening.

Just before the President lo[illegible]ness Mrs. McKinley knelt at his [illegible]. He knew her and said: "Good-by, all, good-by. It is God's way; not our will, but thine be done."

Type of the Best American.

And so ended the life of a man who was an example of the best type of American citizenship. The simplicity of his character was marked, a quality peculiar to all really great men. He was unselfish and genuinely patriotic, always devoted to the service of his country in whatever position his fellow-citizens placed him. His character was remarkable for tenderness of thought, nobility of action, purity of mind, and elevation of sentiment. He was a man fitted to take rank with any of his predecessors in office, in history, and in public estimation.

Consciousness Lost at 10 O'Clock.

The life of President McKinley, which had been sustained with powerful drafts of oxygen, seemed to fade away soon after 10 o'clock, and consciousness was lost permanently.

Around what was supposed to be the actual deathbed, besides the surgeons in the case, were Abner McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley, and Mrs. Duncan, the brother and sisters of the President. They were hurriedly called to witness the passing of a brother and a President. Yet an hour seemed to be delayed from one brief moment to another.

Members of Family Are Gathered.

Down-stairs and in the hall were the other members of the family, Mrs. Abner McKinley, a sister-in-law; Miss Mary Barber, the President's favorite niece; Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, a cousin; Lieutenant James McKinley, a nephew; John Barber, a nephew; Mrs. Baer, a niece; with Mr. Baer, and Secretaries Root, Wilson, and Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox. The latter, with Secretary Long, had arrived only a few minutes before midnight, and Secretary Long left about 10 o'clock, so that he was not present when the end came.

Officials Among the Watchers.

Next in official importance among the watchers were Senator Hanna, Controller Dawes, Senator Fairbanks, Governor Yates of Illinois, J. H. Milburn, President of the exposition, in whose house the President died; Colonel Myron T. Herrick, with his wife; and half a score of others who came and went. Included among these were Colonel W. C. Brown, Abner McKinley's law partner; Russell B. Harrison, son of a former President; Webb C. Hayes, son of a former President; and many others whose figures could scarcely be distinguished in the gloom.

Dying for Almost Twenty-four Hours.

The President's turn for the worse came at 2 o'clock on Firday morning, and it was almost exactly twenty-four hours later before the last flicker of life had died away. It was the heart which failed early in the morning following upon the partial collapse on Thursday night, and all through the terrible day into the night the heart of the good President beat with irregular throbs which told of the inevitable end.

Wife Warned of Coming End.

Mrs. McKinley was warned that it was only a question of minutes before the end came, but as these minutes drifted into hours her strength failed completely and she was forced to retire, under the commands of the physicians, who alone could tell whether life was extinct or not.

Few Present at Final Scene.

The result was that when the end really came, at 2:15 o'clock in the gray, foggy morning, those present in the death chamber were only Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Duncan, Abner McKinley, James McKinley, John Barber, and Dr. Rixey. The other physicians had left the room when it was decided that human skill could not save the President.

Sad News Given to Public.

Secretary Cortelyou came out of the Milburn house about 2:20 a. m., and in a voice that trembled with emotion announced:

"The President died at 2:15."

He then gave the names of the family and friends present at the bedside when the end came and returned to the house.

Immediately thereafter the party that had been assembled in the house during the night broke up, coming down the walk singly and in pairs.

Men Weep as They Leave House.

Everybody was deeply affected. Several of the men were sobbing aloud as they passed on their way to their carriages.

Burial Will Be at Canton, O.

There will be a Cabinet meeting today to arrange details of the funeral trip. Secretary Wilson says that the party will go first to Washington, where the body will lie in state in the Capitol, but interment will be in Canton, O.

The details of the President's funeral will be in charge of the Secretary of State. Through him notices and invitations to distinguished foreign representatives will be extended.

Congress May Attend Funeral.

The wishes of the members of the President's family will be observed and the character of the services will depend entirely on them. Congress will attend in a body, if the services are held at the national capital, but if they are performed at Canton this arrangement may be changed.

The House is not organized, and the oath has not been administered to the members-elect, but they will be in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, who holds over in office. The Senate, being a continuous body, will be present officially, with President Pro Tem Frye at its head, and the Sergeant-at-Arms in charge of the details.

Secretary Root and Secretary Long will detail suitable bodies of military and naval forces to be present at the funeral.

Autopsy to Be Held on Body.

It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who were in attendance.

The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that to the interest of science, as well as in the interest of the government and the world, it was desirable that the exact cause of death be determined.

Death Caused by Heart Trouble.

The President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, but its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether.

The President's death was due to heart exhaustion, but some of the physicians do not believe there was organic heart trouble. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

Hour of Death Saves Slayer.

A noticeable theme of comment was occasioned by the hour at which the death occurred. It partook somewhat of the providential that the event should have come in the dead of night instead of the early evening, when the thousands who gathered on the streets of the city were in no tender mood. Had the death come earlier it is possible that the authorities would have had to cope with more or less violence.

Result Certain for Many Hours.

From 2:30 o'clock in the morning there was no time when the result was greatly in doubt. The vigil was long and distressing for friends, officials, police, soldiers, correspondents, telegraphers, and all, but down to the humblest messenger boy there were constant and real prayers for the life of the beloved President.

Ever since the shooting, one week ago, the vicinity of Ferry street and Delaware avenue has been carefully patrolled so that the President might have all possible quiet.

In front and beside the house soldiers of the Fourteenth Infantry paced their regular beats, while police and officers of the secret service patrolled the neighborhood to guard it from the idle and the noisy.

Family Summoned to Deathbed.

It was at 2:30 o'clock on Friday morning that the first frantic messages were sent to the absent physicians, while a few minutes later the series of awful summonses was sent out for the old friends, relatives, officials, associates, and, more than all, for the young soldier who seemed about to be called to vast responsibility.

Mr. Roosevelt was harder to get at than any one else who was summoned. He went away from Buffalo two days ago, confident that the President would live. Being entirely free from anxiety, as well as from personal longing, Colonel Roosevelt had gone to the Adirondacks, out of the reach of the telegraph.

Senator Hanna, ex-Secretary of State Day, Senator Fairbanks, and several members of the immediate family came from Cleveland on a special train at seventy miles an hour, but the Vice President, whose heir apparency was so clear to all, could not be brought to the scene.

Roosevelt Heard From at Night.

It was only during the dark hours that word finally was received from Mr. Roosevelt, and it became necessary to notify him to be prepared to take the oath of office while on the road, that the great office of President might not be vacant even for an hour.

The custom is for any officer properly qualified to administer the oath, which is then administered again in Washington, with more ceremony, by the Chief Justice.

Breathing Freely at Midnight.

Apparently the President seemed to wait for all his own and his official family. The alarm was sent out at 2:30 o'clock in the morning, but at the following midnight the President was still breathing; life was a mere flutter of the heart, a feeble breath, more of the oxygen tank than of the lungs, but it was life none the less.

When Secretary Long and Dr. Janeway, the New York expert, arrived they were greeted with the unexpected tidings that the minutes had lengthened into the hours, and yet the light of a great man's life, though flickering, had failed to disappear entirely.

End Near All the Long Day.

At no time from sunrise to sunset, from noon to midnight, would the end have seemed at all strange, and it was deferred, strangely, from one brief period to another, long after every one had given up hope.

For a week the guard with fixed bayonets had worn a patch on the turf about the Milburn house, a hospitable residence soon to be historical. The street was dark, and the neighboring houses showed few lights. The electric globes at the street corner, shining on the fixed bayonets of the regular troops, whose faces, bronzed in the Philippines, were seamed wtih anxious care.

As the night wore on the guard, under Lieutenant Murphy, was changed over and over again. Meanwhile, doctors and statesmen stepped in and out.

Every Change Is Announced.

Every few minutes some duly accredited visitor, from the inner rooms of the house, appeared to announce that the President could not last more than a few brief moments.

Mrs. McKinley was gently told hours before midnight that the President, her husband, had only a few minutes to live, and yet midnight found the doctors counting fair vibrations of the pulse. The President had sunk into unconsciousness, and it seemed as if he were determined to stay, like a good soldier, until he could turn the command over to another.

At 5:30 o'clock in the evening Colonel Brown, with tears running down his cheeks, announced that the end was at hand, and at 10 o'clock the last words of the slowly dying President were reverently handed about, and yet at midnight the beloved martyr still lingered.

Crowds Surround Assassin's Jail.

During the early part of the evening crowds began to gather about the station-house, where the assassin, Czolgosz, was confined, and the purpose of their gathering was at no time mysterious. People gathered rapidly, who openly declared they intended to lynch the assassin, if the President died.

The authorities were fully alive to the situation and agents of the secret service reported that the people were excited beyond measure. There were not only the people of Buffalo, indignant at the disgrace to their city, but strangers, who had no neighborly respect for the local authorities.

Governor Odell acted promptly and gave orders to protect the jail. Thus the assassin was safe from penalty for the miserable death he had dealt out to the President.

Soldiers Guard the Prisoner.

The police and the military roped the streets for blocks around the station-house, and the people, diverted from their prey by the strong show of force, crowded about the bulletin boards, learning that Dr. Janeway of New York, the specialist on the heart, was making an examination. It was the heart which had failed all through the day, and, in spite of the great odds against them, the doctors still hoped at 11:30 that some means might yet be found to save the President from death.

The beginning of the end came in the same way the crisis of Thursday night began. There was a sudden development of weakness, and the heart action became faint and fluctuating. The first intimation of the danger to the outside watchers was when a negro servant came hurriedly out of the house and started away towards town at a swift pace. Then came a series of bulletins, some formal and some informal, hurried by Secretary Cortelyou. They all told one story. The President's condition was grave; he was low; he was practically dying; there was little or no hope.

Then came State Senator Dodge from the Cleveland district, an old friend of the President. His face showed strong signs of emotion. He spoke hardly above a whisper to the dense throng of reporters who gathered about him. "The President is dying," he said. "He is unconscious. He recognizes none of those about him."

McBurney Soon on the Scene.

Soon after this Dr. McBurney and a carriage came rushing up the line, the horses on a gallop. He said not a word, but hurried almost at a trot from the carriage to the house. Colonel W. C. Brown came next. He ran as fast as he could over the ground from the carriage and dashed up to the porch three steps at a time.

The report now come out at 7:55 that the President had recovered consciousness; that he fully realized that the end was at hand, and that he had asked for Mrs. McKinley. She was taken into the room and to her husband's bedside.

Bids Farewell to His Wife.

All left the room then, save one nurse, the husband and wife were practically alone. The President was able to speak faintly as his wife bent over him. What he said only he and she knew. Those who know how tenderly and constantly he has cared for her and how great his anxiety has been for her ever since he was stricken down by the Anarchist's bullet can hardly speak of that pitiful scene without almost breaking down at the thought of it.

Meantime the door of the sickroom was thrown open, and those nearest the President were quietly gathered about it. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Baer, the President's niece; Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece; Judge Day, Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, and Wilson, Senator Hanna, and Mrs. McWilliams.

News Spreads Through the City.

Up to this time the crowd had been steadily gathering at the outer barriers of rope stretched across the streets two blocks away in all directions. The news of the relapse seemed to have spread over the city like wildfire. It was first reported that the President was dying. Then the rumor spread that he was dead. People began steadily gathering about the barriers, speaking in low tones scarce above a whisper, asking the policemen on guard for news.

The officers, several of whom were visibly affected by the solemnity of it all, could only report such faint and uncertain echoes as now and then reached them from the sickroom. Scores of women, whose apparel and bearing showed them to be persons of refinement and comfortable means, were in the groups. They all wanted to know how Mrs. McKinley was. Next to the President himself the interest centered in her.

Fear Mrs. McKinley Will Die.

It was a matter of current belief that the wife never would survive the shock. There were plenty who said and believed that she would not live through the night, that the papers tomorrow morning would tell the world that Emma Goldman's disciple had murdered a woman and a frail invalid as well as the President of the United States.

It was recalled that yesterday the President for the first time had spoken of his assassin and that he had expressed satisfaction when he learned that the man had not been injured by the crowd.

Meantime for several moments nothing had come from the house. The last had been the announcement that Mrs. McKinley was at her husband's deathbed and that the rest of his family, personal as well as official, who were in the house were gathered about the open door of the room where the President was breathing his last.

Symonds Brings Sad Message.

Then at 8:25 Senator Symonds came out of the house and walked slowly down the paved path to the sidewalk. It was evident he came with something to say and that it was something of sad import. At first it was thought that it was the final message that all was over. Yet it was believed that this event would be announced by Secretary Cortelyou. Next to the actual statement that the President was dead, that which Senator Symonds had to tell could not have been worse. The President was in extremis, he said.

It was not believed that the President could live three minutes when he (Symonds) stepped out of doors. He might even be dead at this moment. As this report spread the hush that already was upon the hundred or more people within the ropes seemed to become even deeper.

Great Throng Is Silent.

Scarce a word was spoken. It was like the solemn stillness of a church so far as those nearest the house were concerned. The only sound was the swift clicking of the telegraph instruments as the news was rushed away to all parts of the country.

The only thing that jarred in all the scene was the glare of the exposition fireworks, something like a mile and a half away. The dull report of exploding bombs could be heard, and the colored lights played directly upon one of the windows of the room in which the President lay dying. The exposition managers evidently had not heard of the President's critical condition. At all events, they started up their pyrotechnics at the usual hour. The half-whispered comments of the groups within the ropes were words of indignation at the heedlessness of somebody.

Life Prolonged by Oxygen.

James F. Chard brought out at 9:20 p. m. the only news that came from the house for some time. It practically amounted to the statement that the President was only being kept alive by oxygen. He had intervals of a sort of consciousness, which is made manifest only by a low moan now and then. He said nothing. It is doubtful if even dimly he recognized those about him. Up to 9 o'clock the only two persons who had been by the bedside save the doctors and nurses were Mrs. McKinley and Abner McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley remained by her husband about ten minutes. It was thought then she was bearing up well. Abner McKinley only stood by the bedside and looked at his

FINAL HOURS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DEATH.

brother for a moment and then walked out.

Mrs. Hanna and Dan R. Hanna came hurriedly up in an automobile at 9:20 and went into the house. Then came Attorney General Knox, who had hardly got inside the door before the message from Secretary Cortelyou came out—the message that the end was at hand. Secretary Cortelyou's words were:

"I wish to announce to the press and to the American people that the President is dying."

Death Chill Is Announced.

Almost at the same time word came from Dr. Mynter that the death chill had set in. At this time the fireworks at the exposition were banging away, and the dull exploding of the bombs came rapidly, one after the other. Nobody heeded it now. Attention was too concentrated on every movement about the door of the house to heed for a moment anything else. At 9:43 there came another formal statement from Secretary Courtelyou. It was that the President was unconscious, and that his last lucid moments were spent with Mrs. McKinley. "The pulse has left the President's extremities. Consciousness seems to have departed finally. He may live until midnight. In his last moments of consciouness the President spoke words of comfort to Mrs. MsKinley."

This statement of Mr. Courtelyou was dated 9:27. It was delivered to the press at 9:30.

Roosevelt on Special Train.

There were still four members of the administration who had not yet reached here at 10 o'clock—Secretaries Long, Hay, and Gage, and Postmaster General Smith. Secretary Root had received a telegram from Vice President Roosevelt, saying that he was coming from the North with all speed by special train, and it is a curious commentary on the state of affairs to which anarchism has brought this free America that the exact time he would arrive here was concealed as a precaution against assassins.

Mr. Roosevelt, it was then known, would in all human probability be the President of the United States when he arrived here, and it was not proposed to take any chances of another Anarchist mad dog breaking loose to complete the work of Czolgosz.

Bows to the Will of God.

At a few minutes after 10, Mr. Cortelyou gave for publication what in all human probability, as the outlook was then, would be William McKinley's last words on earth. They were:

"God's will be done, not ours."

They were addressed to Mrs. McKinley as she sat by his side taking her last farewell of him. Immediately after uttering them the President lapsed into unconsciousness.

At various times the President's mind wandered during the night and in his delirium he spoke of his home in Canton. That he was suffering seemed evident from the pitiful way in which he talked about his longing for rest. It was in connection with his longing for rest that he wandered about his home. To get home and rest—that was the one thing that ran through all his delirious moments.

Nothing came from the house after the statement concerning the President's last words until 10:40, when Dr. Mann sent out in response to a request that the President was still breathing and might live an hour.

"What will be the cause of death?" was asked.

Heart Affection to Blame.

"Apparently it is some affection of the heart," he replied, "but we do not know what it is exactly. Senator Hanna has given us to understand that there will be an autopsy, but we are in the dark. The President's pulse had been rapid from the start. It had never behaved right. It had steadily and progressively grown weaker.

"For the last twenty-four hours he had been having sinking spells off and on, each one worse and each one harder to bring him back from.

"The President did not believe until late today that he would die. He told me this morning he had not lost heart. We were laughing and joking while I was dressing the wound. He said to me: 'I feel that I will get well.'

"This evening he spoke to Dr. Rixey about dying. He said he felt it was almost over. He then asked for his wife. Mrs. McKinley was with him for an hour and a half. They conversed together, making their farewells.

Wife Bears Up Bravely.

"Mrs. McKinley bears up splendidly. While she was with her husband she sat with her hands clasped in his, and showed no signs of breaking down. The President's last words to those about him were:

"'Good-by, all; good-by! It is God's way. His will be done; not ours,' and then he said, speaking to no one, apparently: 'Nearer, my God, to thee, e'en though it be a cross, is my constant prayer.'

"His mind wandered considerably at the last, and he lay scarcely breathing."

When Dr. Mann was asked who was in the room he said:

"All of the President's friends went in and bade him good-by. Most of them went away again, but some staid.

"Senator Hanna was in the room from time to time, and the members of the Cabinet went in. Secretary Root went in several times. A front bedroom was devoted to their use. Attorney General Knox was the last of the members of the Cabinet to arrive."

Extremities Cold at 11:03.

At three minutes after 11 there came another brief statement from Mr. Cortelyou indicating that the end was at hand. Mr. Cortelyou said the President's extremities were cold, and that they were then watching for the last signs of life.

Thomas Scotchard and Colonel Brown left the house at 11:05. There was no change, they said.

"Every one is simply waiting for the end," said Mr. Scotchard. "The President is conscious at times. He may go any minute or he may last an hour."

Governor Yates of Illinois came out five minutes later. "Dr. McBurney," he said, "has informed us that the President may live an hour or two, but probably not any longer."

Dr. Roswell Park, who came out of the house at 11:45 o'clock, said: "The condition of the President is practically unchanged, but there is nothing by which to indicate how long the vital spark might last. The President may live five minutes, or he may live five hours."

Dr. Janeway Hurries Into House.

Dr. Janeway arrived at 11:45. He was brought from the station in a cab, which was driven at full speed. The horse stumbled from exhaustion when reaching the house. The doctor jumped out before the cab came to a stop and ran up the block to the house.

Between half-past 10 and 11 o'clock the repeated assurances of each man who came from the house of death seemed to convince those who were not newspaper men that there was no use in staying any longer—that the President could not possibly live until morning. At half-past 11 there were not half as many men about the corner as there had been an hour before.

At the same time the crowds waiting in Delaware avenue and the other closed streets ceased pressing on the police lines. They realized that it was over and went home with their sorrow. The few who had staid left when Judge Day came from the house, half an hour before midnight, and said that Mrs. McKinley had been told that her husband had only a few minutes more to live.

Complication Is Unexpected.

Judge Day added that the physicians, since the danger from peritonitis and blood poisoning had disappeared, were obliged to look elsewhere for an explanation of his sinking. They found that his heart was muscularly weak, and the weakness, in the light of what they had learned from those who have studied the President's physique for a long time, was probably due to the use of tobacco.

Coroner Wilson came driving to the house at 12:25 and made the statement that he had positive information that the President was dead. It was supposed at first that he had received his information by telephone from the public. It proved, however, that he had got it from a report that had spread down-town and had even been published in one of the evening newspapers here as a fact.

Death Announced to Cabinet.

The announcement of the death to the members of the Cabinet was made by Webb Hayes, who said:

"It is all over."

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12. At that time she sat by the bedside holding his hand. The members of the Cabinet were admitted to the sick-room singly at that time.

The actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement momentarily to assure himself.

Cortelyou Notifies Correspondents.

The announcement of the news to those waiting below was postponed until the members of the family had withdrawn. Through Secretary Cortelyou the waiting newspaper men received the notification. In a trice there was the keenest excitement on the broad avenue, but there was no semblance of disorder.

When the news was imparted to those down-stairs a great sigh of sorrow went up from the strong men there assembled. The members of the Cabinet, Senators, and close friends remained only a few minutes. Then, with mournful tread and bowed heads, they came out into the darkness and went away. There was not one among them with dry eyes, and some moaned in their grief.

Military Guard Is Increased.

The military guard was augmented immediately upon the announcement.

The waiting crowds melted away rapidly, giving expression in unmistakable terms to the great sorrow they felt. Within a brief space of time the newspaper men, the policemen, the sentries of the guard, and those whose duties kept them abroad were the only persons in evidence within the immediate vicinity.

Pall Settles Over the City.

With the momentary excitement incident upon the announcement at the end the entire scene became one of unmistakable and deep mourning. As if nature lent its aid to the grieved crowds, a dense fog settled like a pall over the city.

The Milburn house became a tomb of silence. Lights not extinguished were dimmed; visitors were denied admittance, and the mourning family and more intimate friends were speedily left alone with their distinguished dead.

First Sign That End Is Near.

It was just 5:25 o'clock in the afternoon when an incident happened that really marked the beginning of the end. Before that there had only been the bulletins to show that the President was growing weaker and that desperate measures were being used to keep up his respiration. For a little while there was a lull, during which every one waited with suspense that was most intense. At 5:25 o'clock one of the colored messengers, the same one who Thursday night was sent for the doctors, left the house and jumped into a carriage in waiting.

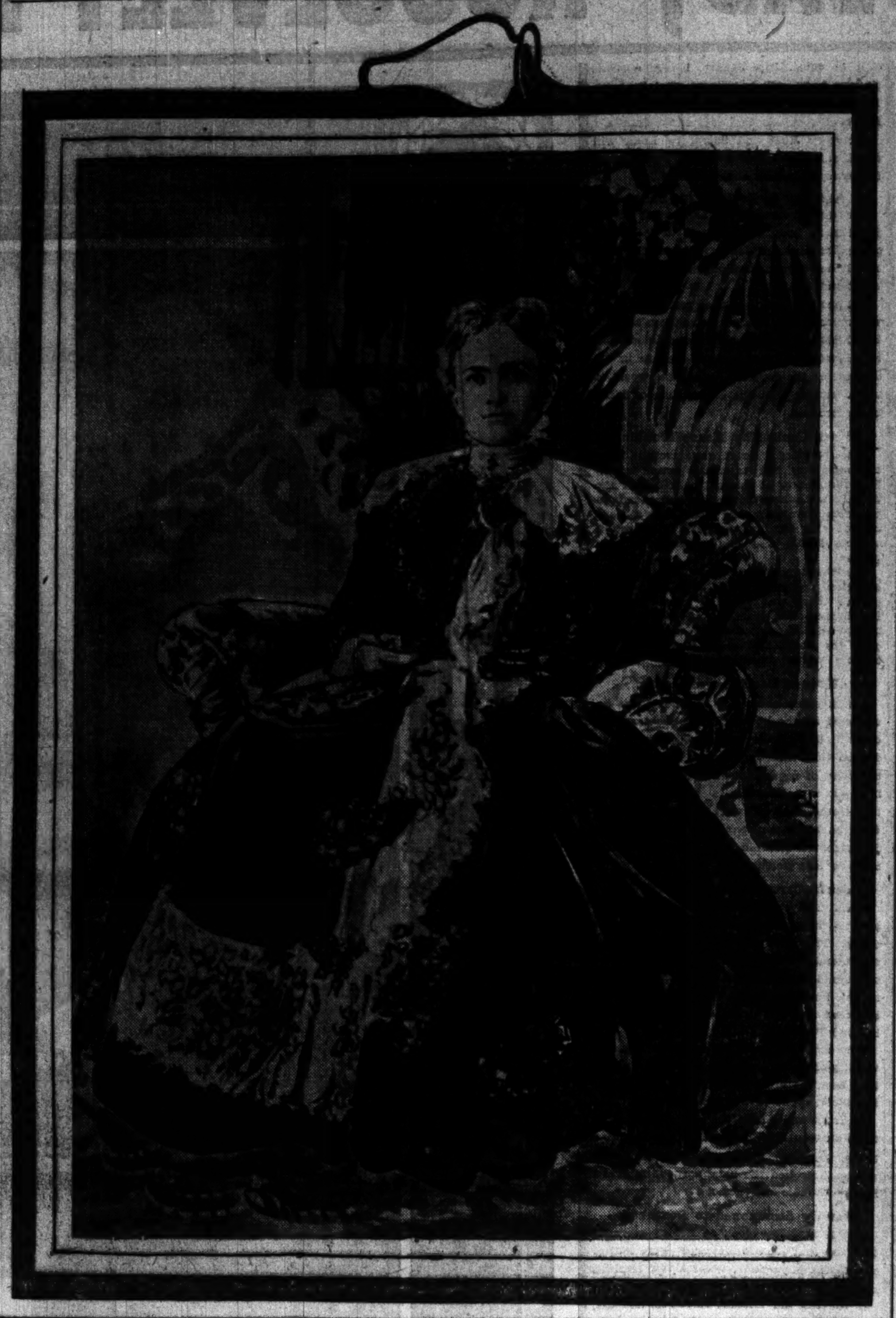
"Drive as fast as you can," he said and then whispered something to the driver which made the latter whip his horses and start on a dead run down Delaware avenue. It was almost an exact repetition of what occurred when the sudden turn for the worse came at 2 o'clock in the morning, and instantly the newspaper men became convinced that the President was dying, if not dead.

Word Sent to the White House.

Five minutes after this, while the air was thick with rumors that the end had actually come, Colonel W. C. Brown of the party with Abner McKinley appeared with a "rush" telegram for the White House wire, which is in a tent by itself. "The President is worse," he said. "He is alive, though."

It was then plainly apparent that the President was dying. All over the city the news spread. It was five or ten minutes later when an automobile came up at full speed bearing Senator Hanna. The colored messenger had been sent for him. It was pitiful to look at him as he climbed out of the carriage and, assisted by Secret Service Agent Ireland, hobbled through the crowd, his eyes fixed ahead of him on the house.

MRS. WILLIAM M'KINLEY, WIDOW OF THE PRESIDENT.



Mrs. McWilliams Summoned.

Another carriage came up at the same speed at 6 o'clock with Harry Hamlin, who had gone for Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin. The latter had been with the President's wife almost constantly since her arrival, and when it was seen that the last hours had come she was sent for in order that she might be with the President's wife during the ordeal.

Senator Fairbanks and friends of the family began to arrive. Secretary of War Root, who had left the house at 5 o'clock for dinner, arrived at 6:20. That made all the members of the Cabinet now in the city in the house.

It was learned that the excitement which began at 5:25 had been occasioned by the lapse of the President into unconsciousness. The doctors saw then that the stimulants were losing their effectiveness and that the end was only a matter of time. All the doctors were then with the President.

Asks to See His Wife.

The President again became conscious at 7:40 o'clock. He asked faintly to see Mrs. McKinley. This news was brought out by Mr. Hamlin a few minutes later. Apparently the period of consciousness did not last long.

Word came from the house at 8 o'clock that the President was again unconscious. It was said that Mrs. McKinley had seen him and that he had recognized her. No one else, outside of the doctors and nurses, was in the room at the time.

It was after seeing his wife that the President became unconscious again. This was about 7:50 o'clock. A few minutes before B. H. Baer drove up with Mrs. Abner McKinley. Five minutes later another carriage was heard, the horses coming up the avenue on the gallop. Dr. McBurney was in it. He got out quietly and went through the crowd without looking to the right or left.

The excitement had become so intense then that precautions were taken by the police and soldiers and guards were doubled. Sentries were stationed at the ropes at all points.

Sentry Guards Telegraph Wire.

The wire used for official messages was also put under guard. A sentry was stationed at the door of the tent where the operator was stationed, with a fixed bayonet, to keep any newspaper men from getting into the tent or trying to use the wire.

There were over 100 newspaper men in the street then. The night was unusually dark, and the sentries had to use the greatest vigilance in trying to keep people from getting up to the house.

The first floor of the Milburn house was then illuminated and people could be seen in the rooms and on the piazzas.

Fair Fireworks Illumine Sky.

Back of the house, to the northeast, the sky was illuminated by the reflection of the fair. Now and then could be heard the sounds of fireworks. Again and again the great searchlight, playing over the city from the tower, cast its beams over the house, but about the house it was unusually dark. At 8:15 o'clock Thomas Sketchard of the exposition came out of the house.

"Is there any hope?" he was asked.

"I fear not," was the reply. "The President is unconscious again."

Some of those who had been in the house when the excitement began came out early in the evening.

They said there was no hope.

General Dodge, who came out at 7:45, said the end was considered near.

Mr. Sketchard asked for J. L. Quackenbush, a prominent lawyer of Buffalo, and together they went back to the house.

All Waiting for the End.

Webb S. Hayes, Wilson S. Bissell, and Frank McGraw entered the grounds at 8:30. There were little groups then on the piazza and every one talked in the lowest tones.

Carlton Sprague came out about this time and walked around the corner to where he lives.

"I'm going home," he said. "They are simply waiting for the end."

Major Symons, who had gone in with Secretary Root, came out just behind Mr. Sprague. He also said he was going home.

The members of the family, it was learned, had been taken up into the room where the President was. He was unconscious then. Each one was only allowed to stay a minute.

Governor Yates Is a Visitor.

Governor Yates of Illinois arrived at 9 o'clock. He said that all plans for Illinois day at the exposition had been postponed.

The Rev. T. B. Wilson of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Tonawanda, who was minister of the church in Canton that the President attended, came out at 9 o'clock, having spent a short time there. He said the President might live till midnight. He had been unconscious, he said, except for a short time after the oxygen had been used first.

Mr. Chard, who came out later, said that the only signs of partial consciousness were a few groans heard now and then from the President. Abner McKinley had been with him off and on, he said.

A carriage drove up in haste at 9:25 o'clock. It contained Mrs. Hanna, wife of the Senator, and her son Dan. As they were going in they met Mr. Hamlin coming out. He whispered something to them and then he came towards the newspaper men.

Announces President Is Dying.

"Gentlemen," he said, in a solemn voice, which broke, "Mr. Cortelyou wishes me to announce to you that the President is dying. He is too occupied to make that official announcement himself."

There was hardly any one in the crowd on whom the words fell that was not instinctively hushed by them. It was spread around until it got to the ropes where the public was, and there the same stillness fell.

Attorney General Knox arrived at 9:30 o'clock. Senator Depew followed him in another carriage. Senator Depew came from the house at 9:45 o'clock and said, with deep feeling:

"I fear it is all over. He is still alive, but the oxygen no longer seems to have any effect. The end is near, but the physicians tell me that there is a chance that he may live for hours."

Secretary Root came out at 9:50 o'clock. He said he was on his way to Mr. Sawyer's house, where he would spend the night.

"The President is still alive," he said. "That is all there is to tell."

Crowds Await the Sad News.

After these announcements it seemed to the crowd to be only a question of waiting for the exact time of the President's death. Hundreds did this at every avenue of approach to the house.

WATCHERS WAIT FOR THE END.

Sad Scenes at the Milburn Home Just Before the President Breathed His Last.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Those of the little party in the Milburn house sitting-room who were present just one week ago about the same time in the evening, when the President was brought in on the ambulance stretcher, recalled the events of the last several days, and discussed the horror—the frightful, stunning horror of that first night, when they could not realize the tragedy that had fallen upon the happy party—that long Friday night when not even the surgeons knew whether he would survive until the morrow—the anxiety of Saturday and Sunday, but still with a little of hope rising upon the horizon—the joy and exuberance of Tuesday and Wednesday, with every hour bringing new and brighter prospects of recovery—the joyful meeting of the Cabinet and Vice President, and their separation, confident in the belief that all was well—the quick and tragic sinking spell of Thursday night, when the President's vitality went down, down, down, until it glimmered, a mere spark, to be fanned into a feeble flicker again by the sincere skill of medical attendants—and then up to this fateful Friday.

Hope Goes Down with the Sun.

To most of those present the panoramic events of the week seemed like a dream. Often was the expression used that they could not realize the President had been shot, could not believe it.

The sun went down and the last shadow flickered off the Milburn lawn with gray twilight creeping in, and still the party waited for definite news from up-stairs. Every message that was brought down within the hour was more discouraging than its predecessor. During the day there had been a vestige—a bare vestige it was—of hope, but later bulletins raveled out even the attenuated thread upon which that hope hung.

Thoughts Turn to Mrs. McKinley.

Every one thought of Mrs. McKinley and the hearts of all went out to her in sympathy. They had tried all day to keep the fatal news from her, but it is probable that when she saw the President today she divined something of his serious condition. Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. Barber, Miss Mary McKinley, and Mrs. Duncan were with her and gave her the most tender and loving ministration. Secretary Wilson, rugged in nature that he is, was deeply affected. He, Mr. Cortelyou, and Senator Hanna probably felt the threatened loss more than any one beside the family.

Senator Hanna's Grief.

Secretary Wilson's face was haggard and drawn and his voice was husky with an emotion that he did not try to control, and probably could not if he had tried.

Senator Hanna's whole frame shook with the grief he was trying to keep from mastering him as he mounted the steps of the Milburn residence painfully and slowly. Senator Fairbanks and Secretary Hitchcock were also under a great stress of emotion.

Secretary Hitchcock has entertained a warm personal attachment for the President and was one of the closest friends the President had in the Cabinet. When he heard of the shooting he was in an isolated section of New England, where train schedules were unfavorable. He chartered a special train and in two hours was speeding westward. Secretary Hitchcock plainly shows the grief he feels over the catastrophe in face and manner.

Quickly the twilight faded into darkness and one by one the lights sprang up in the Milburn house. At 7 o'clock it was said that the physicians had no longer hope. At 7 o'clock Charles R. Huntley, a Pan-American Exposition director, came out of the house and said there was absolutely no hope. Soon after 7 o'clock the watchers in the Milburn house were given to understand that the President was dying.

Bad News Travels Quickly.

The bad news of the afternoon had traveled quickly over town. The cordon of rope, police, and soldiers was drawn more tightly about the premises and stricter precautions were taken to prevent intrusion.

Soon after 7 o'clock word came out of the Milburn house that the President was dying. It swept quickly through the throng about the place, and so, like a wave, down the street. A hush fell upon the waiting crowd that was almost revered. The gentle noises of the autumn evening in the trees and on the lawn alone broke the stillness. Not a murmur came from the Milburn house where the assembled watchers were talking in subdued tones. But there was little talking among them, in fact. Individuals were rather inclined to draw away from each other, as if absorbed each in his own thoughts and his own grief.

More than a President.

The man who lay dying up-stairs was to these men more than a President. He was a lovable friend with whom they had lived in closest relations of friendship. They had gone through trials of politics and of national administration together and had learned to lean and depend upon each other.

A short week ago no one had dreamed that the tie which the years had welded was to be suddenly severed. No wonder, then, that when the moment for parting drew remorselessly nearer with each tick of the clock that retrospection should claim them and that their minds should run back over the years, picking out the events that marked off the milestones of their friendship.

A pathetic feature was the distress of the humbler members of the President's party, those who had rendered him personal service and had been in familiar contact with him every day since his induction into office. The grief of these people is unconfined and touches deeply the officials and closer friends of the family.

Warning Sent to Roosevelt.

At 8:15 o'clock the watchers in the Milburn house were still waiting for the end, being assured that each minute might be the last. Dispatches were sent to Vice President Roosevelt telling him that the situation is so critical he should have with him on his way to Buffalo an officer of the law competent to administer the oath of office. It was therefore believed that before he reached Buffalo Theodore Roosevelt would be President of the United States. He may take the oath en route if he receives the final dispatch from the Milburn house signed by the members of the Cabinet.

Strange Rumor Proves False.

As a direct result of the long period of darkness, when the life of the third martyred President was fading away, the most absurd stories were circulated here and in other parts of the country. A rumor which gained currency in some places was that the President had died about 6 o'clock, but that the fact was being kept quiet to await the arrival of Vice President Roosevelt.

Those who were admitted to the house knew this could not be so. It was 10 o'clock when Mrs. McKinley knelt at the bedside of her dying husband and listened to the solemn words which will prove history, "Not our will, but thine, be done."

Secretary Cortelyou announced early in the day that the death of the President would be made public instantly, and during the period of over thirty hours when the watchers were in and about the house each change, no matter how serious, was announced as soon as the doctors had made their decision.

King Cables His Sympathy.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The following telegram from King Edward, dated Copenhagen, was received at the American Embassy here this afternoon.

"I am deeply grieved to hear that the President's state of health causes grave anxiety. I hope his life may yet be spared.

"EDWARD, R."

Prime Minister Salisbury, through his secretary, sent an inquiry to the American Embassy as to the President's condition.

Widespread Regret.

The alarming telegrams in regard to the President's serious relapse created a widespread feeling of regret in London. The Globe says it was the sole topic of conversation during the day in the West End and East End. Men gathered at their various clubs and remained in anxiety and suspense awaiting the bulletins.

Among the callers at the American Embassy was McKinley Osborne, a cousin of the President.

When the Methodist Ecumenical conference learned of the serious condition of President McKinley business was suspended and the sitting assumed a devotional character.

BUFFALO DURING LAST HOURS.

Friends of President Look on Him in Life for Last Time and Wait for Death.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 14, 1 a. m. —Before 6 o'clock last night it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death.

The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character. Downstairs, with strained and tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about 6 o'clock.

Friends Gather About Him.

One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.

After they left the sickroom the physicians rallied him to consciousness and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

Last Thoughts Are Resigned.

The President, in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40, chanted the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and his last audible conscious words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were: "Good-by, all; good-by. It's God's way. His will be done."

Then his mind began to wander, and soon he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. At 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased, and the pulse grew fainter and fainter. He was sinking gradually, like a child, into the eternal slumber. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremeties, and they grew cold.

Grief-Stricken Friends Assemble.

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. All the evening those who had hastened here as fast as steel and steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30. He was permitted to go up-stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his Chief. Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson, and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna, and Burrows, Judge Day, Colonel Herrick, Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Baer, the President's niece and her husband; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan, the President's sisters; Mrs. Mary Barber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou, and a number of others.

The Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist minister of Tonawanda, N. Y., who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to inquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house.

Another Methodist minister, who has a church near by, remained at the Milburn residence for two hours in the belief that his services might be desired. At 9:37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying Chief, sent out formal notification that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

Wait Only for the End.

At the midnight hour the Milburn house was the center of a scene as animated as though it were midday, although a solemn hush hung over the great crowd of watchers. The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends, and relatives could be seen within moving about and occasionally coming in groups to the front doorway for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers, the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were fitful lights, some burning brightly and then turned low.

STORY AS TOLD IN BULLETINS.

Important Events of President McKinley's Dying Hours Reported from the Milburn House.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The unofficial bulletins issued from the press tent, opposite the Milburn home, during the last hours of President McKinley's life, were as follows:

Unconscious Early in Evening.

7:40 p. m.—The President became unconscious at 6:40 and now is barely alive.

7:53 p. m.—Under the effects of stimulants the President revived at 7:50 and called for Mrs. McKinley. She is with him now.

8 p. m.—"Not twenty minutes more to live" is the announcement from the Milburn house.

Old Pastor Visits Dying Man.

8:10—The Rev. Dr. C. V. Wilson of Tonawanda, formerly pastor of the President's church at Canton, reached the Milburn house shortly after 8, and demanded admission.

8:15 p. m.—Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, who enjoys an intimate acquaintance with President McKinley, arrived in Buffalo early this evening and reached the Milburn house shortly after 8 o'clock.

8:50 p. m.—Secretary Cortelyou and Mrs. McKinley have been with the President for some time. An announcement from the house states that the President is in extremis.

Kept Alive with Oxygen.

9:20 p. m.—A messenger has just announced that the President is being kept alive with great difficulty by the use of oxygen. It is added that the case is now more desperate.

9:27 p. m.—The pulse has left the President's extremities, and he may live until midnight. Consciousness seems to have finally left. In his most recent lucid moment the President comforted Mrs. McKinley.

9:30 p. m.—Attorney General Knox and Chauncey M. Depew have just been admitted to the Milburn house.

9:32 p. m.—Secretary Cortelyou has just sent a message out to the newspaper men stating that he cannot now leave the house, as the President is in his last moments.

Body Begins to Get Cold.

9:35 p. m.—Dr. Mynter, who has just left the house, says the President is slowly dying. The approach of death is already evident, as the body is getting cold. Dr. Mynter says, however, the President may last until 2 o'clock in the morning, although the end may come at any time. There is hardly any pulse to be felt.

Murmurs Word of a Hymn.

9:53 p. m.—The administration of oxygen has been suspended for some time. The President, before he finally lost consciousness, bade his wife a tender farewell. He was then heard to murmur words of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," probably his last words.

Offers Consolation to Wife.

10:05 p. m.—The President's last words were addressed to his wife: "God's will, not ours, be done."

10:50 p. m.—The rooms in the rear of the Milburn house, hitherto darkened, have just been brilliantly lighted. There is much activity in that part of the mansion. This is the part of the house in which the sick chamber is located.

10:55 p. m.—The awful suspense continues. The relatives and distinguished vistors are still gathered in the drawing-room awaiting the announcement of the end.

10:59 p. m.—The President is alone with his physicians and nurses. His extremities have long been cold and over two hours he has been unconscious.

Shows Marvelous Vitality.

11:05 p. m.—A messenger from the house announces that the President's vitality is marvelous. Conditions remain unchanged and death may come in one minute or not for an hour or more.

11:07 p. m.—Dr. McBurney says it is possible that the President may live several hours. He is scarcely breathing, the circulation has ceased in his extremities and they are cold.

11:12 p. m.—Dr. Mann has just said: "The President is pulseless and is dying. He may live an hour."

11:45 p. m.—The personal colored attendant of the President announces that the President is still alive.

11:47 p. m.—Dr. Janeway of New York, the heart specialist, arrived and was admitted to the Milburn house.

11:58 p. m.—When Dr. Janeway arrived the President was just barely alive.

12:30 a. m.—Frank Baird announced from Secretary Cortelyou that the President is still alive and his condition practically as it has been for an hour.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT IS RUSHING TO DEAD CHIEF.

ROOSEVELT ON WAY TO BUFFALO

New President Hears News While in the Forests of the Adirondacks.

STARTS ON RETURN TRIP.

Has an All-Night Ride Over Difficult Mountain Roads Before Him.

SPECIAL TRAIN IN WAITING.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt cannot reach Buffalo until some time during today. He is on his way from the Adirondacks, where he first received news of the late President McKinley's critical condition at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In order to return to Buffalo President Roosevelt has to travel thirty-five miles over a mountain road, a road more difficult by a dark stormy night. The end of the night ride will take him to North Creek, where his private secretary is awaiting him with a special train which will take him, first to Albany, where another special will be in waiting to bring the new President to this city.

Will Take Oath at Once.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will take the oath of office on the train en route to Albany, or at least when he arrives at that city. He will doubtless follow the example of his predecessors in similar cases, and after the oath has been administered in this informal manner, upon reaching Washington to assume his duties, will go to the room of the Vice President at the capital and have the oath administered by Chief Justice Fuller.

One of the first official acts of the new President will be to issue a proclamation announcing the death of the late President, designating a day of burial, and appointing it to be observed through the United States as a day of mourning. He will recommend that on the day of the funeral all people assemble, "in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and of reverence and love for the memory and the character of our late Chief Magistrate."

Special Session of Senate.

President Roosevelt will in all probability issue another proclamation calling the Senate in extraordinary session to confirm the appointment of his Cabinet.

A proclamation of this character was issued by President Arthur on Sept. 23, or the day after the oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite, and the Senate was convened on Oct. 10.

Upon the death of President McKinley and the accession of the Vice President to the Chief Magistracy Senator William E. Frye again becomes the presiding officer of the Senate. He has already been chosen President pro tem of that body, and enjoys the distinction of occupying that exalted position during a part of two administrations, the deaths of Vice President Hobart and President McKinley being responsible for this condition.

Although Senator Frye will occupy a position corresponding to that of the Vice Presidency, he will not be in line of succession in case of the death of President Roosevelt. This has been fixed by law. The order of succession in the event of the death of both the President and Vice President is in the following order:

Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior.

How He Heard the News.

No little difficulty was experienced in getting the news of President McKinley's critical condition to Mr. Roosevelt, who had left Buffalo early in the week sharing the confidence of the physicians and all others at the Milburn house in Buffalo that Mr. McKinley was on the high road to certain recovery. He started at once on a hunting trip in the Adirondacks, going first to North Creek, and then plunging into the forests of the Adirondacks.

Beyond Reach of Telegraph.

Yesterday early the Vice President was at the Tahawus club, twelve miles beyond reach of telegraph or telephone and thirty-five miles from North Creek, over a crude mountain road. Little dreaming of the alarming turn for the worse in President McKinley's condition, Mr. Roosevelt started with guides for the day's expedition.

The messengers with the first dispatches from Buffalo reached the Tahawus club late in the afternoon, having ridden at top speed from the nearest telephone station, twelve miles away.

President Roosevelt's exact whereabouts were unknown, but special parties of guides and others plunged into the wilderness in various directions in search of the man whose presence was so greatly desired in Buffalo.

Found at Mount Marcy.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon President Roosevelt was found on top of Mount Marcy, ten miles north of the clubhouse. He immediately started for the Tahawus club, at which point he was told that teams were waiting to carry him to North Point. The Adirondack Stage company, during the hours consumed in the search, had established relays of horses between the Tahawus club and North Creek, in order to expedite Mr. Roosevelt's journey as soon as he came out of the wilderness.

Starts on All-Night Ride.

The new President reached the Tahawus club at 9 o'clock this evening and immediately started for North Creek. The distance to cover was thirty-five miles, the road hard and difficult, and the night dark. Yet, undaunted by fatigue President Roosevelt began what promised to be an all-night ride through the mountains.

It was not believed at the time that he could reach North Creek before 5 or 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Special Trains in Waiting.

At North Creek a special train has been waiting all day long. This morning, when it was felt certain that President McKinley's condition had reached the critical point, members of the Cabinet at Buffalo made every arrangement to bring the Vice President from his retreat in the Adirondacks as speedily as possible. A special train was made up by the Delaware and Hudson railroad this morning. It left Albany for North Creek at 9:45 o'clock, rushed through Saratoga at 10:50, and reached North Creek at 12:15 p. m. The train carried William Loeb Jr., private secretary to President Roosevelt, and was in charge of Superintendent C. D. Hammond of the Delaware and Hudson company.

In Albany This Morning.

At 9:45 o'clock tonight Superintendent Hammond telegraphed the train dispatchers that President Roosevelt could not reach North Creek before 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hammond also wired to Superintendent Harrington of the Albany division of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad saying the President would not possibly reach Albany before 7 or 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Plot Against Roosevelt.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—As the result of a warning sent today to Captain Titus of the detective bureau by Chief Youngeilis of the Berlin (N. M.) police, a man suspected of being an Anarchist, who was on his way from Berlin to Washington, was arrested at the Grand Central Station tonight by Detectives Rheaume, Finley, and Surle on the arrival of the 7 o'clock train, which had connection at Springfield with the train from Berlin.

In the warning dispatch from the Berlin police it was said that the man was a Pole, and that he had declared his intention of going to Washington kill President Roosevelt.

When arrested here the man said he was going to Washington to see President McKinley. He had in his pockets a torpedo, such as was used on railroad tracks, an iron nut, a ticket to Washington, and $55. He had no papers. He said that he was Christopher Miller, an engineer, 31 years old.

When asked by Detective Rheaume if he was married the prisoner replied: "That's why I am sick."

Because of that answer and of several more as little to the point Miller was sent to Bellevue Hospital that his sanity might be inquired into.

LONG CHASE FOR DR. JANEWAY.

New York Physician Summoned to Buffalo from the Heart of the Adirondacks.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch from President McKinley's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, summoning Dr. Edward G. Janeway to Buffalo was delivered to the physician this morning after a long chase in the Adirondacks.

The message was first sent to Dr. Janeway's home in this city at 36 West Fortieth street and was delivered there at 1 o'clock this morning. The servant told the messenger that Dr. Janeway was in the Adirondacks and that his address was St Hubert's Inn, Keene Heights, Essex County.

St. Hubert's Inn is twenty-four miles from the nearest railroad station and about half way between the Lake Placid station on the Adirondack division of the New York Central and Westport on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. The dispatch was forwarded at once from this city and reached St. Hubert's Inn at 6 o'clock this morning. Dr. Janeway had left the inn for the Lake Placid station an hour before to go to Saranac Lake to visit a patient.

One of the men at the hotel volunteered to overtake the physician and deliver the message. He mounted the best horse available and after more than two hours of hard riding caught the doctor's carriage. Dr. Janeway kept on to Lake Placid station, arriving there in time to take the 10:30 o'clock train which connected with a New York Central train on the main line. The doctor reached Buffalo early this evening.

MAY POSTPONE YACHT RACES.

International Event Probably Will Be Delayed by Death of President—Lipton Expresses Grief.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The probability of President McKinley's death started some discussion as to whether the yacht races would be sailed this season or postponed until next year.

This is a matter that will have to be settled by the representatives of the challengers and the challenged, the Royal Ulster Yacht club and the New York Yacht club. The first race has been set for next Saturday, according to the agreement between the two parties, and a change in this agreement can only be made mutually.

No one representing either club would discuss the question officially today, every one declaring that it was too painful a subject to be considered until it was necessary. It is probable that the races will be postponed for two weeks, or until after the funeral, but not for a long time.

Sir Thomas Lipton received a telegram from Buffalo shortly after 10 o'clock this morning telling him of the change for the worse in the condition of President McKinley. When seen shortly afterward he said:

"This news is bad, and I am too much worried to think of yachting. To have such a man as President McKinley die would be awful. He is a great and good man, and as President of this great country was a great influence for peace in the world."

FORBIDS DRAPERY OF BUILDINGS

Law Passed by Congress in 1893 Prohibits Custom in Event of Death of Official.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—None of the public buildings will be draped in mourning for President McKinley as they were for Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. On March 3, 1893, the day before President Harrison was succeeded by President Cleveland, Congress enacted the following law, approved by the President on the date given.

"That hereafter no building owned or used for public purposes by the Government of the United States shall be draped in mourning, and no part of the public fund shall be used for such purpose."

This law was enacted in consequence of the frequent draping of public buildings on account of the deaths of former Cabinet officers. Congress decided to apply it to the cases of officials who died in office as well as those whose terms had expired.

CHICAGO JUDGES WILL MEET.

Special Session to Be Called Today—September Term May Be Delayed as Sign of Respect.

Special meetings of the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts will be called today. Judge Hanecy, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, has issued a call for the meeting of the Judges to take appropriate action. Monday is the opening day of the September term of court, and it is probable that an adjournment will be taken out of respect to President McKinley. Special meetings have been called for the County Commissioners and for the trustees of the Sanitary District.

WOMEN DEPLORE THE ATTACK.

W. C. T. U. Convention Expresses Sorrow and Sends Sympathy to Mrs. McKinley.

At the twelfth annual convention of the First District W. C. T. U. resolutions were adopted yesterday deploring the attack on President McKinley and offering sympathy to his invalid wife.

The Metal Polishers' union, Local No. 6, adopted similar resolutions.

Judge Smith, sitting in a branch of the Criminal Court, adjourned court in the afternoon on mistaken information that President McKinley was dead.

BLOW SEVERE ON THE CAPITAL.

Official Washington Is Left Stunned and Distressed by the News.

ALL WORLD NOTIFIED.

State Department Takes Up Sad Task of Sending Word to Diplomats.

PROCLAMATION MUST WAIT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, 2:40 a. m.—The official announcement was received at the White House at 2:35 and is as follows:

"Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901.—Colonel B. S. Montgomery, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.: The President died at a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning.
"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

Washington D. C., Sept. 14, 2:40 a. m.—When the blow fell and official announcement came that President McKinley had passed away at 2:15 o'clock, the crowds which had been on the streets restlessly and sorrowfully awaiting news of the end had retired for the night, as had all the government officials, save a few clerks at the State, War, and Navy departments.

Secretary Hay had given directions what should be done and Acting Chief Clerk Martin and other employés, as soon as they received official confirmation of the news, immediately sent cablegrams to each and every United States Ambassador and Minister and Chargé, notifying them that President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning in Buffalo, and instructing them so to inform the governments to which they were accredited.

There were no details in the messages—nothing, but this brief announcement—and they were identical in language, except in the names of the persons addressed. The Ambassadors and Ministers were expected to communicate the information in turn to the United States consular officers within the limits of their posts. In cases of countries like Australia and Canada, where the United States government is not represented in a diplomatic capacity, messages of like character were sent to the United States Consuls General, who were to repeat them to the Consuls. The original message was signed by Secretary Hay, Mr. Babcock, his private secretary, having taken it from the State department to the Secretary's home for that purpose.

Proclamation Comes Later.

This was all that the Department of State could do tonight. As soon as possible it will issue a proclamation announcing the President's demise to the United States and the world at large and direct the closing of the executive departments and navy yards and army posts as a mark of mourning. But this proclamation requires the signature of President Roosevelt, and it must be countersigned also by Secretary Hay, formalities which may consume some time, owing to the separation by distance of these officials, unless it be arranged by telegraph, so that the proclamation may be delayed a day or two. The clerks on duty at once notified all their chiefs of the death.

Army and Navy Notified.

Arrangements have been made by which Secretary Hay will meet Acting Secretary of War Gillespie and Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett in the State department in the morning for the purpose of promulgating the necessary orders of the three departments. The order of the War department has been prepared already. It is drafted on lines similar to that issued when President Garfield was stricken. It has been telegraphed to Secretary Root for his approval and may be issued in his name.

Salutes Are Ordered.

The order is addressed to all division and department commanders in the United States, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska, and announced the death of President McKinley and directs that all work be suspended for the day, all flags to be at half mast, and that thirteen guns be fired in the morning, and one at intervals of half an hour, and forty-five guns at sunset.

A similar order will be issued by the Navy department. It is also probable that a guard of honor consisting of high officers of the army and navy will be named at once to escort the remains of the dead President to Washington and to the place of interment.

Absent Officials Notified.

The White House promptly sent the official announcement it had received of the death to Secretaries Hay and Gage, the only Cabinet members in town, and also notified the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The White House will be closed tomorrow and until after the funeral, at least.

The White House flag will be half-masted, but a comparatively recent act of Congress forbids draping public buildings with emblems of mourning.

Gage Is at Loss for Words.

Secretary Gage, upon being informed of the death of President McKinley and requested to make some comment upon the latter's life, said:

"It seems like mockery to attempt to eulogize him. No words can carry from one mind to another a proper understanding of that unique personality. He himself must be his best interpreter. His acts, his utterances, with their indescribable charm, have made him known to the American people. Through these they understand and appreciate him. In their hearts can be found the love and the gratitude which his unselfish, untiring, and affectionate devotion to his country justly inspire.

"If I speak of him it must be simply and without exaggeration. In an active life, extending now over a long period, I have met many men of superior powers and manifold graces, but after nearly five years of close association with this man and a constant study of his mental and moral characteristics I have come to regard him, in the combined qualities which make a man truly great, as the superior of all the men I have ever known. In his death our people are indeed stricken with the most grievous loss."

The first reports that President McKinley was dying came as a crushing blow to the nation's capital.

Nowhere, perhaps, had the citizens been so full of confidence in the ultimate recovery of their beloved President, and the buoyant bulletins of the last week from the sick bed had lulled them into a false sense of security which made the shock terrible when the news that the Buffalo tragedy was to have a fatal ending came to them.

All day long the bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds waiting in suppressed excitement for the latest word from the Milburn home, and numerous newspaper extras were eagerly snapped up.

Little Work Done During Day.

Little work was done in the great executive departments, as at the slightest excuse the clerks dropped their pens and turned to talk in small, awe-tricken groups of the chances that their Chief Magistrate had against death in the gallant struggle he was making in the city on the lake.

The three Cabinet officers in the capital were pictures of distress. Two days ago Secretary Hay had left his chief apparently on the road to recovery and Postmaster General Smith, who had left Buffalo even later and reached here this morning, said that when he came from the Milburn home on Thursday the President was, according to his best information, surely on the mend. The Postmaster General returned to Buffalo on the 7:15 p. m. train.

Secretary Hay Has Sad Task.

Secretary Hay had engaged accommodations on the New England train, intending to return to his New Hampshire summer home for much needed rest; but canceled the order early in the day, as on him devolved important functions at once on the President's demise. He divided his time between the State department and his home, waiting for the end in patient resignation, prepared for his sorrowful duty of conveying to the nations of the world in official form the news of the demise of the third American President through the agency of an assassin's bullet within the short space of one human life.

As the senior member in rank of the Cabinet, upon Mr. Hay's shoulders also rests the burden of government of the great republic in the short but important interval that must elapse before the Vice President, under the terms of the constitution, assumes the cares and responsibilities of the great Presidential office.

At his home at Woodley Secretary Gage mournfully awaited the close of his chief's life. During the day he had been at the Treasury department, and had kept in touch with financial affairs in order that the President's end might not cause any commercial disturbance that foresight on the part of his department could avert.

War Department in Readiness.

General Gillespie, Acting Secretary of War, stuck at his post in the War department for the purpose of making such army orders as the sad event would force him to issue. He got into communication with General Miles at Seattle and the latter notified the department that he would return immediately.

When it was announced that the physicians had given up all hope there was some discussion among the public men in the city of the probability of an extra session of Congress, and of early changes in the Cabinet, but the consensus of opinion was that no Cabinet changes or important departures in public policy were at all likely for some time to come, and that Congress would not be assembled until its regular session in December.

Cabinet Changes Not Expected.

All the members of the Cabinet, the chief diplomatic officials, and the heads of important bureaus, according to custom, will tender their resignations to relieve the new President of embarrassment, but it is believed Mr. Roosevelt will follow the precedent set by President Arthur after Garfield's demise and request them to continue in office. Some of the Cabinet members are not in good health and would sincerely welcome a relief from their offices, but all would waive their personal desires and continue until such time as they could be relieved easily, if, indeed, they request relief at all.

Under the Presidential succession act a Cabinet officer becoming Chief Magistrate would have to summon Congress in special session, but this requirement does not apply to a Vice President succeeding to the office of his dead predecessor, and it is believed no extra session would be called in the absence of statutory requirements, as the three months intervening until December can be bridged over without difficulty, and there is no special occasion for Congress assembling.

Prayers in Many Churches.

In many of the local churches during the day men and women assembled for quiet prayer that the life of the President might be spared. The largest of these meetings was held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where the President and Mrs. McKinley worshiped. Here many women offered earnest prayers that the life of the President might be spared. A number of them quietly told of pretty incidents on the part of the President that they had witnessed and dwelt especially on his fondness for children.

"Do you remember Children's day?" said one of the Sunday school teachers, "when he invited the little boys who could not find seats to come into his pew? They were so proud and happy."

"They say that just a little while before he was shot," broke in another, "he had shaken hands and spoken the kindest words to some little child."

Thus incident after incident illustrating the kindness, the love, the charity, the religion of the President was recalled by the little group of women standing around his empty pew.

Deep Anger Shown at Capital.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Washington is essentially a law abiding city, but when the tidings was received from Buffalo, and during the last hours of the dying President, law abiding men and women of gentle breeding pronounced imprecations upon the head of the President's assassin, and they would have shown him scant mercy if they had been given an opportunity to deal with the wretch.

Every one appreciates that the lawful course is the only one to pursue, but notwithstanding the profound respect the people of Washington have for law, there is a deep-seated desire to inflict the most savage punishment upon Czolgosz. In fact, the capital of the nation is delirious with a desire to bring the life of that wretch and all those who incited him to his deed to an end in such a horrible manner as to teach such a stern lesson to the enemies of government and society that it will not be forgot for generations.

Want Cruel Punishment.

In the great crowd which, in breathless silence, surrounded the bulletin boards on the broad avenue this evening and listened in humble and heart-felt sorrow to the sad news from the beclouded "Rainbow City," there are many men high in the counsels of the nation, women prominent in society of the nation, and soldiers and sailors whose names have been emblazoned on the roll of the nation's fame. They are "many men of many kinds," yet in mind they are the same. Some punishment greater and more harrowing than the customary death sentence should be meted out to the assassin, who has practically ended two useful, loving lives, and plunged the whole civilized world into deepest mourning.

The fact that the constitutional fathers decreed that no man in America should be subject to "cruel and unusual punishments" is of no odds to the sorrowing and maddened people of Washington. The assassin himself comes in for a greater portion of the extravagant abuse, while the whole society of Anarchists are roundly condemned.

Think Hanging Too Good.

"Hanging is too good," is the general opinion, and those who have eloquently contended that electrocution was more painful than strangulation find comfort in that belief. There is no means of overestimating the sentiment of Washington.

SAD SCENES AT WHITE HOUSE.

Attaches of the Executive Mansion Show Profound Grief Over the News.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—It was a heartbreaking day for all the attachés of the White House, all of whom were dearly attached to President McKinley, and when the dreaded tidings of his death was received many of the faithful employés could not restrain their feelings and openly permitted the tears to flow down their cheeks.

The dead President's kindness is well known, and he was held in high esteem by every employé of the Executive Mansion, from Secretary Cortelyou down. They were fully posted as to the progress of the President's condition, and many of them who knew of the President's splendid courage believed that he would not yield up his life without a desperate struggle. When the terrible news was received every one was crushed by it.

Although the President has not been here for weeks, and this fact is well known, it is nevertheless true, that crowds gathered about the mansion, tiptoed to the doors and windows, peered in curiously, and discussed in whispers the latest advices from Buffalo. It was a sympathetic crowd, and when the news was received the people went sadly to their homes, expressing sympathy for Mrs. McKinley in her great bereavement, and cursing the wretch responsible for the loss to the nation.

Reading the Bulletins.

When Colonel B. F. Montgomery, chief of the White House staff of telegraphers, received the message announcing the news, he at once stepped out into the waiting-room and read the bulletin to the crowd of public officials, friends of the President, and newspaper correspondents, who had been waiting for hours to get the news that all dreaded to learn.

Among the prominent men present when the dreaded message reached the White House were former Senator Blair of New Hampshire, Assistant Secretaries Ryan and Campbell of the Interior department, General George H. Harris of the District of Columbia National Guards, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury department Taylor and Spaulding, and Director of the Mint Roberts.

Some Deeply Affected.

Judge Thomas Ryan of the Interior department was one of the most deeply affected in the crowd. He served in Congress with President McKinley from 1876 to 1890, taking his seat at the same time and closing his term with the death of the same session.

Architect Owen, who was at Buffalo when the President was shot, and placed the chair for him to rest in after the awful occurrence, was in the waiting-room when the bulletin announcing the end reached the White House.

Until 5:50 this afternoon the watchers at the White House were in a hopeful frame of mind. Although the earlier bulletins had not been hopeful in tone, the one that reached the Executive Mansion at 3:15 was especially cheering, bearing, as it did, the intelligence that the President was better than he had been the day before at the same hour. Then, like a shock, came the news at 5:50 that the distinguished patient was suffering from extreme prostration, that oxygen was being administered, and that his condition was critical.

From that hour the messages from the Milburn house increased in gloom, and with them failed the hopes of those who waited.

First Announcement a Mistake.

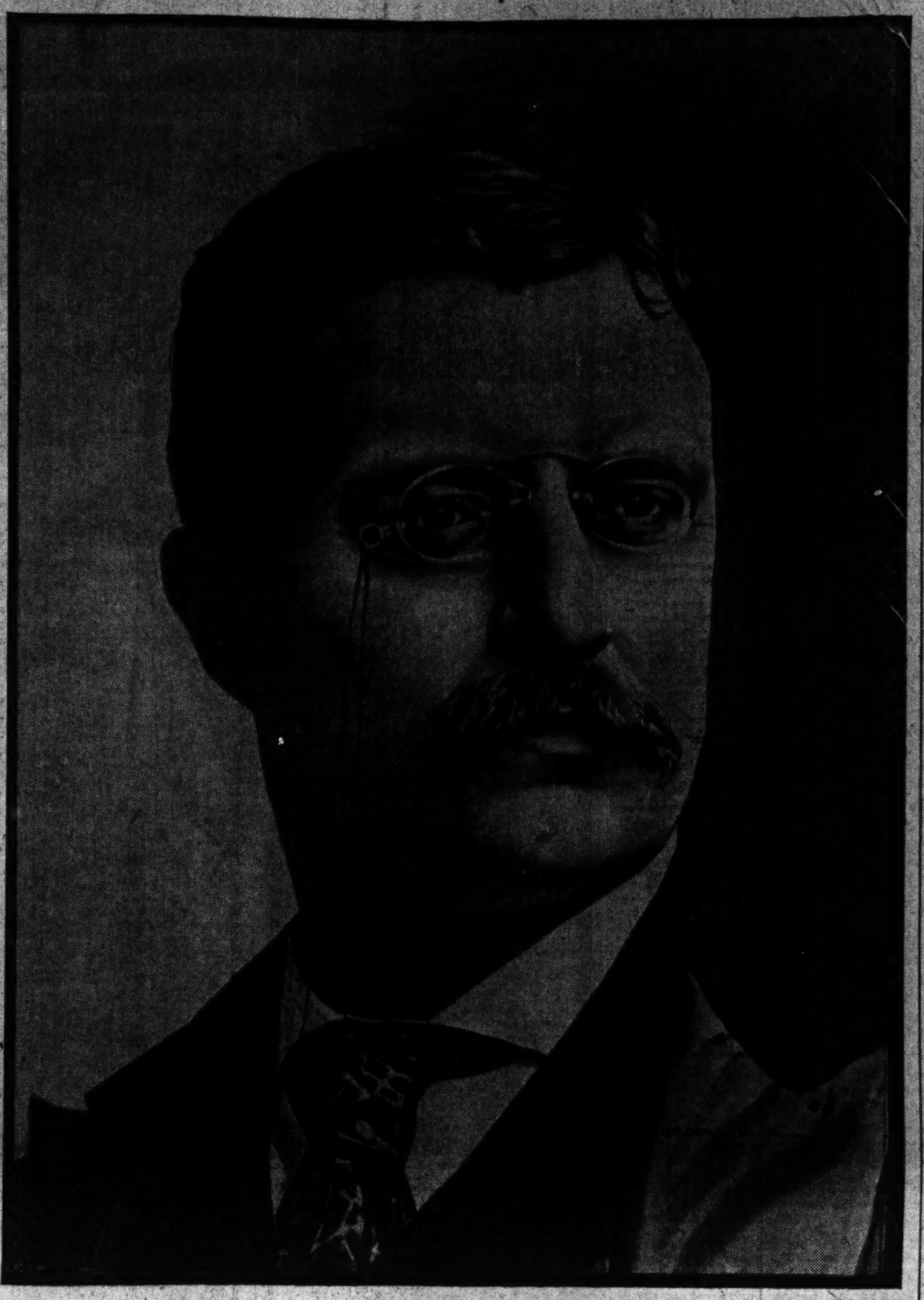
At 6:23 o'clock Colonel Montgomery received a single sentence, "The President is dead," over the wire and handed it to one of his assistants, who rushed out of the room and made the announcement. Two or three newspaper correspondents ran to the telephone in Assistant Secretary Pruden's office and sent the news to their papers, while two or three others ran out of the White House at the top of their speed to take the bulletins to the telegraph offices.

In less than a minute Colonel Montgomery emerged from the "war room" and said, "The President is not dead. That was a mistake."

It developed that the telegraph operator in Buffalo had been misinformed. He explained that he had been given a dozen messages to send to as many different points announcing the President's death, but that these messages were to be released "when the end, which was momentarily expected, should come." In his excitement he had misunderstood his orders and had wired the White House that the President was dead.

All during the evening hours the two White House telephones were kept ringing by anxious inquirers, who wished to know "the latest from Buffalo."

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



POLICE FEAR THE ANGER OF CROWD

Call Out Troops to Protect the Assassin from Lynching by Violence.

STREETS FULL OF PEOPLE

Ropes Stretched Around Station and Patrolmen Hold Back Muttering Thousands.

MILITIA HELD IN ARMORIES.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—When the bulletins from the Milburn house grew hopeless in tone preparations were made by the police and military to preserve the public peace and protect the assassin Czolgosz. Each fresh bulletin carrying bad news brought out expressions against Czolgosz.

Superintendent of Police Bull held the full police department in reserve, and made his plans so that 300 men could be assembled at police headquarters on five minutes' notice.

Mob Repulsed by Police.

At midnight the great crowds on the streets became excited over a rumor that the President was dead. A rush was made toward the police station where Czolgosz is confined. It was promptly met by the police reserves, mounted and on foot, and driven back after a weak resistance. Twenty policemen handled the mob on one street without trouble, indicating that the leaders were not much in earnest in their endeavors to get to police headquarters.

Regiments Are Ordered Out.

After communication with Superintendent Bull, Colonel Samuel M. Welch ordered out the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the National Guard. These regiments were assembled at their arsenals at 8:15 o'clock, and stood armed in readiness for any call.

Colonel Welch, who commands the Sixty-fifth Regiment, said he and Colonel Fox of the Seventy-fourth had agreed on this course.

"I have ordered the regiments to assemble at the armories on my own responsibility," said Colonel Welch tonight. "They will be prepared to respond to any call from the Superintendent of Police or the Mayor to quell riot or disturbance, to protect police headquarters, and to maintain law and order in the city."

The members of the two regiments were summoned to their armories by messenger, telegraph, and proclamation in theaters and public places. This news only helped to direct attention from the dying President to the cell which held his assassin.

Crowds Surround Station.

That these preparations were quite necessary became apparent by 8:30 o'clock tonight, when the people had assembled in the vicinity of police headquarters in such numbers that the streets were blocked and impassable.

The police roped off all the streets at a distance of 300 to 400 feet from the nearest of the buildings and refused to admit any one within that limit. One hundred patrolmen guarded the ropes and fought back the crowds, while ten mounted men galloped to and fro, holding the crowds in repression.

New details of police from the outside stations came in from time to time, and Superintendent Bull kept in constant touch on the telephone with Colonel Welch, who was at the Sixth-fifth armory, less than a mile away.

Among the crowds the report was circulated that Czolgosz had been removed to the jail or some other place of confinement, but this was denied by Superintendent Bull and the other police officials. Plans, however, were made to remove Czolgosz to a stronger cell in case of an attack on the police station.

Will Protect the Prisoner.

"Crowds will not be allowed to congregate on the streets," said Superintendent Bull, "and should the people gather in any considerable numbers in the vicinity of police headquarters they will be dispersed promptly. We do not purpose to allow our prisoner to be taken from us, and will meet force with force. The prisoner will not be removed from police headquarters to the jail.

"We are able to protect him, and we have the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments under arms if we need them. No matter how dastardly this man's crime is, we intend for the good name of American people to keep him safe for the vengeance of the law."

Tell People Law Will Punish.

The next step was to offset the anger of the people by convincing them that there were no reasons to believe that there would be a miscarriage of justice, whether through the pretext that the assassin was insanely irresponsible for his act or through the possibility that he might die before justice could be meted out to him.

It was learned today indirectly that Superintendent Bull had asked the insanity experts, who have had Czolgosz under their observation for a week, and Police Surgeon Dr. Fowler, who has had charge of the prisoner's physical health, to prepare a statement of the exact truth about the prisoner's health of mind and body.

Guard Against Insanity Plea.

The physicians have had almost daily observations of him and without his knowledge. They have secured an unimpeachable record of his mental activity on which they base their diagnosis, and it is so well backed up by corroborative evidence that not the most unscrupulous perverter of expert opinions in the world could well pick a flaw in it.

It is quite true that the physicians have prepared the prosecution's case against an insanity defense based on the evident sanity of everything the prisoner has said and done since he was arrested.

Physical Health Is Good.

As to the prisoner's physical health, though the confinement in jail has worked upon his rather hardy and athletic constitution, he has not been undermined. He is stronger and better physically than the average man upon the streets. He is rather more likely to live through a trial, no matter how protracted, than the average man of his age.

DOCTORS EXPLAIN THE ISSUE—HANNA DEEP IN GRIEF.

EXPLAIN REASON FOR GIVING FOOD

Physicians Attending President Tell Scientific Causes of Toxic Poisoning.

INTESTINES FAIL TO ACT.

Stomach Responded Properly, but Other Vital Organs Remained Inert.

RESULT REACTS ON HEART.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The doctors attending the President defend the administering of food and assert that it was absolutely necessary to do so. The reason for the resulting bad effects they explain by saying that the intestines failed to do their part—not the stomach. As to the food administered it was almost nothing, and, under normal conditions, would not be a mouthful for a child.

One of the surgeons attending the President was told that many people were already criticising the surgeons for having permitted the President to eat toast, because there was a general belief among laymen at any rate that toast was a substance that would be gritty and tend to irritate the weakened stomach.

"I know we were criticised and bitterly whenever a change for the worse appeared in the President's condition, no matter what we did. If he had recovered the people would have been grateful to us. People cannot be altogether responsible at such a time and in such matters as this, and we are too human ourselves to expect them to be.

"But about the toast." The physician held out his index finger and the one next to it and crossed them just below the nail of the index finger. "There," he said, "that is as large as the piece of toast the President had, and it was quite thin, much thinner by half than are my fingers. He merely nibbled at the toast. He had hardly a mouthful of it, not a mouthful, not half a bite altogether. It was given to him not so much as food, but because there seemed to be no better way of removing the heavy coating on his tongue and the inside of his mouth. The coating was disagreeable to him and was endangering his comfort."

Heart Shows Bad Symptoms.

The surgeon added that of all the troubles of the surgeons of the last twenty-four hours none was more distressing to them than the way the President's heart acted. Some people have said that the President had a "tobacco heart." This description has not satisfied the physicians. They cannot understand the causes which have influenced the action of the heart, and they cannot treat at all conditions which have symptoms which they cannot understand. Altogether the irregularity of the heart action had been the most alarming feature of their day's work.

Intestinal Toxæmia Develops.

Concerning the development of intestinal toxæmia in the President's case this explanation is made:

Toxæmia means the presence of a toxic or poison in the system. Intestinal toxæmia means that the toxic is in evidence somewhere within the alimentary canal, between the beginning of the duodenum at the pyloric orifice of the stomach and the sphincter ani. This portion of the alimentary tract is twenty-five feet in length and comprises the small and large intestines. The former is twenty feet in length and the latter five feet.

Toxic products developed in the intestinal canal must of necessity arise from imperfectly digested food. The poisonous substances which thus develop are termed ptomaines. If not swept out of the tract they increase with alarming rapidity and unless checked the entire system succumbs to the effects of the poison. The heart muscle relaxes and becomes atonic and a fatal termination is inevitably the result. This saturating of the system by toxics developed in this manner is called auto-intoxication. Intestinal toxæmia is more likely to develop in the small intestines, probably in the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, caecum, or in some portion of the ascending, transverse, or descending colon.

Alimentary Tract Inactive.

The failing heart is aggravated by the conditions of the stomach and remaining portions of the alimentary tract in such cases.

It was said that an irritation at the rectal opening developed as a result of administration of nurishment per rectum by means of a rectal tube, and that in consequence the sphincter ani, the muscle which controls the termination of the large intestine, became relaxed and refused to perform its function. The liquid nourishment could not, therefore, be retained, and it became absolutely necessary to administer food by the mouth.

Conceding that the repair of the stomach had reached a point where that organ could resume its normal activity and perform its function in a satisfactory manner, then, in the opinion of the attending physicians, according to a statement which is vouched for, it made no difference whether the food given in the natural way consisted of liquids or solids. It is further asserted that the stomach did perform its function, but that the intestines failed to respond to the demand made upon them by the partly digested food, after it had passed from the stomach through the pylorus and into the duodenum.

When it is remembered that the most important part of digestion takes place in the intestines and not in the stomach, as was formerly believed, this is an important consideration. The nutritious elements of the food are absorbed from the intestinal walls, and a failure on the part of the walls to perform their function threatens starvation.

Food Is Not Absorbed.

In the present instance relaxation of not only the sphincter ani resulted, but relaxation and atony of the entire intestinal tract followed. As a consequence, the partially digested food simply formed an inert mass in the intestines, which were unable either to convert it into stimulating and nourishing products or to expel it. It remained there, for a time, neither more nor less than a hotbed for the production of toxic agents. Hence the early and vigorous employment of cathartics, whose depressing effects the physicians endeavored to counteract by the use of powerful cardiac and respiratory stimulants.

DOCTORS FEARED FOR WORST.

Chicago Medical Men Declare That the President's Condition Always Was Alarming.

The relapse of President McKinley occasioned some surprise in medical circles in Chicago, although all along there had been an undercurrent of fear that complications might arise which would result seriously to the Executive.

Surgeons and physicians generally united in the opinion that the pulse and temperature of the patient all along had suggested that the President's improvement perhaps was not so marked as the official bulletins would indicate.

While there was some criticism from laymen, medical men generally were loath to discuss the treatment that the President received. A few were outspoken, but the greater number contented themselves with saying that the President had been attended by able men.

The physicians were puzzled at the failure of the bulletins to tell of any gradual sinking before yesterday morning.

Danger Told by Pulse.

"The President's pulse was rapid enough all of the time to cause alarm," said Dr. Christian Fenger, "and such a sinking spell as he suffered was not to be considered probable. So far as the sinking spell is concerned, there seemed to be no direct cause for it. The desire of the patient to smoke a cigar was a splendid sign, but it could not, with safety, have been given him, for the effect of smoke on a convalescent is uncertain and may, in weakening the heart, do great harm.

"The food given the President should not have irritated the stomach, for the wounds should have been healed and in a week should offer no hindrance to digestion. The enemas that were given and the way the President was treated was wise and cannot be criticised, especially from this distance. The outcome is deplorable."

Tells of Stimulants Used.

Physicians generally commended the use of such stimulants as saline solutions, digitalis, and strychnine.

"Saline," said Dr. G. Frank Lydston, "is introduced in the system as a circulatory stimulant when a certain degree of circulatory tension and volume is necessary for normal heart action. It is used also when equilibrium of circulation is disturbed and a failure of heart action is apt to result. This may occur when there has been a great loss of blood. It has been generally understood by the laity that saline is dangerous, but it is used even when patients are not dangerously ill. Digitalis is a cardic stimulant and a tonic and frequently is resorted to by physicians.

"Strychnine has the same effect as digitalis, and its use in the President's case was to have been looked for. In emergency cases saline acts quicker than the others, and I presume it did so in this case.

"So far as the doctors who have handled this case are concerned the people of America can be thankful indeed that the President had such a competent staff about him. No one can rightly say this or that should have been done. At this distance no one can consistently pass judgment on such a case.

"I was surprised to learn of the change of condition, for I thought the President certainly would recover. It would seem to me that some unknown and unlooked for complication must have arisen."

Relapse Not a Surprise.

Unlike Dr. Lydston, Dr. D. W. Graham was not surprised by the relapse.

"A gunshot through the stomach is next in danger to one through the head," he said. "Such wounds always are critical. The sinking spell was not to be wondered at, for the case was grave from the first. His pulse was 146 the first day—a dangerous sign—and while it has been as low as 115, usually ran about 120. Even under ordinary circumstances that is a bad sign. Then, too, if I am not mistaken, there were signs of a tobacco heart. I have no criticism to make on this case, for the President was well attended. If the food taken by the patient caused his sinking no one can be blamed, for the President had been without food for a week. After that time food should be taken through the mouth or the patient would starve.

"The food given him was strictly proper—the toast, the only solid part of it, being wholly unobjectionable. It could not have done any mechanical injury, for the wounds in the stomach heal quickly. Within twenty-four hours after the operation the stitches might have been removed and the stomach might then have stood digestion. I am satisfied that all that could be done by surgical and medical skill was accomplished."

Sees an Old Heart Trouble.

"I have considered the President's condition critical from the beginning," said Dr. B. B. Eads. "I have held this view in that his rapid heart beats and his temperature have not corresponded. The trouble had its seat in the heart and probably had been going on there for years. So far as his treatment is concerned it was up to date, and I believe that for efficiency and speed the operation was one of the most creditable ever performed."

"I, too, have never felt certain that the President would recover," said Dr. E. J. Senn. "The patient's pulse was always high. The news, while startling to the public at large, did not astonish me, for a high pulse always shows critical conditions."

Case Always Critical.

"This high temperature always showed that the trouble was serious," said Dr. Allen Haight. "When a temperature of 102 comes as a result of a wound it is alarming. The relapse may have been caused by either of two things—pain caused by the failure of the stomach to act or as a result of pressure of gas. So far as we in this city can judge the President had the best of care."

His Pulse Too Rapid.

"I was dreading this right along," said Dr. W. D. Storer, "for the pulse was altogether too rapid and frightened me. It was out of proportion to the temperature. As these reports came in day after day I feared something would go wrong with the President's heart. That was the one and the greatest fear I had. The operation was perfect and his care was the best. Nothing was left undone by those in attendance."

Views of Medical Paper.

In its leading editorial, the Journal of the American Medical Association, published in Chicago, discusses the assassination of the President, the mental condition of Czolgosz, and the treatment of Mr. McKinley.

"Surgeons are daily being called upon to perform operations more dangerous than this," says the editorial, "but in a patient so illustrious it required courage in any one who should attempt it. A critical world watched, and the hopes of a nation were centered on this operation, and a false step or faulty technique in the slightest degree would mean a mighty disaster. Had there been a lack of prompt decision to operate irretrievable damage would have been done and the tragedy been complete.

"This prompt decision to operate gave evidence of courage as well as rare surgical judgment. Perforation of the gastro-intestinal tract into the peritoneal cavity is the most serious condition in any case, and those who attempt to meet it know that conditions may be revealed when the abdominal cavity is opened that might defy even the surgical skill of the day to overcome. It is for this reason that courage was necessary in this case. If conditions passing surgical skill had been discovered, who can tell what imprecations would have been hurled and heaped upon those who operated, when death should end the scene?

"We repeat, under the circumstances, it required courage for the surgeons to do their duty, but they did it. The medical profession of America is proud of and congratulates the surgeons who worked so faithfully and well to save the Chief Magistrate of the nation. They only did their duty, it is true, and thousands of others might have done as well; but, nevertheless, the praise is theirs, and we accord it.

Assassin Just an Anarchist.

"Shall we say that Czolgosz is a degenerate? If by this is meant that he is worse than his fellows, yes. If by this is meant that he is so constituted by birth or development that he is physically abnormal and therefore not responsible, no. This idea of calling degenerates all those whose views of affairs have become perverted by associations with those who glory in pulling down everything that exists, by reading only firebrandish literature of anarchism, by devoting their time to concocting arguments against the fundamental principles of law and order and good government, is absurd. No, Czolgosz is an Anarchist, that is all."

ANXIOUS CROWDS IN NEW YORK

Hotels and Streets Thronged with People Waiting, Grief Stricken, for Word from Buffalo.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The condition of affairs at the Waldorf-Astoria, the up-town Wall street, during the evening was one of feverish excitement. Numerous prominent stock exchange brokers went immediately from their offices to the hotel, and there remained awaiting the news that was expected to arrive every moment of the President's death.

Around every ticker in the hotel there was a crowd all during the evening, and in the offices of McIntyre & Marshall, stock brokers, it was scarcely possible to move around. The scene was strongly reminiscent of that witnessed on nights of national elections, except that in this case every one seemed oppressed.

The corridors of the hotel were crowded all during the evening. The crowd that usually goes to the theaters, leaving the corridors rather bare, did not go away. Men and women sat where they could get at the latest bulletins as they were posted on a column near the entrance.

Money Powers in Crowd.

In the crowd in the corridors there were politicians, bankers, railroad men, brokers, speculators, and plain, every day gamblers. All were expectant and all were saddened.

James R. Keene dined with a party of six men. Near their table was Robert S. Bacon Jr., partner in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., in whose party were Lord and Lady Gordon Wilson. Both these leaders in the street seemed confident that whatever untoward news might come in the financial situation would not be seriously undermined.

Crowds Watch Bulletin Boards.

With their nerves at a tension which was perilously near the stage of collapse, thousands of people watched the bulletin boards. Every word chronicling the condition of President McKinley was anxiously scanned. All sorts and conditions of people met and jostled against each other in an effort to obtain the latest news from the bulletins which marked the ebbing away of the life of the President.

From the Battery to the northern confines of the city, whether it was a gathering of three or four over a "ticker" or thousands before a bulletin board, the same depressed feeling was manifest.

In the Broadway playhouses the same tension which marked the street crowds prevailed. In the first place, tonight was a poor night for theaters. Those who went had their minds made up to hear the worst possible news from Buffalo, and were ready to leave at a moment's notice.

"Ring down the curtain," was the order ready to be given in every theater in the event the President had died before the performance was over.

No Threats Against Assassin.

One curious feature was that there were no threats against the assassin of the President and few general expressions of bitter feeling against Anarchists. Those that spoke at all about the murderer spoke with the calm conviction that the law would avenge the President.

The audiences at the theaters were plainly nervous, and between the acts there was a general exodus to the doors to hear the latest bulletins.

The feeling of unrest in the houses spread to the players, and the performances lacked spirit and interest. Few expected to finish the evening's entertainment. All were eager for the fall of the curtain and the relief from the double strain of acting and anxiety.

PAN-AMERICAN FAIR CLOSED.

Exposition Darkened and Crowds Dismissed as Soon as Dying Condition of President Is Known.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Pan-American Exposition was closed at 8 o'clock this evening.

As soon as the dying condition of the President became known to the officials orders were given to close the exposition grounds. The electric illumination was shut off, and all persons in the grounds were directed to leave. In as short a time as possible the grounds were cleared.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to keep the exposition closed Saturday and Sunday.

BOARD OF TRADE MAY CLOSE.

President Warren Will Try to Have Directors' Meeting Before Opening Hour This Morning.

There will be no session of the Board of Trade today if President Warren can secure a quorum of the directory in time to take the necessary official action. If this can be done the doors of the great exchange will not be opened.

In any event the session will be a short one, even if the bell clangs out the usual signal to the waiting throngs of traders at 9:3 o'clock. As soon as the directors can be gathered together resolutions expressing their sense of the great loss the country has suffered in the death of its President will be adopted, and the immediate closing of the exchange will be ordered.

The Board will reopen on Monday, but will be closed again on the day of the funeral.

Even if it should be impossible to take the necessary steps to close the exchange in time to forestall the regular opening, there will be little inclination to transact business. The pits were almost deserted yesterday while traders gathered in knots to discuss the latest official bulletins from Buffalo.

"I cannot predict the action of the directors," said President Warren last night, "but my own feeling is in favor of closing the exchange for the day."

PLAN FOR MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Ministers Arrange Special Exercises for Tomorrow—Proclamation by Mayor Expected.

Services in memory of President McKinley will be held in nearly every church in Chicago tomorrow. Memorial services will take the place of the thanksgiving services planned when hope was strong for the recovery of the wounded man. In addition to the services in the churches a general service is being planned to be participated in by representatives of all religious and civic organizations, the service to be held at the hour of the funeral.

When the news of the death of the President became known to the pastors throughout the city steps were immediately taken to turn the usual church services tomorrow morning into informal memorial services. While lack of time will not permit of an elaborate observance, it is certain that the death of the Chief Magistrate of the country will be the one topic of the sermons delivered in Chicago.

Proclamation by Mayor Expected.

It is expected that Mayor Harrison will issue a proclamation asking that all business be suspended on the afternoon of the funeral day, following a similar proclamation by President Roosevelt and Governor Yates. At the same time, it is also proposed to hold a general memorial service, in which the entire city will be invited to join.

While the lack of a building large enough to accommodate all who would desire to attend a union memorial service might prevent its being held, the suggestion that at the hour of the funeral every church in the land throw open its doors and observe the occasion in a fitting manner meets with universal approval.

It is recalled that the plan was adopted by many churches throughout the land when President Garfield died, although the formal memorial services were held at a time fixed by the individual churches, and no general plan was followed.

As one pastor declared, "there have been Presidents who died, but this is a most distressing case, and is deserving of some unusual observance."

Diocesan Meeting to Be Held.

In the Episcopal Church it is customary to hold a union service, attended by all the clergy of the diocese and representatives of the different congregations. This plan probably will be followed at this time, but the church will also join in any general service. Some denominations have special forms of observing such an event, but all express themselves ready to fall in with any general plan that may be suggested and adopted universally.

It is probable that a meeting of the clergy of the different churches will be held, at which a general plan will be discussed, although its adoption will be left open until the rest of the country is heard from. Not an objection to such a general movement was made by any of the pastors interviewed last night.

Many of the pastors will deliver their sermon tomorrow as announced, but will also give much of their time to a reference to the dead President. Many sermons already had been prepared devoted largely to the life of the President, when it was hoped that he would recover.

Sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.

As the different pastors discussed the plans for memorial services last night one point was made by all. Whatever form the services take the sympathy of the nation for the widow of the man so devoted to her in life must be adequately expressed as well as grief for the dead executive.

All Should Unite in One Plan.

"For the death of so great a man as President McKinley it would be a beautiful tribute if all the churches in the land could unite in one general plan for a memorial," said Dr. P. S. Henson of the First Baptist Church. "His death is such a shock, after the world had been prepared to hope for his speedy recovery, that it will take some time in which to prepare for a proper observance. The services in the various churches throughout the land on Sunday morning will undoubtedly be turned into informal memorial services. I doubt if there will be one church in all our land in which the name of our late President will not be spoken. I shall make a reference to his death in my sermon on Sunday, and shall refer to his ideal home life. My prayers shall be for his widow. Beyond that I have no plans, but am ready to join in any plan adopted by all."

Will Observe Any Day Fixed.

"I should think it proper that all churches hold their services in their own houses of worship," said the Rev. Frank Crane of the Hyde Park Methodist Church. "I presume some day will be fixed for the general observance, and on that date formal memorial services will be held. I presume all the churches will be prepared to observe any day that is specifically appointed. The suggestion that the doors of all the churches in the land be thrown open during the time of the funeral is good. The various civil and religious organizations will doubtless get together and prepare some general plan for a formal memorial service."

Church Flag at Half-Mast.

"All the Sunday morning services in the various churches will be transformed into memorial services," declared the Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church. "They will necessarily be of an informal nature, and will be followed by a formal observance of the event. Any appropriate and adequate plan for honoring the memory of our dead President will be agreeable to all denominations. It has only to be suggested to be adopted. I would favor memorial services in every church in the land at the hour fixed for the funeral of President McKinley. It would be a beautiful plan and an appropriate observance. Our flag on our church will be placed at half-mast, and there it will remain until after the funeral."

"I haven't had time to think yet," said Bishop Coadjutor C. P. Anderson of the Episcopal diocese. "I presume a funeral service should be held in the cathedral of the diocese, attended by all the clergy. That service should be held at the hour appointed for the funeral. In addition to the union service a reference to the death of the President undoubtedly will be made in all the churches on Sunday. The time will not permit of a formal observance at that early date, but the union service will be held later. Of course this plan may be altered, but that is the probable action at this time."

Memorial Cannot Do Justice.

"A general memorial service should be held in some centrally located hall in which the whole city could join," said the Rev. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church. "Of course the awful calamity that has come on our country will be the topic to a certain extent of every sermon delivered on Sunday morning, but the time for a formal observance will be fixed for a time later. That time should be when the President is buried. It is a beautiful idea that has been suggested for the keeping open of every church in the land at the hour fixed for the funeral. No memorial that could be arranged would do justice to the man whose work and home life stands out as an example for all the civilized world. I hope that plans for a proper observance will be adopted. The grief of the dear woman for whom the President's love was so well known will be the grief of the whole nation. It is one of the sad cases in the pages of American history, and no memorial will do it justice."

CORRIGAN ASKS FOR PRAYERS.

Archbishop of New York Issues Letter to Clergy Directing Them to Hold Services.

New York, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—On receiving the news of the death of the President Archbishop Corrigan issued the following circular letter this morning to every Roman Catholic pastor in the Diocese of New York:

"This day week, like a bolt from a clear sky, came the terrible news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and today, while we are still offering fervent prayers for his recovery and fondly indulging the hope of his speedy restoration to health, with a second startling shock comes the news of his death.

"Unable previously, on account of absence, to express the horror of the whole diocese at a crime aimed at every citizen of the republic, I now seize the first opportunity in testifying, in union with our fellow-citizens, our grief and sorrow in this unexpected and bitter bereavement. It is sad to realize that in our beloved country, where the people choose their own rulers, such a crime as that which we deplore could have been possible. And that, too, in a season of almost unexampled prosperity; saddest of all, to feel that the hand of an assassin has been raised against a Chief Magistrate whose personal and civic virtues, and whose most amiable character, not only endeared him to all with whom he came in contact but made him, as these last few days have revealed, almost the idol of the nation.

"I need not urge you, Reverend dear sir, to share in the public evidences of grief which the whole country will offer as a tribute to the memory of the departed President.

"While the prescriptions of the liturgy do not permit us to have official services, yet our whole hearts ascend in prayer to God for the welfare of our afflicted country and for those on whom rests the bruden of its destinies.

Orders Prayers for McKinley.

"As children of the church we are loyal to the constituted authority, and under no circumstances ought our fidelity to duty and loyalty to country be more earnest or more pronounced than in the hour of trial and adversity. I therefore request you, after high mass on every Sunday of this month, to recite with the people the Litany of the Saints, that God in his mercy may look graciously on the nation, and drive far from it the dangerous and fatal principles whose consequences have today plunged the whole land in sorrow.

"Pope Leo XIII. denounced the pest of socialism and anarchy in the first encyclical letter and on many latter occasions. For convenience of reference I append the dates of some of these documents that happen to be at hand, so that consulting them you may find excellent subject matter for your instructions:

"Dec. 28, 1878; Feb. 24, 1880; June 29, 1881; April 20, 1884; Jan. 6, 1886; Aug. 22, 1886; June 20, 1888; Dec. 30, 1888; May 15, 1891; Sept. 19, 1891; June 20, 1894; and July 10, 1895.

Recalls Pope's Teachings.

"These teachings of the sovereign Pontiff are directed to the working classes and to people of various nationalities. They are all based on truths of sacred scriptures, on the lessons of sound philosophy and the results of human experience. With our enjoyment of great liberty we need also the chastening restraint of authority, of respect and reverence for our rulers, remembering 'there is no authority but from God.'

"Let us, then, reverend dear sir, be instant in prayer that this great sorrow which now overwhelms us—the third of its kind within our memory—may be the last to grieve and afflict our country, and that our hearts being given to the keeping of God's commandments and the fear of enemies being removed, our days, by his protection, may be peaceful.

MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,
"Archbishop of New York."

CITY ON QUI VIVE ALL DAY.

Newspaper, Telephone, and Telegraph Offices Flooded with Requests for News from Buffalo.

Chicago literally watched at the bedside of the dying President yesterday. Every man and woman in the city, apparently, kept within reach of telegraph office or a telephone receiver to catch the report of the slightest change in the condition of the President.

One telegraph company alone received 2,000 separate messages from Buffalo yesterday, all bearing on the President's condition. Every fluctuation of the dying President's breath was known almost at the instant. In five minutes after it was received the news had penetrated seemingly into the remotest parts of the city. Workmen in factories far out in the suburbs and crowds in basement saloons and lodging-houses knew that the President's pulse had risen or fallen before some persons in the house in Buffalo where the President lay. Never in the history of the telegraph did news fly so swiftly.

The anxiety began when the morning newspapers first announced that the President had suffered a relapse. Instantly personal telegrams were rushed to Buffalo. Chicago people who had friends there refused to believe at first that a relapse could come after such a favorable day as Thursday. They sent telegrams to those they knew in Buffalo asking if the report was true. So crowded were the wires in some instances that it was hours before these messages were answered. Long before the answers came the dreaded confirmation of the worst.

The telegraph and telephone companies quickly responded to the intense interest in the President's fate. Every operator of the Chicago Telephone company was supplied with official bulletins as fast as they were given out. Whenever a subscriber called up to learn the President's condition the inquiry was supplied by the telephone girl. These bulletins were posted in hundreds of shops and in store windows in almost every block. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, besides posting bulletins at their offices, supplied hundreds of inquiries by telephone and by telegraph. Scores of inquiries came from country postmasters and country newspaper offices. Hope of the President's recovery had been so strong that people apparently refused to believe the bad news which the country operators caught from the wires.

Cincinnati Fall Festival.
$8 round trip, via Monon Route and C., H. & D. Ry. Tickets sold Sept. 15, 16, 23, 24; limit seven days. Information at city office, 232 Clark street. Tel. Har. 1245. Depot, Dearborn Station.

SENATOR HANNA SERIOUSLY ILL.

Ohio Leader Prostrated by President's Death and His Friends Alarmed.

LAST WORDS TO M'KINLEY

Kneels by Dying Man and Vainly Pleads for Some Sign of Recognition.

QUICK TRIP TO BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—Senator Hanna is prostrated by the death of President McKinley. He is so ill that physicians have been called in and Mrs. Hanna sent for. His friends are apprehensive that his condition is serious.

Senator Hanna, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, and Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock were at the Milburn house awaiting news of the sinking President at 6:49 o'clock last evening, when Dr. Rixey, knowing Senator Hanna's longing to see the President alive, told the four men that they might go into the sick room for a few minutes.

Senator Hanna no sooner looked at the pain marked face of his friend than he burst into tears and would have fallen to the floor but for Secretary Wilson and Colonel Herrick. He was led from the room, soothed, and soon regained control of himself. Then he said:

"I'm all right now. I'm all right again. I must go in and see him again."

Speaks to the President.

His request for another look was granted. He stood a few feet from the bedside and looked again at the unconscious President. Suddenly Senator Hanna dropped to his knees at the bedside and, peering into the President's unresponsive face, said in tones that never will be forgotten by those within earshot:

"Mr. President, Mr. President, can't you see me? Don't you know me?"

There was no response, and the stillness became painful as Senator Hanna exclaimed:

"William, William, speak to me."

The President seemed at first to remember the familiar voice, but no permanent look of recognition came into his eyes.

Colonel Herrick went to Senator Hanna, raised him from the floor, and supported him as he led him away.

Hanna's Race to Buffalo.

Senator Hanna left Cleveland on a special train this morning at 5:24, and with a party of the President's relatives and friends reached Buffalo in 3 hours and 11 minutes. The schedule time for the crack train over the Lake Shore road between Cleveland and Buffalo is 4 hours and 30 minutes. Senator Hanna's train was made ready in less than two hours from the time the news of the President's relapse reached Cleveland.

The first word received in Cleveland came to Colonel Myron T. Herrick from Secretary Cortelyou, who called Colonel Herrick on the long distance telephone at about half past 4 o'clock, Cleveland time. The President's secretary said he had been trying to reach Senator Hanna and could not; that the President's condition had suddenly changed for the worse, and the physicians thought it best that the friends and relatives of the stricken man should come to Buffalo at once.

With Colonel Herrick was Webb C. Hayes. The two made every effort to reach Senator Hanna's house by telephone, but were no more successful than Secretary Cortelyou had been. Then they called a neighbor of the Senator, named Perkins, and succeeded in rousing Mr. Perkins, who sent a message over the way to Mr. Hanna's home.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana and Justice Day were the guests of Senator Hanna during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cleveland. They heard the bad news almost as soon as it reached their host, and were invited to go to Buffalo with him.

President's Sisters Notified.

Mrs. A. J. Duncan and Miss Helen McKinley, the President's sisters, were notified by messengers from Senator Hanna's house that they must go to the Lake Shore station at once prepared to start for Buffalo.

Meantime Colonel Herrick had been busy with the railroad people and at 6:24 there was one of the biggest engines of the road panting in the station with Colonel Herrick's special car, the car of Superintendent Smith of the Lake Shore, and two ordinary coaches for ballast attached to it.

The following persons boarded the train: Senator Hanna, Colonel and Mrs. Herrick, Senator Fairbanks, Mrs. Duncan and her son, Will Duncan; Justice Day, Miss McKinley, Webb C. Hayes, Superintendent Smith, and one or two newspaper men who had left Buffalo when Senator Hanna did in the belief that the President was practically out of danger.

The orders were to give the Hanna train a clear track. No one on the train had ever moved over a railroad at the speed which was attained soon after the train got out of Cleveland.

Eighty Miles an Hour.

A great many times the indicators in the private car showed that the wheels were whirling around at the rate of eighty miles an hour. By the time the train had reached Erie the effort of all the little party of passengers to encourage one another had brought about a distinct improvement in the feeling of them all. The absence of further news, which they feared to receive almost every time the train slacked up tremendous speed, was encouraging in itself.

Message Gives No Hope.

There was a stop for orders at Erie. A telegram was brought in to Mr. Hanna; it bore but the two words "Very low." All the pitiful cheerfulness which had been forced and nourished on the journey vanished. It was as though the train had entered a tunnel.

The Senator passed the telegram from hand to hand. No one said anything. Senator Hanna went to a chair in the observation end of Mr. Scott's car and sat with his eyes fixed on the horizon.

Reads Hope in a Rainbow.

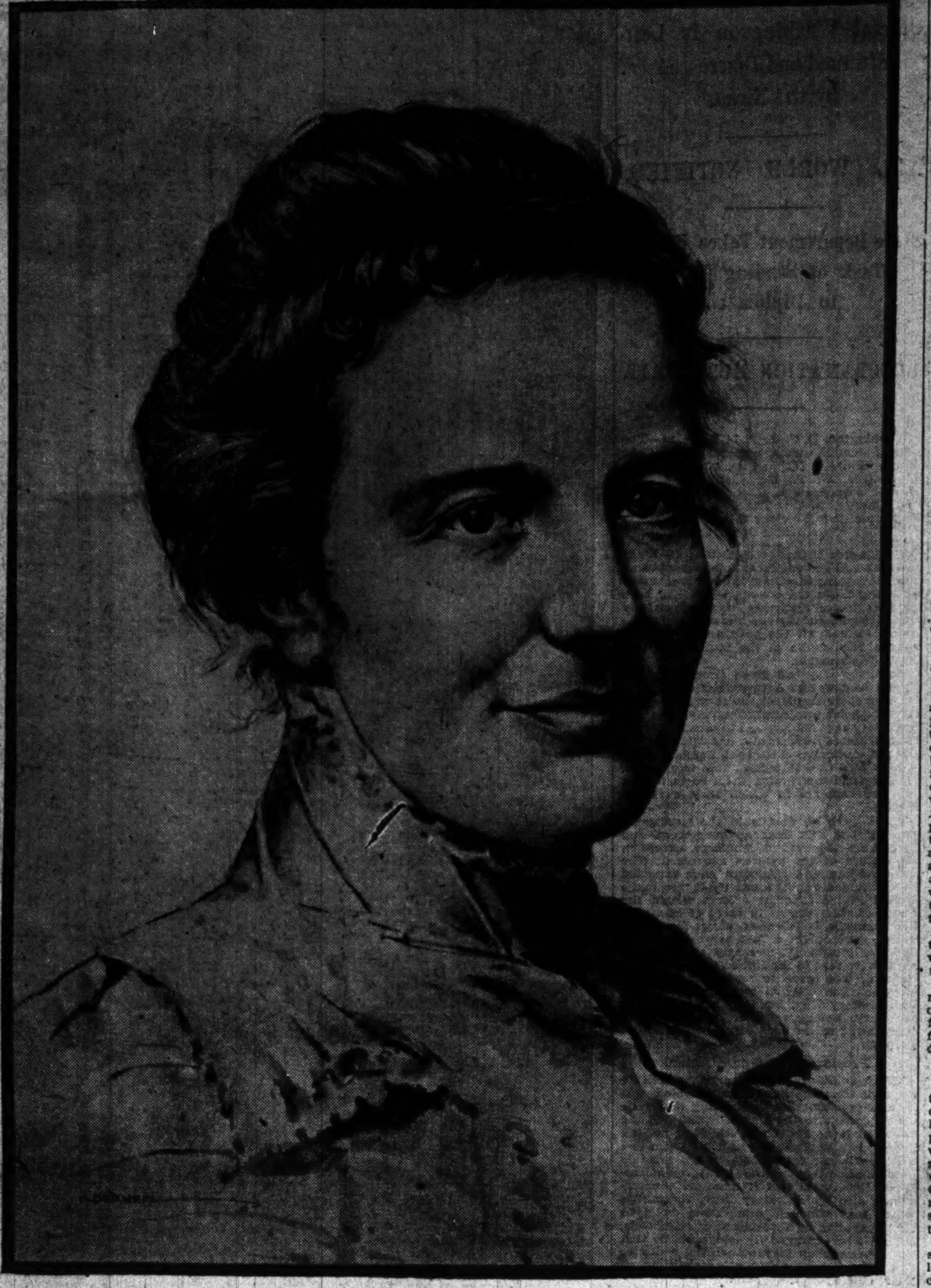
While the train was approaching Dunkirk those near him saw his face light with a smile. "Look there," he exclaimed, pointing out over the fields, "there is a rainbow!"

It was poor comfort enough, but they watched it until it faded and seemed to lose sight of it with real regret. The train ran into the station here in Buffalo at 9:35. The passengers were at once put in carriages and sent to the Milburn house.

Senator Hanna staid in the house for some time, and when he came out it was apparent that he was controlling his face with difficulty.

"I hope for the best," he said. Then he added, with a faint smile at his own weakness: "I saw a rainbow this morning. I hope its message was true."

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WIFE OF NEW PRESIDENT.



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CAREER OF THE NATION'S NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

ROOSEVELT, HIS LIFE AND TRAITS

Dominant Characteristic of the Next President Is His Energy.

YEARS IN PUBLIC EYE.

Made Tammany Tremble as Police Commissioner; Won Fame as Soldier.

LOVES HIS HOME ABOVE ALL.

Theodore Roosevelt, advocate of the strenuous life, and the liver of it, is not yet 43 years old. For nearly half of his life, however, he has been in the public eye, and for the last twelve years he has been a figure of ever-increasing national prominence.

No career of a quarter century has been more spectacular than his, no public personality more striking in outline or more varied in its phases, and no performer of deeds has come sooner than he into the rewards of the successful accomplishments of them. Fights he has had at every step of his advance, but they have been winning fights with but few exceptions, and they have been popular fights always.

It is, indeed, as a "popular" man that he has been the menace of aligned politicians and the overthrower of unpopular but strongly intrenched abuses. For several years he has been the center of about all of hero worship there is in America. His boundless vitality, his dauntlessness, his unchallenged honesty, his kindliness—and that not least—are qualities which have appealed both to the imaginative and the matter-of-fact, while many of those not able to admire those traits have taken a liking to his stubbornness.

The nickname tells almost the whole story. To the masses, both those that oppose and that follow him, he is "Teddy" Roosevelt. The diminutive is his insignia of power.

Man of letters, hunter of big game, ranchman, reformer, politician, and soldier—all of these has Theodore Roosevelt been, and most of them he still is. State Assemblyman, National Civil Service Commissioner, New York Police Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York, Vice President of the United States—these have been the number of his public offices and this the order of them. In the interim between the Secretaryship and the Governorship, and the cause of the latter, was service in the battle line of his country as Colonel of a regiment of Rough Riders organized by himself and led by him in the most famous charge of the war.

Comes from Dutch Stock.

So epitomizes his life. In its detail is found its color. He is from Dutch stock and is of the eighth generation of the American branch of the Roosevelt family. His father, Theodore Roosevelt before him, was a sturdy man, highly respected in New York City, where he was a merchant and an importer of glassware. He was public spirited and benevolent. His wife, the mother of the Theodore Roosevelt of today, was a Southern woman, Martha Bulloch of Georgia, descendant of the revolutionary Governor of that State, Archibald Bulloch.

On the mother's side also were strains of English, Celtic, and French blood. On the father's side the ancestral current was graced by Aldermen, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Congressmen. Immediately after the revolution New York sent a Roosevelt to sit with Alexander Hamilton in the first United States Constitutional convention. Nicholas Roosevelt was an officer of the Corsicans in 1775. Roosevelt street in New York was once a cowpath on the Roosevelt farm, and the Roosevelt Hospital in the same city is a gift of a wealthy man of the same family.

Of this blood Theodore Roosevelt was born on Oct. 27, 1858. He was a weakling infant and as a child was puny and backward. He could not keep up with his fellows either in study or play, and on this account was taught by a private tutor at home. The country residence of the Roosevelts was at Oyster Bay, L. I., and here the children were brought up. They were compelled by their father to take plenty of outdoor exercise, and young Theodore, soon realizing that he must have strength of body if he was to do anything in life, entered into the scheme for the improvement of his physical condition with the same enthusiasm and determination which have characterized every act of his life.

Prominent in Sports.

He grew up an athlete, strong and active, and when he entered Harvard, in 1875, he soon became prominent in field sports. He became noted as a boxer and wrestler, and was for a time Captain of the college polo team. He did not neglect his studies, and when he was graduated, in 1880, he took high honors. During his stay in the university he had been editor of the Advocate, a college paper, and gave particular attention to the study of history and natural history. He became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Greek letter fraternity.

At the conclusion of his college course he went abroad for a year, spending part of the time in study in Dresden. His love for athletics led him to successfully attempt the ascent of the Jung-Frau and the Matterhorn, and won for him a membership in the Alpine club of London. He returned to New York in 1881, and in the same year married Miss Alice Lee of Boston.

On his return from Europe he had concluded he would study law, but for once his determination was not strong enough to conquer a dislike. The formality of the law was irksome to him and its text books uninspiring. For several months he made the motions of applying himself in the office of his uncle, Robert Roosevelt, but the more he labored the deeper became his conviction that the bones of the law were not for him to pick. He began to write historical sketches in a desultory fashion, but the time for his literary achievements was not quite at hand.

First Entry Into Politics.

It was in politics that his restlessness first found solace. He attended his first primary in 1881. He was an aristocrat in one of the better senses of that abused word, and to his cultured mind there probably was something repugnant in the rough, diversified gathering in which he found himself an unregarded unit. But if there was he hid the feeling, and began at once the study of practical politics at close range. The fascinating frankness of his manner soon won him friends, and in an astonishingly short time he was a leader. In the campaign then beginning he became a factor.

Within a few months of his entrance into local politics he was nominated and elected to the State Assembly—its youngest member, and yet before its session was over the leader of a pugnacious Republican minority. It is a matter of record that this minority succeeded in passing legislation to which the majority was opposed, but against which it dared not offer the whole of its strength, owing to the shrewdness of the Roosevelt moves. He succeeded in securing the passage of a bill which deprived the City Council of New York of the power to veto the appointments of the Mayor, a prerogative which had nullified every previous attempt at reform, and had made the spoliation of the city an easy matter.

Roosevelt Victory in 1884.

It was at this time that Mr. Roosevelt became involved in a conflict with the party organization and defeated it. He did it so thoroughly that his own delegates were sent to the county, State, and national conventions of 1884. That was the year James G. Blaine desired to be President. Mr. Roosevelt escaped the Blaine contagion and took the New York delegation away from that statesman. He formed a combination between the Arthur and Edwards men and defeated the Blaine following. He was sent to the Chicago convention, with Andrew D. White, George William Curtis, and a number of other famous men. It may be written here that Mr. Roosevelt never left the Republican party, but he has always felt that upon a question of principle he was bound to act upon his own judgment. He has held that city politics should be divorced from those of the State and the nation; that politics is not a grab game for spoils, but a dignified, honorable science to be unselfishly pursued. And yet he recognizes the fact that, in order to do good work in politics, one must work with his party—which is to say, with an organization. As a legislator he was a sore spot to "machine" partisans or men of corrupt inclinations. Courageous men loved him. It is to be noted, though, that a bad man and extremely impracticable "reformers" have never liked him.

Becomes a Ranchman.

Then his life took another of its sudden veerings. The blow of the death of his wife was a severe one, and it was doubled by the death in the same week of his mother. All at once his health failed, and he came into the West, and turned ranchman and hunter.

On the banks of the Little Missouri in upper Montana, near the border of the Bad Lands, he built himself a loghouse, invested in a herd of cattle, gathered a number of cowboys about him, and to all intents prepared to live and die in the semi-wilderness. Side by side with the rifle racks were huge cases filled with books, and a pen was as often in his hands as gun and bridle reins. Health returned to him, and with it the mastery of leadership. The cowboys of distant regions heard of him and his prowess as shot and rider, and when the word went that he was going into the Rockies on a hunt volunteer companions flocked to him. Nor were they ever turned away.

The only cowboy victims of his anger were the cattle lifters and their ilk. Last year in his campaign speeches he used to tell of one of his own men roping a maverick while riding in his own company. The man prepared to brand the ownerless animal, and to Roosevelt's query as to what he was doing he answered, "I'm going to put on your brand. I always put on the boss' brand." Continuing, Roosevelt would say, "I sent him back to the ranch to get his time, and told him that the man who would steal for me would also steal from me."

On Civil Service Commission.

Not until 1889 was the Theodore Roosevelt of public life seen again. President Harrison in that year appointed him a member of the National Civil Service commission. To his new duties he brought enthusiastic faith in the righteousness of the system and also in its expediency. In Congress and in the ranks of his party hundreds of opponents sprang up, but he held to his way, and he greatly extended the system.

He served for six years—two of them under President Cleveland. It is said also that President Cleveland followed the Roosevelt plan when, in the latter part of his term, he radically increased the number of those subject to the law. The codification of the rules of the commission was the work of Mr. Roosevelt.

He resigned from the commission to begin the biggest fight of his career—that for the cleansing of the New York police force. A wave of reform swept over New York in 1893-'94 and it placed Mayor Strong at the head of the city government. He invited Mr. Roosevelt to become his Police Commissioner, and the latter accepted, though against the advice of the leaders of the Republican party. Benjamin Harrison went so far as to plead with him not to take the post.

But Roosevelt saw the chance for which he long had been waiting. He was not to be influenced. He signed as Civil Service Commissioner on May 5, 1895, and was appointed Police Commissioner on May 24 following.

Corruption of the Police.

The most scandalous and revolting form of police corruption existed in connection with what euphemists call the "social evil." In certain precincts the Captains were practically partners in houses of evil resort, which they "protected" for pay, generally exacting as much as they thought the "traffic would bear." There are various ways adopted in civilized countries of dealing with this business, ranging from regulated license to the strictest attempts at suppression. There is no method known more unjustifiable in principle and more vicious in net results than that which existed in New York, and which was generally known to exist, but was most explicitly exposed by the Senate investigating committee. In reviewing the situation which Mr. Roosevelt found, this feature is noted chiefly because it is prominent and significant, and not because it is the most important. Opinions will differ as to that point. No one will deny that it was characteristic. The violation of the law was notorious; the protection accorded for pay could easily have been proved; any Captain could have been "broken" by the Commissioners for neglect of duty, and bribery was the logical motive for that neglect. The responsibility thus comes directly upon the Police Commissioners. What was their motive?

Some of them were doubtless corrupt, though the evidence is not adequate to show to what extent. But corrupt, or only weak, they were partisan politicians, and with them party was placed before duty. Whichever party they belonged to they were a part of a powerful machine organized for spoils. The spoils might be merely places, or might be opportunities for plunder and extortion. They might gratify greed or ambition or vanity. But the general and almost invariable purpose of the machine was selfish in one form or another.

It is common to describe this state of things as due to Tammany. That is true, but it is not the whole truth. Tammany was in control of the majority party, and for a long time, with uncertain intervals of partial check, of the government of the city. But Tammany held the power it used so corruptly largely by "deals" with its nominal opponents, and was able to do so because political leaders of this opposition were bought with spoils. In such cases—and they are well known to all familiar with our politics—these politicians were in the same kind of business as the Police Captain of the Tenderloin; they were taking bribes to permit an evil which they had the power to suppress. That is a harsh comparison; it is a just one.

Uproots Partisan Politics.

The essential characteristic of the police system when Mr. Roosevelt was appointed to it was, then, corruption, produced and maintained by the domination of the partisan politics, having spoils as its chief object. The work he had to do, so far as his power extended, was to root out partisan politics from the system. That seemed simple. It was really very complex and difficult. Partisanship among professional politicians is frequently greedy and often corrupt. In undertaking to root out partisanship from the Police department Mr. Roosevelt had to face the stubborn and cunning opposition of the men whose greed he was disappointing, and whose evil courses he was compelled to expose. He had also to face the ingrained tendency in the community, especially in those interested and influential in politics, to resent, suspect, and oppose whatever seemed to hurt their own party.

Surprises New York Police.

The uproar that followed the introduction of Roosevelt methods in the conduct of the New York police force has never been equaled as a police sensation in that city. Within a month after his appointment the whole force was in a state of fright. The new commissioner made night rounds himself, and being unknown to the men he caught scores of them in dereliction of duty. He dismissed and promoted and punished entirely on a plan of his own. Politics ceased to save or help the men, and the bosses were up in arms. In this emergency an attempt was made to have Roosevelt's appointment by Mayor Strong vetoed by the City Council, but it was discovered that Roosevelt's own act passed by the Assembly twelve years earlier protected him.

The attacks of the enemies which Mr. Roosevelt's methods raised up against him were not confined to verbal denunciation nor expressions through the press. Dynamite bombs were left in his office, a part of his associates on the Police board fought his every move, and all the skill of New York politicians with whom he interfered was exercised to trap him into a situation where he would become discredited in his work. In this they were unsuccessful, and the stormy career of the police force continued. In the end the new commissioner conquered. He resigned in April, 1897, to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The appointment was in no sense a haphazard one on President McKinley's part. The Cuban disturbances already were presaging trouble with Spain, and it was foreseen that if hostilities ever should come the navy must be the main fighting reliance of the country. The navy was unprepared for actual service. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary that his high executive ability might be used to turn the sea forces into effective instruments of war. Under his direction obsolete equipment was cast aside and replaced with the most modern; he purchased great supplies of ammunition and of provisions; he had the crew of every vessel recruited to its full strength and made huge storages of coal. When the destruction of the Maine precipitated the conflict he redoubled his activities. If he did not direct the writing of the order which sent Admiral Dewey to Manila Bay, he sent whirling across the continent and over seas a month earlier the ammunition, without which Dewey's guns would have been worthless junk.

Five days after Dewey sank the Spanish fleet Roosevelt resigned from the Navy department office. His resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was dated May 6, 1898. His commission of Lieutenant Colonel, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, was dated May 5. Dr. Leonard Wood was named as Colonel. Both were equally well acquainted with the nature of the men whom they were seeking as volunteers.

In Their First Fight.

The Rought Riders went into action for the first time at Dalquiri on the first stage of the advance toward Santiago. The Spaniards occupied ridges paralleling the trail being followed by the Rough Riders, and, protected by the underbrush, they poured in a galling fire. The use of smokeless powder masked their position. The Rough Riders behaved with great gallantry, and charged and took the enemy's position, though not without suffering considerable loss. The engagement won Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt his full Colonelcy, Colonel Wood being promoted to the command of a brigade.

He commanded his regiment in the battle of San Juan, and the men again acted bravely under fire, taking part at length in the stirring charge up San Juan Hill, though the Rough Riders were not the ones to take the blockhouse, as the favorite report of the day had it. Colonel Roosevelt himself denied this statement.

Writes of San Juan.

This is his own account of the battle, his narrative being taken up at the moment when General Shafter gave his tardy order for a general advance:

"In the attack on the San Juan hills our forces numbered about 6,600. There were about 4,500 Spaniards against us. Our total loss in killed and wounded was 1,071. Of the cavalry division there were, all told, some 2,300 officers and men, of whom 375 were killed and wounded. In the division over a fourth of the officers were killed or wounded, their loss being relatively half as great again as that of the enlisted men—which was as it should be. I think we suffered more heavily than the Spaniards did in killed and wounded. It would have been extraordinary if the reverse was the case, for we did the charging; and to carry earthworks on foot with dismounted cavalry when these earthworks are held by unbroken infantry armed with the best modern rifles is a serious task.

"As yet we had received no orders, except that we were told that the main fighting was to be done by Lawton's infantry division, which was to take El Caney, several miles to our right, while we were simply to make a diversion. This diversion was to be made mainly with the artillery, and the battery which had taken position immediately in front of us was to begin when Lawton began. . . . Our orders had been of the vaguest kind, being simply to march to the right and connect with Lawton—with whom, of course, there was no chance of our connecting. No reconnoissance had been made, and the exact position and strength of the Spaniards was not known. A captive balloon was up in the air at this moment, but it was worse than useless. A previous proper reconnoissance and proper lookout from the hills would have given us exact information. As it was, Generals Kent, Sumner, and Hawkins had to do their own reconnoissance, and they fought their troops so well that we won anyhow.

Ordered to Cross Ford.

"I was now ordered to cross the ford, march half a mile or so to the right, and then halt and await further orders; and I promptly hurried my men across, for the fire was getting hot, and the captive balloon, to the horror of everybody, was coming down to the ford. Of course, it was a special target for the enemy's fire. I got my men across before it reached the ford. There it partly collapsed and remained, causing severe loss of life, as it indicated the exact position where the Tenth and the First Cavalry and the infantry were crossing.

"As I led my column slowly along, under the intense heat, through the high grass of the open jungle, the First Brigade was to our left, and the firing between it and the Spaniards on the hills grew steadily hotter and hotter. After a while I came to a sunken lane, and, as by this time the First Brigade had stopped and was engaged in a stand-up fight, I halted my men and sent back word for orders. . . I sent messenger after messenger to try to find General Sumner or General Wood and get permission to advance, and was just about making up my mind that in the absence of orders I had better 'march toward the guns,' when Lieutenant Colonel Dorst came riding up through the storm of bullets with the welcome command 'to move forward and support the regulars in the assault on the hills in front.' General Sumner had obtained authority to advance from Lieutenant Miley, who was representing General Shafter at the front, and was in the thick of the fire."

"By the time I had come to the head of the regiment we ran into the left wing of the Ninth regulars, and some of the First regulars, who were lying down—that is, the troops were lying down, while the officers were walking to and fro. I spoke to the Captain in command of the rear platoons, saying that I had been ordered to support the regulars in the attack upon the hills, and that, in my judgment, we could not take those hills by firing at them, and that we must rush them. He answered that his orders were to keep his men lying where they were, and that he could not charge without orders. I asked where the Colonel was, and as he was not in sight, said, 'Then I am the ranking officer here, and I give the order to charge'—for I did not want to keep the men longer in the open suffering under a fire which they could not effectively return.

"Naturally the Captain hesitated to obey this order when no word had been received from his own Colonel. So I said, 'Then let my men through, sir,' and rode on through the lines, followed by the grinning 'Rough Riders,' whose attention had been completely taken off the Spanish bullets, and partly by my dialogue with the regulars. When we started to go through, however, it proved too much for the regulars and they jumped up and came along, their officers and troops mingling with mine, all being delighted at the chance.

Gives Order to Charge.

"When I got to where the head of the left wing of the Ninth was lying, through the courtesy of Lieutenant Hartwick, two of whose colored troopers threw down the fence, I was enabled to get back into the lane, at the same time waving my hat and giving the order to charge the hill on our right front.

"The Ninth Regiment was immediately in front of me and the First was on my left, and these went up Kettle Hill with my regiment. . . . On top of the hill was a huge iron kettle, or something of the kind, probably used for sugar refining. Several of our men took shelter behind this. We had a splendid view of the charge on the San Juan blockhouse to our left, where the infantry of Kent, led by Hawkins, were climbing the hill. . . . The infantry got nearer and nearer the crest of the hill. At last we could see the Spaniards running from the rifle pits as the Americans came on in their final rush."

Frames Famous Round Robin.

When sickness became alarming in the American camp after the fall of Santiago and the War department refused to order the transfer to a healthful northern climate, Colonel Roosevelt got up that famous round robin petition that brought the hasty removal of the suffering army to Camp Wikoff, Long Island.

With his regiment again on home ground, and the war over, Roosevelt's army work was done. His popularity was never greater and a new place was beckoning him.

The Republican party of New York State nominated him for Governor before he had time to lay aside his khaki uniform. He went into the campaign himself, inaugurating the first of his since famous "tail end railway car platform" campaigns, spoke the length and the breadth of the State, and was elected Governor over the Democratic candidate, Augustus Van Wyck, by a plurality of 17,000 votes.

As Governor he was at odds with Senator Platt, but there was no open breach. During his term of office he enforced the tax law against corporations, aided the tenement commission in its work in New York, and put the Erie Canal commission upon a nonpartisan basis. He was still Governor when the Republican National convention met in Philadelphia, a year ago last June, and it was understood that he would sooner run again than accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency, which was admitted to be his if he put forth his hand for it.

Chosen Vice President.

During the progress of the convention he made the statement of his wishes absolutely, but the will of the delegates was against him, and it was not denied that Senator Platt and other New York State Republicans were anxious to remove him from the State by promotion.

His nomination was a spontaneous affair, and when it was made Roosevelt accepted it as a party responsibility. He was active in the campaign, being, in fact, about the only active factor in it. He traveled thousands of miles in a railroad coach, speaking at every halting place.

Years for Literary Work.

In the two years of his continuous Western life and in the years afterwards up to 1889 he did most of his literary work. His first book of note was "The Naval War of 1812," which at once became an authority. In large part, however, it was written before he sought the West. His ranching life gave him the motive for "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," and "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail." His most important work, "The Winning of the West," a history in four volumes of the acquisition of the territory west of the Alleghenies, required an enormous amount of research. In repayment of the author's labor it leaped at once into popularity.

Mr. Roosevelt also has written a history of Senator Thomas Benton and one of Gouverneur Morris, and is the author of "Hero Tales from American History" and "Big Game in the United States." His latest work, "The Rough Riders," is still current history, and "The Strenuous Life," its predecessor, linked the adjective to his own name.

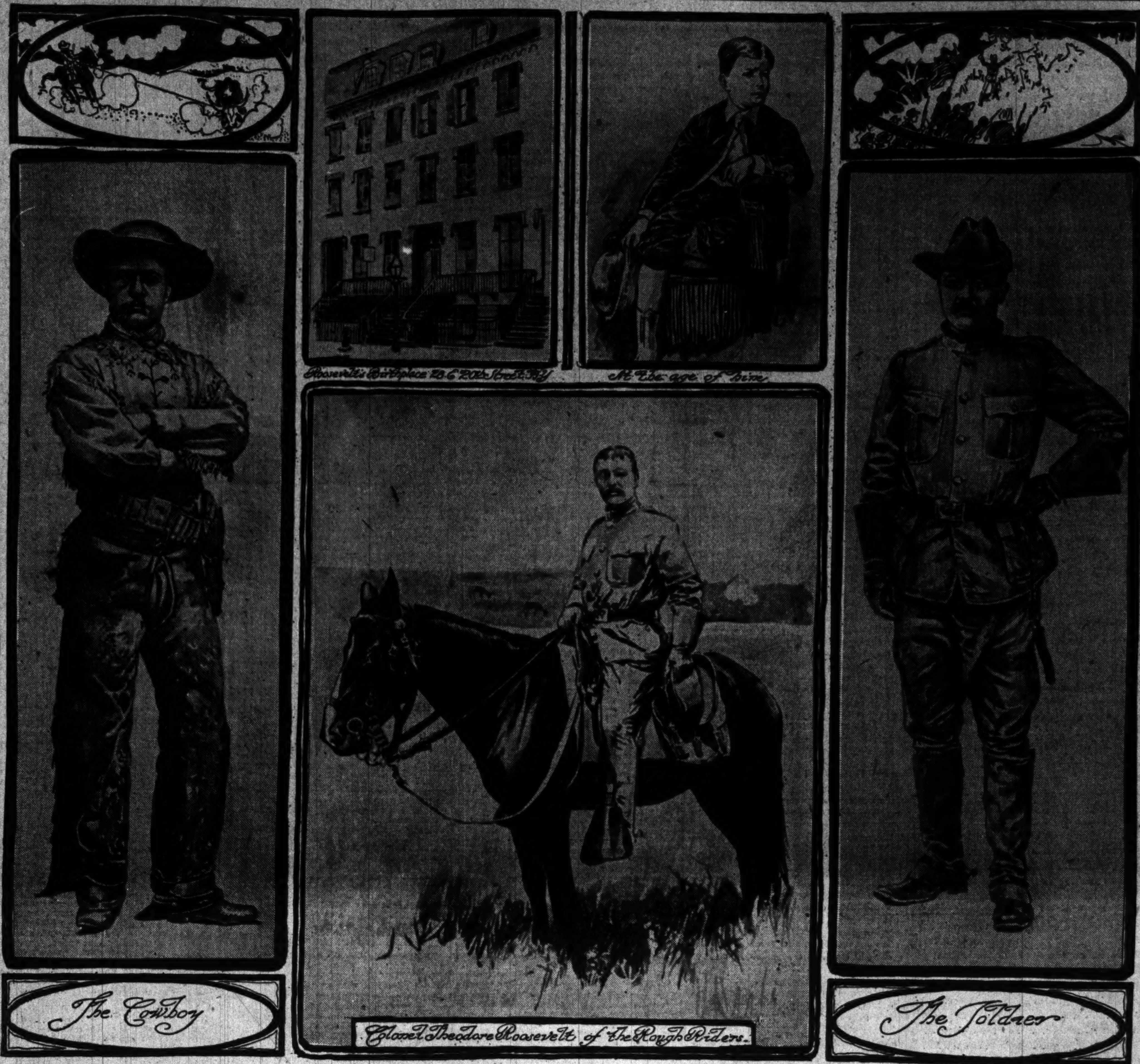
Roosevelt's Domestic Life.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt married a second time, Miss Edith Kermit Carow becoming his wife. The domestic life of Mr. Roosevelt is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at New York or Washington, or at the famous summer home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, the indulgent father is always ready to romp with his children, and he enters into the sport with as much zest as the youngest of the six. In many ways the children reflect the paternal characteristics. Alice, who is 17 years old and soon to make her début in society, is Mr. Roosevelt's daughter by his first marriage. She is tall, dark, and serious-looking, and rides her father's military charger fearlessly and gracefully.

The next olive branch is Theodore Jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart, and a genuine "chip of the old block" in the estimation of those who know him. Young Teddy owns a shotgun, and hopes some day to kill more and bigger game than his father ever slew. He also rides a pony of his own. He is 14 years old. The other children are: Kermit, aged 12; Ethel, aged 10; Archibald, aged 7; and Quentin, aged 4.

Mrs. Roosevelt is a handsome woman, well educated, and thoroughly familiar with the requirements of society. She is a warm admirer of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, especially as a wife and mother, and warmly approves the declarations of the former President's wife that children belong exclusively to the home and fireside, and should never know they are objects of public interest, especially during a political campaign. She is careful to screen her children in all ways possible from photographers, and likewise shuns publicity herself. She declares children, if promiscuously admired, become self-conscious, vain, and conceited, and lose their traits of innocence and loveliness.

THE NEW PRESIDENT AT VARIOUS STAGES OF HIS CAREER AND BIRTHPLACE.



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At the age of nine

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The Soldier

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

Attacks on the Y. M. C. A. If Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been correctly quoted there is nothing new about his criticism of the Young Men's Christian association. It has often been made before by strict sectarians who fail to see good in any organization which works for the uplifting of mankind unless it uses the agencies for that purpose in which they personally believe. The Y. M. C. A. is primarily not a sectarian organization, and to that fact a large part of its constantly increasing usefulness has been due. It will always, in the nature of things, be open to criticism on the part of people who hold fast to the tenets of a single sect and see small good in any other. Such criticism it is idle to answer. Each of the many sects has a young people's organization of its own which undertakes within its own membership something of the work which the Y. M. C. A. is doing for the larger public, both within and without the churches. For the general public it is enough to know that the Y. M. C. A. has an influence for good on the young men who join it. It offers them a place for rest, amusement, and recreation free from any temptation to bad habits, and it presents opportunities for physical, mental, and moral improvement. It reaches young men by the hundred whom the churches at present at least do not reach. It so long ago demonstrated that it has and fills a great need in the world that defense of its work is as needless as criticism is ill-founded.

Dynamite at Cripple Creek. The delegates to the meeting of the Colorado State Federation of Women's clubs at Cripple Creek had an experience on Thursday which is calculated to put a damper on their sociological studies for some time. It happened that the meeting came at a time when the miners employed in the great gold camp were on a strike, and it also happened that the controversy had reached a point where there was much bitterness of feeling and of action. As some of the delegates were passing along one of the principal streets of the camp a charge of dynamite exploded and entirely wrecked a barber shop, against which it is said some of the striking miners had a grievance. Several of the delegates were struck by flying fragments, but fortunately none of them was seriously hurt. However, when they came to elect a Vice President for the State federation the delegates who had been blown up voted solidly against the wife of the attorney for the strikers, who had been heretofore the most prominent candidate. It is also stated that the dynamite blast has had the effect of entirely destroying the plan which some of the delegates had in mind of organizing a servant girls' union in Denver. It is certainly true that violent outbreaks on the heels of a strike, such as that which has disgraced Cripple Creek, have a bad effect on the prospects of organized labor. It is also true that the destruction of property by dynamite bombs is a manifestation of the anarchistic spirit which should be promptly and severely suppressed.

Unnecessary Teachers. Superintendent Cooley's report showing that nearly $40,000 is wasted annually by the School board in paying unnecessary teachers is not pleasant reading for taxpayers. It appears that twenty-eight teachers and a number of substitutes in the high schools are drawing full salaries for teaching classes containing, in some instances, only two or three pupils. This is clearly in violation of the rules, which provide that the minimum number in a class shall be fifteen in a school of fewer than 500 pupils and twenty in a school of 500 or more. It is surprising that the board should have permitted so extensive a violation of this salutary rule. The proceeding is unbusinesslike and demoralizing as well as illegal. Chicago taxpayers are not inclined to be penurious in their treatment of the schools or in the salaries of the teachers, but they expect the teachers to earn the money paid them. It is not just that some should draw salaries for doing little or nothing. The school system is expensive even when conducted most carefully, and there are no funds to waste on unnecessary employés. There is no desire to do any injustice to the teachers in question. Probably the board has done the best thing possible under the circumstances by assigning these supernumerary instructors to lower grades, where they can earn their salaries. If any of them object to this liberal arrangement they should be dismissed. It should be the aim of the board henceforth to save the money formerly wasted on needless teachers and to apply it to some practical and useful purpose. That is what any business firm would do, and it is what the School board should have done from the beginning.

Attack on the Pension Commissioner. The attack on Pension Commissioner Evans, made on Thursday by Commander-in-Chief Leo Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be received with even less sympathy by the general public than it seems to have been by the comrades of the Grand Army. The public, it may be admitted, does not concern itself with individual cases in which justice or injustice may have been done applicants for pensions. It is aware, however, on the testimony of Grand Army men, that the present pension rolls contain the names of hundreds of men who are practically obtaining money under false pretenses. It believes with the Grand Army that the pension roll should be a roll of honor, and it feels that the men of the Grand Army should, more than any one else, be interested in seeing that it is purged and purified. The charge against the present Pension Commissioner seems to be in a general way that he has been overstrict and harsh in dealing with applicants for pensions. Heretofore the disposition has been to err so greatly in the other direction that the public feels rather inclined to sympathize with a man who has the courage to withstand the beguilements and threats of the pension attorneys who have so often and so long preyed upon the Treasury. No country has ever been so loyal to its veteran soldiers as the United States. That loyalty has never abated, and is, perhaps, stronger today than ever before. At the same time there is a somewhat general feeling that the Grand Army should for its own sake take some step, if such a step be found practicable, looking toward the cleansing of the present stuffed and overburdened pension rolls.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

After a week of constantly increasing hope, of bulletins which day by day have reported improvement, the President has passed away. The change at the last came suddenly, and when there was apparently nothing in the patient's condition to arouse extraordinary apprehensions. The rejoicing of the people is turned to lamenting, and in place of thanksgiving there will be grief throughout the land. The bullet of the assassin at last has done its deadly work.

President McKinley is dead and the nation mourns. It mourns as one which has suffered a great loss, but a loss which is not irreparable. His work has been, to a great extent, accomplished. Of the problems which confronted him when he was elected, or which have arisen since his election, nearly all have been happily solved by him.

The war with Spain has been conducted to a successful conclusion. The country is at peace with all mankind. It is tranquil and prosperous. There are no threatening clouds visible on the political or business horizon.

If the President thought of himself at all in his last moments he could have taken comfort in the reflection that he had well-nigh fulfilled his mission—that he had done for the people all and more than they had expected of him, and had won for himself fame that time cannot obliterate. So far as one can read the future there was little of great moment left for him to do for his country during the next three years except to carry out that policy of the extension of its commercial relations outlined by him in his last public address.

The work which President McKinley left undone others can take up and carry forward, following the paths marked out by him. Though he has gone, the cause of commercial expansion and of the trade supremacy of America surely will find other champions as sagacious and as persistent as he and who, like him, will be willing to sacrifice selfish and personal considerations to promote the welfare of the republic.

President McKinley has gone to a grave from which "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends" could not save him. Theodore Roosevelt is President now. This change in rulers is sudden, but the people will feel that their interests and those of their government will be safe in the hands of the man who has been lifted up from the second to the first place.

They have no reason to fear any permanent shock of business or political relations. The new President is not likely to pursue an aggressive policy calculated to embroil the United States with other nations. Probably he will be as calm, judicious, and conservative as President McKinley has been. Responsibility engenders sobriety of speech and action. Presumably the trusted advisers of the dead President will be the trusted advisers of President Roosevelt, and the new order of things will be a continuation of the old order.

The legacy of President McKinley to his successor is a united country and a united party, an expanded and a prosperous republic, and governmental policies on which the people have set the seal of their approval. This is a legacy which President Roosevelt surely will use with discretion and wisdom.

READJUSTING THE LOT UNIT.

One of the results of the new tenement house law in New York City will be to emphasize the tendency in the erection of tenements to break away from the twenty-five-foot lot as determining the structural unit. Adherence to this unit in the past has been especially responsible for the deadly "dumb-bell" pattern of tenements and has prevented elasticity in general in building plans.

In the new plans—of which there are already quite a number—filed under the new tenement-house law, the twenty-five-foot unit has been abandoned and the houses will have frontages usually of forty or more feet. The relief from monotonous façades which is thus promised is only less important for the general appearance of streets than is the improved arrangement of rooms which will naturally follow for interiors.

From the point of view of the general housing question it is encouraging to know that the new law for New York has not had the predicted effect of discouraging all projects for tenements. On the other hand, the plans filed since it went into effect on April 12 indicate that proprietors expect legitimate returns from investment under its restrictions.

RULES FOR SERVANT GIRLS.

At last the issues are joined. The Working Women's Association of America, which is the formidable name of the newly organized union of Chicago cooks and housemaids, has adopted a constitution and bylaws. These laws and bylaws the housewives and families of the city will be expected to obey. Some of these regulations appear to a disinterested person to be entirely reasonable. Others seem to demand more than should be expected. All of them will doubtless meet with plenty of opposition.

It will be found hard, if not altogether impossible, to make any large number of families conform to the same arbitrary standard of hours for meals and other arrangements. It will be just as difficult for any considerable number of maids to get their work done in the same specified time. One girl is slow; another is quick. One family likes a late breakfast; another must have an early one. But now a general revision must be made and everything must be brought into harmony with the rules of the union. Hereafter a luncheon which is served at any other hour than 1 o'clock will be officially known as a "scab luncheon." A cook who is not allowed to take either Sunday afternoon and evening or morning and afternoon "off," as may best suit her own convenience, will be likely to go out on a strike. If the kitchen work is not completed promptly at 11 o'clock it must be stopped, no matter if half the dishes remain to be wiped. Ten hours' recreation must be given on Thursday, arranged as the maid may choose, always providing that she be not compelled to get dinner. She must be allowed to leave the house any evening as soon as the dinner dishes are properly cared for. From 11 to 12 o'clock she must be permitted to stroll in the park or pay a call on some friend, and another hour is demanded each afternoon.

The absolute necessities of the average household and the demands of the new union seem to conflict in so many points that a "mere man" knows better than to attempt to disentangle them. He can only suggest that in the solution of this growing and apparently imminent problem the women's clubs of the country may find plenty of work for all their energies during the coming winter.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S ATTITUDE.

It is evident that "the applicant" in the naval inquiry case at Washington has determined not to be content with any half way results in the present investigation. He has endured the charges against him a long time in silence, but now that his critics have stirred him to action they will find him no half-hearted fighter. He has shown this in the calm but effective way in which he secured the removal of Admiral Howison from the court that is to judge him. His determination also is apparent in the superior abilities of the counsel he has employed. It is shown most clearly in the aggressive nature of the contention which his attorneys will seek to establish.

Judge Advocate Lemly, who represents the Navy department, says the object of the inquiry is to learn whether Admiral Schley did his full duty, or whether he was guilty of disobedience of orders. This is the keynote of the case as viewed by the Navy department. The Admiral apparently stands ready to prove his innocence of disobedience and to justify all his acts, but he does not intend to stop there. His attitude is revealed in the words of his counsel, Mr. Raynor: "We propose to show that Admiral Sampson was not at the battle of Santiago; that he had left his post; that the command had fallen to Admiral Schley; and that the latter, not Admiral Sampson, destroyed the Spanish squadron and won the battle for the American forces."

This is the thoroughgoing style in which the Admiral intends to meet his critics. The court has full jurisdiction to take up this or any other phase of the Santiago campaign. By thus taking the offensive Admiral Schley may give an aspect to the case entirely different from that which the partisans of Admiral Sampson looked for. At the close of the battle Schley deprecated any rivalry for honors by saying that there was "glory enough for all." For more than two years he has been willing to let the matter rest there, in spite of repeated attacks upon his good name. His change of attitude is due entirely to the goadings of his critics. His fighting blood evidently is up. The verdict of the court must be conclusive one way or the other, and if "the applicant" should be the victor the partisans of Admiral Sampson will have reason to regret that they did not let the matter rest at the "glory enough for all" stage.

TRACTION COMMITTEE SEEKS COUNSEL.

At its meeting on Thursday the Local Transportation committee decided to ask the Corporation Counsel's opinion on the following three legal questions—namely: (1) As to whether the city has the power to compel traction companies to observe specific running schedules and so to furnish a sufficient number of cars. (2) As to whether the city has the authority to regulate fares. (3) As to whether the city can compel the car companies to issue transfers at intersecting points.

These are all exceedingly important questions and go directly to the matter of securing better service at reasonable charges. If the city has power to prescribe the frequency of cars, it can abate, if not abolish, the intolerable abuses of crowding which now prevail. If in addition it has authority to require transfers and to regulate fares in a reasonable manner, it is potentially master of the street railway situation. For the power to require transfers would indirectly influence a proper reconstruction of routes, while the power to regulate fares and so to adjust them to equipment, would be an effective lever, if that should prove necessary, toward inducing an up-to-date equipment.

These questions should be answered by the City Law department, with a due realization of their central relation to the practical side of the street railway situation. The opinion should carry weight and be of a sort to be relied upon. And if it should be adverse to the city in any or all respects, the committee would then be advised as to what new powers on these subjects it should seek from the State. The opinion will be awaited with interest.

STRIKE ENDED AT JOLIET.

After a month of idleness the steel workers in the Joliet mills yesterday returned to their former places, thus following the example of the men in the Bay View mills at Milwaukee. With the resumption of work at Joliet the steel strike is ended in the West. The men at South Chicago refused from the first to break their contract with the company at the order of President Shaffer, and as a consequence they have lost no wages, though they have forfeited their membership in the Amalgamated association. The Joliet and Bay View lodges allowed sentimental appeals to sway them against their better judgment. They voted to join the strike, though they had no grievance against their employers. During the weeks of idleness that have followed they have had a chance to think over the matter more thoroughly and to see that they were making a mistake. Their action in voting to return to work shows the effects of sober second thought.

The Joliet workers would have been still wiser if they had not quit work at all, for their temporary strike has only robbed them of a month's wages without doing anybody any good. They would have accomplished more for the true cause of labor if they had voted in the beginning to stand by their contract, even though such action might have resulted in severing their relations with the Amalgamated association. Apparently that body is going to pieces now because of its fatal mistakes. Membership in the association is not worth much at the present moment, when its members in increasing numbers are defying the orders of its leaders and acting for themselves.

President Shaffer and the other officials of the Amalgamated association made a fatal miscalculation when they ordered the present strike, and their principles and methods alienated public sympathy from the first. The steady disintegration of the strike is sufficient proof that the leaders no longer have the moral support of a majority of the individual members. No battle was ever won by men who had lost faith in their General. Feeling as they do on this point, the Joliet members did well to lose no more time in returning to work. They have already suffered more than enough for the mistakes of an unwise leader.

THE JOLIET ELECTRIC LINE.

The completion of the electric line between Chicago and Joliet is an event worthy of note, both because it marks a further step in the "trolleyizing" of the surrounding country and because it turns the power from the drainage canal to public use. The trial trip made on Thursday shows that the new line can compete with the steam railways, even in the matter of speed, if necessary. It has an abundant supply of power from the drainage canal, and there is no apparent reason why the line should not be operated with as little difficulty as that between Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Like the trolley connections between Chicago and Waukegan, the Joliet line will open a new and interesting route for excursionists seeking a few hours' outing on Sundays and other days. In this way it is likely to carry even more Chicagoans to Joliet than it will carry Joliet people to this city.

The new line should be advantageous to all the localities which it touches. Should its managers be able to make a traffic arrangement with one of the elevated roads giving it access to the down-town loop, this would be a precedent of a significant kind. The remarkable spread of trolley lines through the rural districts of the United States is one of the most important phenomena of the present time. Whether it will produce a change from steam to electricity on the railway trunk lines or not still remains uncertain, but the network of electric roads already forms a system in itself with far-reaching and beneficial effects. The Joliet line probably is but a link in a system that ultimately will make it possible to go from Chicago by trolley car to any town or city in the Mississippi Valley.

OHIO, Mother of Presidents, is a sorely bereaved mother again.

COARSE, brutal, cowardly abuse of William McKinley in newspapers that will devote pages to praising him this morning has had its share in the murder and must bear its portion of public execration.

IT was to be expected that Citizen George Francis Train would take advantage of the opportunity to execute his little song and dance.

AS WE understand it, Conan Doyle has not brought Sherlock Holmes to life again. He is merely bringing forward a few heretofore unpublished passages in the history of that great man.

BISHOP FOWLER cannot see why there should be so much fuss made over a little remark on the side.

IT would go hard with the Anarchists were it not for the protection afforded them by the laws they despise.

UNDER the circumstances the yellows may be excused for feeling bilious.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER could call it off now without attracting general attention.

THE civilized world mourns with the stricken woman in Buffalo this morning.

THE United States will reckon with anarchy in due time.

CZOLGOSZ was merely a logical result.

THE cause still operates.

GOD save Roosevelt!

IN A MINOR KEY.

By Birthright.

"To what," asked the young woman with the notebook, "do you attribute your remarkable power in training these animals and keeping them in subjection?"

"Well," replied Mlle. Castella, the Lady Wonder of the Arena, "I think I inherited it from my mother. She was a strong-minded woman. My father was a regular bear, and she had to subdue him about once a day as long as she lived."

Centenarian of the Future.

"Uncle, you have always been temperate in your living, I presume?"

"No, young man, I can't say that. For the last seventy-five or eighty years I've dissipated a good deal on health foods and imitation coffee."

Not a Hustler.

"I tell you," the sprightly passenger in the pepper-and-salt suit was saying, "there is nothing like get up and hustle. I hustle. If business doesn't come to me I go out and hunt it. Yesterday I made nearly $11 repairing sewing machines. Had six jobs. I can afford to take a holiday once in awhile."

"Well," slowly replied the passenger in the suit of somber black, "I'm not so good on the hustle. I've had only one job in the last six months."

"That's too bad," returned the other sympathizingly. "What's your occupation?"

"Building lighthouses."

And the conversation drooped.

PERSONALS.

Stephen J. Seneca and his wife of Havre de Grace, Md., are to build a church for the Methodist Episcopal congregation there to cost $35,000.

Citizens of Fort Worth, Tex., have started a movement to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Colonel John Peter Smith, the father of Fort Worth.

Professor Francis Cuyler Van Dyke of the chair of electricity and mechanics of Rutgers College has been made dean of the faculty. The office of dean is a new one at Rutgers.

Professor Salomon Jadassohn, the well known composer and teacher of the theory of music, has just celebrated his seventieth birthday. He has been an instructor at the Leipsic Conservatory of Music since 1871.

Miss Louisa C. Danforth of Weathersfield, Vt., has resigned her position as postmaster after a continuous service of fifty years. She is now about 70 years old, but her handwriting is as clear and firm as that of a schoolgirl. The salary of the office is $139 a year.

Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis, who made a trip across unexplored Borneo some years ago, was subsequently sent on another similar expedition by the Netherland-Indian government. It took him two and a half years to complete his task, and the results, soon to be published, are of great geographical, zoological, and ethnological importance.

A portrait of the Rev. John Brodhead, painted by William Chase of New York, has been presented to the State of New Hampshire in accordance with the will of the late Josephine Brodhead of Washington, D. C. The subject of the picture served in the Senate of New Hampshire in 1825-'27, and in the national Congress in 1829-'32. He was a preacher of the Methodist Church for forty-five years.

Unfailing Material.

The man who loveth to complain
Where e'er he turns will find
Some disappointment that will suit
His mournful frame of mind.

And sadly he will rail because,
When autumn has her fling,
Canaries are not good to eat
And reed birds cannot sing.
—Washington Star.

Had a Fellow Feeling.

The Rev. Goodthing—"No doubt the fact that you should be at church lends an especial zest to golf on Sunday."

Miss Plaid—"You think so?"

The Rev. Goodthing (reminiscently)—"I can speak from experience. On my vacation I played a game of croquet on a Wednesday evening, when I should have been attending prayer meeting."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE things that one wishes to say at a time like this sound better on the sidewalk than in print.

MR. GAGE deals in large figures. To the ordinary mortal, however, they mean little.

AN Indiana City Treasurer is up against a shortage which he cannot explain. Bad bookkeeping is the reason assigned. When a bookkeeper cannot explain his own books he is certainly a bad bookkeeper, though not always a bad man.

LIEUTENANT PEARY has been heard from. But the pole is still there.

FOOTBALL is girding on its armor, and the up-to-date editor is brushing the dust from his mortality table blanks.

IT is always the relapse that is to be feared.

STILL, if Lieutenant Peary has discovered the origin of the paleocrystic ice it was worth while going.

COMMISSIONER EVANS can stand quite a bit of attack.

THE great trouble is that this is more than a land of liberty. It is a land of license.

UP to date D'Abruzzi's record, 86° 33' north, is unbeaten. It's up to Baldwin.

ONCE more there comes to mind the description of a republic as a raft. We may have wet feet the year round, but we don't go to the bottom.

EVIDENCE or no evidence, the red gentry in jail in this city will likely tarry there awhile longer. It certainly would not be safe to let them out today. We have always extended police protection to the tribe.

AND again are planned thanksgiving services abandoned. National mourning takes their place.

IF the salaries of the "useless" teachers could be applied to providing more school room it would be possible to rejoice mildly.

IN spite of the outcome of the ice case, it will be just as well to boil the ice.

EVEN a kowtow would have failed to move the Baroness von Ketteler. Affairs of state and affairs of the heart are many miles asunder.

IT is somewhat singular how a melancholy event like the death of the Executive dampens the spirits of persons to whom he was at most an abstraction. For example, the Association of American Humorists is not in a merry mood today. And the peculiar feature of it all is that if the sorrow were personal it could by an effort be put aside. But the depression caused by the passing of the head of the nation is something not to be concealed. It touches all that can feel, even if but lightly.

MUST BE PLANNING A STAG PARTY.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K. G., who is about to visit Canada,
ORDERS BLANK'S SCOTCH ONLY
in preference to all other Scotch Whiskys.
Read the following facsimile copy of order:

> ST. JAMES' PALACE.
> 1st March, 1901.
> Messrs. Blank & Co.
> Please deliver to
> H. M. S. OPHIR
> FOR H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK, K. G., 100 Dozen Scotch Whisky "Royal Household Blend."
> THOS. KINPATE,
> Gentleman of the Royal Cellars.

Ask for BLANK'S HOUSE OF COMMONS—Special Quality—the popular Scotch.
Ask for BLANK'S BLACK AND WHITE—Liqueur Quality—A Great Favorite.

SURPRISING news comes from Boston. One of its best posted journals says that "men who have never cared to find out whether Jupiter is an opaque or luminous body will continue to lead the german. They are not sure whether the moon goes around the earth once a day or once a month, but they can tell you the absolutely correct thing in dress. Women who have never read a chapter of Emerson or Ruskin or Tolstoi or Darwin know precisely how to lead in whist in order that they may rake in the 98 cent plush prize." Still there must be some people in Boston that read Emerson and take an interest in Jupiter. Where there is so much smoke there must be some flame.

ONLY occasionally does one meet a legless man; yet there must be enough of them in the country to warrant the formation of an artificial leg trust.

ON the face of it there is nothing alarming in the demands of the Working Woman's association of America; but if the members reserve the right to meet "when and where they please" there is likely to be trouble.

EVEN so important a matter as the court of inquiry must sink out of sight for a while.

YESTERDAY was Friday and the 13th, yet a more beautiful day it were impossible to imagine.

THE failure of Consul General Stowe to make both ends meet, with his salary, as they should, calls attention again to the fact that with the enlarging of the map of the United States should go a better consular service. Nations are sometimes judged by their representatives abroad, and not all of Uncle Sam's are a credit to the old gentleman.

ANOTHER thing in which a minimum of interest will be exhibited for a time is the yacht contest.

IT has not been the custom for an American boat to run away from the British, but the Captain of the steamer Hartford will not be charged with anything more serious than discretion.

THE cracked and oft-patched jest about "tanned Morocco" will have to do service again.

FOUR times a year we reflect upon the rapacity of the telephone company and feel like getting up a mass-meeting to protest.

PERHAPS Mayor Harrison, too, has been pumping in the wrong place.

THE awful folly—the futility of it all—that it is which exasperates one far beyond the philosophic dead line.

"THE government at Washington still lives." B. L. T.

UNCLE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Many amusing stories are told of our colored fellow-citizens of the South by the raconteurs of that section.

A venerable "darky" was haled before a justice of the peace and charged with gratifying his appetite for feathered denizens of the barn-yard in which he had no ownership. There were no witnesses to the act, but the birds were missing and feathers had been found around Uncle George's cabin. He was sharply interrogated by the magistrate, in the hope that he would get entangled in the questioning and the truth come out. Finally he was asked:

"So you say, Uncle George, that you have not stolen any chickens?"

"Yes, sah. I done stole no chicken."

"Have you stolen any geese?"

"No, sah!"

"No turkeys?"

"No, sah!"

After a brief pause the suspected culprit was discharged with a sharp admonition. As he passed out he stopped before the justice, hat in hand, his ivories disclosed by a broad grin, and said:

"Fo' de Lawd, squire, if you'd said 'ducks,' you'd 'a' had me!"—"New" Lippincott.

Serious Operation.

Bacon—"Did you say your friend had been operated on?"

Egbert—"O, yes."

"What did they operate on him for?"

"Why, for his fleece. The operators down in Wall street did it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Fireflies.

The day, disrobing for her rest,
Delayed to lift the twilight bars;
And o'er them, from the golden West,
Wandered this troop of truant stars.
—Cora A. Matson Dolson in "New" Lippincott.

Her Stylish Coat.

She has a coat that's all the style,
Although 'twill last so short a while;
Guess what it is you surely can—
Of course we mean a coat of tan.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

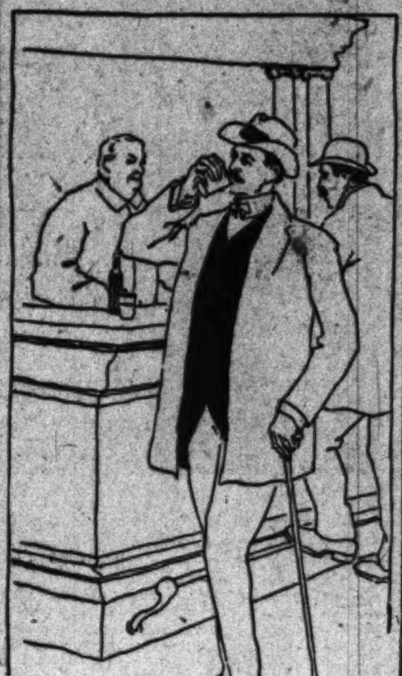
FOOD FRAUDS AT BUFFALO

THERE is at least one of the exhibits at the Buffalo Exposition which is not likely to be given the attention which its importance warrants. It is that of the Bureau of Chemistry of the National Agricultural department and is chiefly interesting for the light it throws on the methods of food adulteration now in common use in various parts of the United States. Most people have a general idea that some kinds of food are sometimes adulterated, but the great collection of samples in these cases brings the matter home to one in a strong and personal way. Close inspection of these samples and a study of the way in which the various adulterations are used is likely to affect if it does not destroy the strongest appetite.

Because the government chemists are anxious not to do an injustice even to an individual or firm which is engaged in adulterating foods the original labels have been removed from the packages of fraudulent articles, but in each case the form of the adulteration and its prevalence are clearly stated.

One whole case is taken up with a display of adulterated vinegars and alcoholic liquors. There are firms, it appears, who make a regular business of manufacturing a so-called "vinegar flavor," which is intended to so change the taste or dilute acetic acid that after coloring matter has been added it may be successfully sold as pure cider vinegar. The government experts declare that this acetic acid compound does not closely resemble real vinegar even when skillfully made, but assert that large quantities of it are regularly sold as such. The firm which makes the fraudulent "vinegar flavor" is said to have the hardihood to advertise its goods publicly, pointing out the ease with which money may be obtained from the public under false pretenses by its use.

A glance at the case showing the ways in which alcoholic liquors are adulterated ought to be a strong help in the work of securing signatures to a pledge of total abstinence. There are half a dozen compounds, for instance, which are intended to give raw new spirits the flavor of old, well seasoned goods. Old whiskies often have a bead of tiny bubbles on their surface, and in order to produce this effect on raw spirits a decoction of soap is on the market, so that the connoisseur who winks at the beaded bubbles on the brim of his glass may be really making faces at a circlet of soap suds.



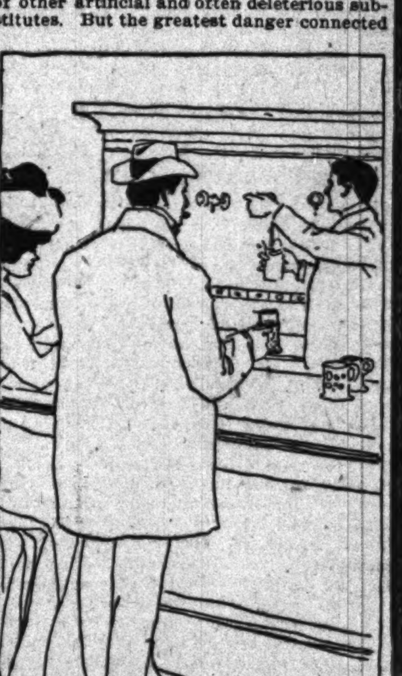
IN THE SALOON—RAW SPIRITS AND SOAP SUDS.

The government chemists have also found that a considerable quantity of so-called "peach brandies" and other fancy distilled liquors are made by coloring and flavoring raw diluted alcohol. A firm which makes and advertises these fraudulent preparations is especially boastful of the excellent quality of "peach brandy" which can be produced by mixing half a pound of its "peach brandy essence" with forty gallons of proof spirits, one quart of sugar sirup, and a sufficient amount of the coloring matter which is made and advertised by the same firm.

Samples of "hop extracts" are shown which are made by extracting inferior hops, the exhausted residue being then put on the market as untreated hops.

If one quits the saloon on this showing and turns to the soda fountain for his beverages the chances are quite as great that he will be served with an adulterated and it may be even dangerous drink.

Thus if he order a drink flavored with vanilla he is more than likely to get one which owes its flavor to the tonka bean instead of vanilla or to some one of a variety of other artificial and often deleterious substitutes. But the greatest danger connected with the adulteration of flavoring extracts is the substitution of wood alcohol for ordinary alcohol as a solvent. Cases of death resulting from drinking lemon extract which is adulterated with wood alcohol are common, and its use even in small quantities is decidedly dangerous. It is not alone the poisonous effects of the methyl alcohol contained in wood spirits which are to be dreaded, but to the presence in wood alcohol of all sorts of impurities.

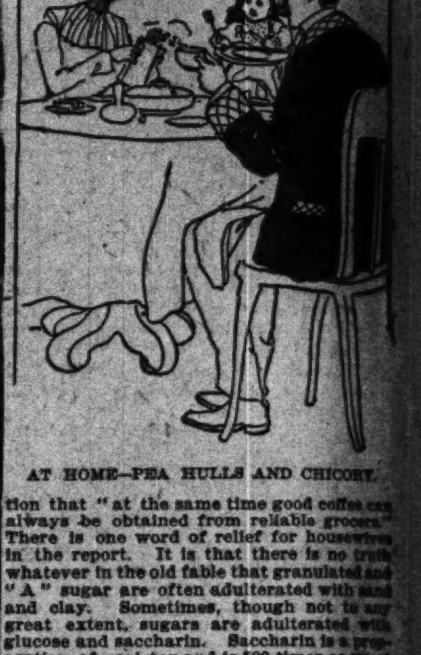


IN THE DRUG STORE—LEMON EXTRACT WITH WOOD ALCOHOL.

Even in one's own kitchen it is by no means easy to get a strictly pure and unadulterated drink of any kind. If it is cocoa or chocolate which is ordered the department chemists find that in many cases both cocoa and chocolate are largely adulterated, the pods of the cocoa bean being ground up and quantities of wheat flour, sago flour, and other cheaper materials being substituted for the genuine cocoa, made by grinding up the shelled cocoa seeds.

In the matter of coffee, conditions are even worse. The department experts show in a series of samples that there is a most striking similarity in the appearance of high-priced and low-priced green coffees, while when it comes to roasted coffees it is frequently impossible for even an expert to distinguish between them. There is thus a constant temptation, as there is an opportunity for a dealer to substitute a low-priced coffee for a higher priced one, thus immensely increasing his profits. As for ground coffees the purchaser has absolutely no protection but the reputation of the dealer for honesty, and the samples shown include several mixtures of pea hulls, cereals, and other materials which are largely sold as coffee. The climax of audacity and of deceit in the matter of substitution is shown in one sample consisting of artificial coffee beans made entirely of molded flour and water, with the addition of a coloring extract.

The department chemists make the grave charge that "a large part of the alleged high grade coffee sold by the trade belongs certainly to a much cheaper class of coffee than that for which it is sold." They soften their statement, however, by the assertion that "at the same time good coffee can always be obtained from reliable grocers."



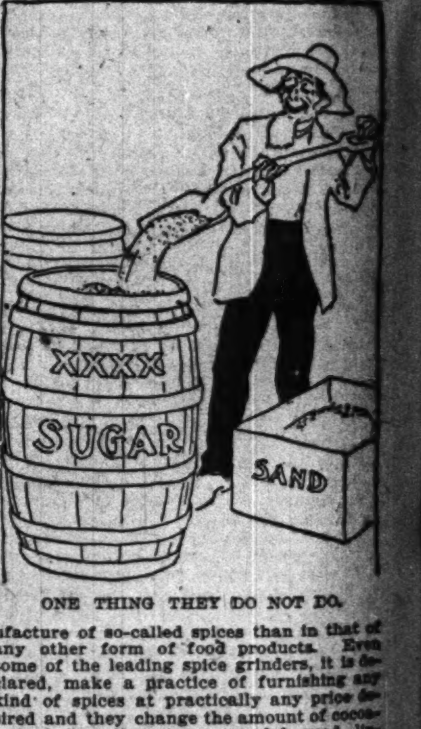
AT HOME—PEA HULLS AND CHICORY.

There is one word of relief for housewives in the report. It is that there is no truth whatever in the old fable that granulated and "A" sugar are often adulterated with sand and clay. Sometimes, though not to any great extent, sugars are adulterated with glucose and saccharin. Saccharin is a preparation of coal tar and is 500 times as sweet as sugar, so that a little of it will go a great ways. Saccharin is not at all changed in its passage through the body, so that it has absolutely no value as a food.

A large percentage of the various brands and varieties of table sirup on the market owe their sweetness entirely to the addition of glucose, while many so-called strained honeys are manufactured in the same way without bothering the bees to assist in the operation. Glucose sugar is used extensively in making all kinds of sweetened goods.

Owing to the fight recently made for its purity it is said that it is now possible to get pure wheat flour without difficulty. A few years ago wheat flour was extensively adulterated with a finely ground preparation of Indian corn, known as flourine. By using this material it was possible to largely undersell dealers who stuck to the use of the pure wheat and laws were passed which have almost entirely stamped out this fraud. Most interesting among the samples of materials used for the adulteration of flour is one of ground soapstone, the originator of which advertised it largely, with the result that he is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary for misuse of the United States mails. One form of flour adulteration is still extensively practiced. It is that of substituting ordinary flour for the gluten flour often prescribed by physicians as a part of the diet of invalids. It is extremely difficult to get pure gluten flour even on a physician's prescription.

More adulteration is practiced in the manufacture of so-called spices than in that of any other form of food products. Even some of the leading spice grinders, it is declared, make a practice of furnishing any kind of spices at practically any price desired and they change the amount of cocoanut shells, olive stones, sandal wood, linseed meal, and other similar adulterants with the price at which the alleged spices are sold. An extremely large percentage of all the ground spices sold are more or less adulterated and mixtures of foreign substances for use as adulterants are advertised and sold regularly to dealers.



ONE THING THEY DO NOT DO.

ANCHOR WAS TOO HEAVY.

"The experiment of taking men from the interior States for service in the navy has, in the main, been a successful one," said the naval officer who is on leave of duty, "although it is exasperating work breaking them in. Many of them see salt water for the first time when they enter the service, and their greenness concerning everything pertaining to their duties makes them the butt of all the others, and, although we try to protect them all we can, the old men often take advantage of their ignorance to amuse themselves at the expense of the new men.

"Not long ago I was stationed on a receiving ship. One day during my watch one of the new men came shuffling up, and, without going through the formality of saluting, blurted out:

"'I can't do it alone, mister!'

"'Can't do what?' I asked, taking in the situation.

"'Why one of the chaps ordered me to weigh the anchor, an' I can't lift it alone! Durn it all, I don't even know where the scales are!'"—Detroit Free Press.

His Motive Misunderstood.

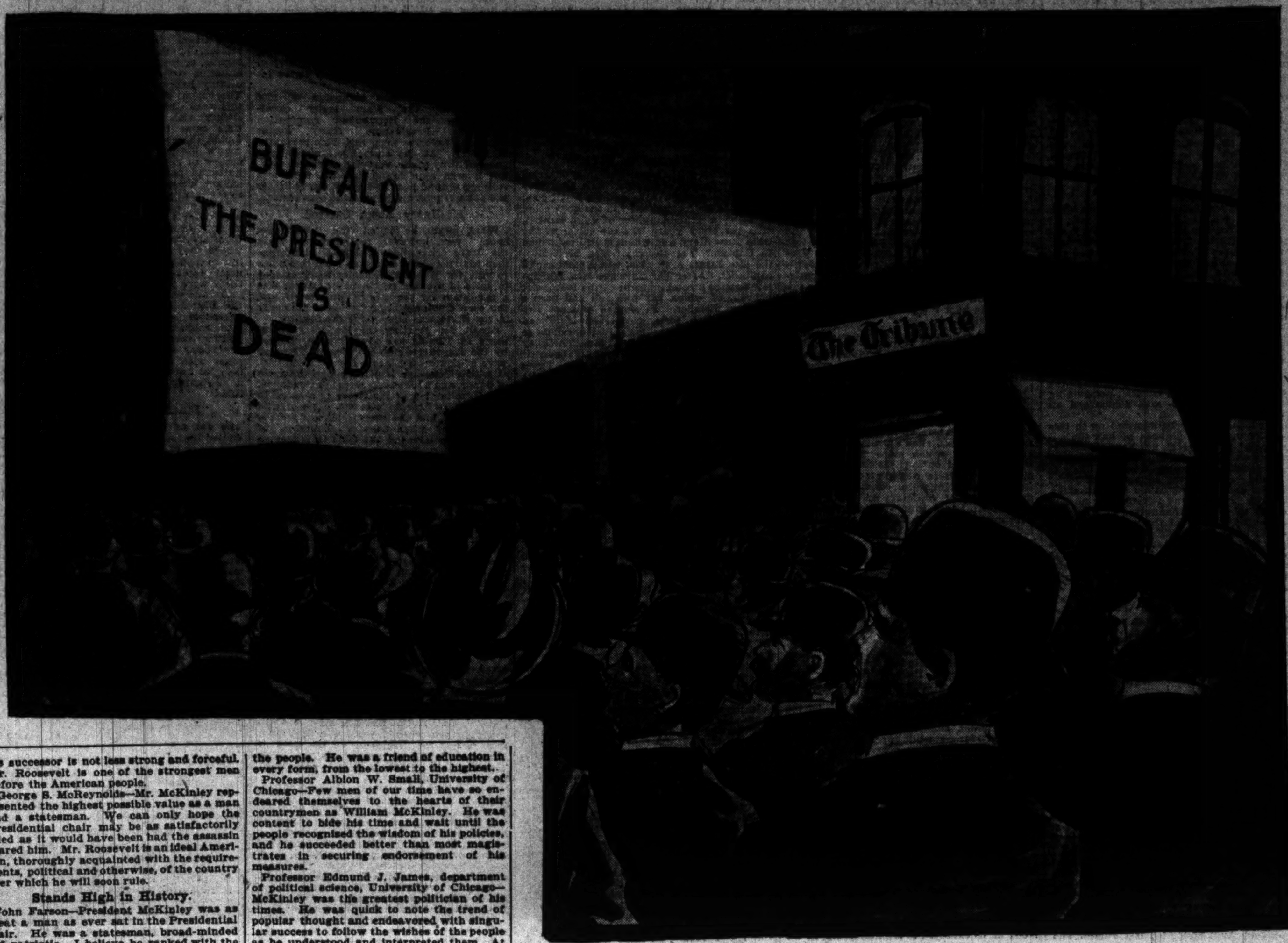
"Yes, I've been mistaken for all sorts and conditions during my wanderings," said Ernest Seton-Thompson. Hiding himself eyes deep in a garbage heap back of the Yellowstone Park Hotel, to watch the antics of some bears over their food, he had naturally put on the oldest clothes he could muster for the occasion. Digging away in that unsavory pile, he did not exactly convey the impression of opulence. "It really didn't occur to me, however, just how my actions might be interpreted," he said, "until some tourists hallooed to me from the edge of the wood:

"'Say, my man,' one of them called, 'come out of that. Here's a plunk for you, and the cook'll give you something to eat up at the hotel.'"—New York Times.

CHICAGOANS LAUD THE MAN—NIGHT OF SUSPENSE.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

[Bulletin Board at Monroe and Dearborn Streets.]



CHICAGO SHOWS GENERAL SORROW

Citizens Join in Expressing Grief Over Death of President McKinley.

LIFE AND DEEDS PRAISED

Classed by Many as the Greatest Executive in History of the Country.

TRIBUTES TO ROOSEVELT

Universal sorrow over the death of President McKinley was expressed by citizens of Chicago last night. From all branches of business came the one voice of grief. Political differences were forgotten in the hour of the nation's affliction. Encomiums on the high character of the late Executive were passed by all.

The only softening influence was the general feeling that in Vice President Roosevelt the people had a man in whom they could place their confidence. He was looked upon as a capable successor to the executive chair, with ability to give the country a wise and conservative yet progressive administration.

Some of the interviews obtained last night follow:

Unable to Realize the Truth.

Charles M. Walker, Corporation Counsel—The nation will be deep in sorrow over the death of the President. His end comes as more of a shock than the assassination. People could not appreciate that blow to the full—it came so suddenly. His death follows a succession of auspicious bulletins and for that reason will be doubly hard to bear.

Julius Goldzier, Alderman Twenty-first Ward—All good citizens of the nation will join in grief over this calamity, even though they recognize that the government cannot be affected by the change. It will be sorrow for the man, and not sorrow for the nation.

E. Allen Frost, Deputy City Controller—It is one of the saddest things which could possibly happen the nation. The wickedness of the deed and the sadness of the death are augmented by the worth of the late President.

John J. Hanberg, President of the County board—This is without doubt one of the saddest events which ever will be written in the history of the nation. It must have the result of securing better protection for the Chief Executive of our nation.

Alderman Charles Alling—William McKinley was the most popular, the most universally beloved President the United States has known. His administration stands third in those Presidential epochs which have written the most momentous events of American history. Washington, Lincoln, McKinley—it was under these men that our country passed three crises. It was through President McKinley's conservative, able, almost inspired, direction of affairs that this nation has stepped into the ranks as a world power.

Senator Mason Deeply Moved.

Senator William E. Mason—I cannot at this moment realize the dreadful truth. We had absolute hope the President was convalescent. I never knew a man in all my life who carried the teachings of Jesus Christ with him every hour and every day as did President McKinley. I never heard him speak an unkind or disrespectful word. This terrible, shocking murder has hung about the nation like a pall, and words fail me when I attempt to say anything upon the subject. Owing to the news concerning the President's condition, Colonel Bryan and I did not carry into effect the program as originally planned to take place at Monmouth today. The program was changed from a political discussion to one of reviewing the life and acts of President McKinley.

Judge Marcus Kavanagh—Shattered hope for the President's recovery brings universal grief and something else. It brings a stern warning of our duty. The time has come for this people to stamp out anarchy. In a country where not one man among one hundred thousand is in sympathy with anarchy the accomplishment is easy.

Judge Dunne—President McKinley was one of the purest men in his private life who ever occupied the Presidential chair. His was a strong character, steadfast in purpose, and whose best thoughts were ever for his country's good as he saw it. While politically I never agreed with him, no citizen in this land regrets his untimely death more than I do.

P. J. O'Keeffe, member of Board of Education—There has been no greater President than McKinley, for he met every responsibility with force, intelligence, and success. No one could do more. Courageously, even in the face of almost insurmountable opposition, he stood by his ideals of political economics, and, what is more, carried them and saw them carry the country. He was a gentleman, a soldier, a Christian, and a manly man.

Greatest Man of the Time.

President William S. Warren of the Board of Trade—We have lost the greatest man of the time. He has been a growing man from the day of his first election, rising to every crisis that came up in the affairs of the nation, and handling every issue in the spirit of the broadest, wisest statesmanship. He will go down in history as one of the greatest statesmen the country has produced. McKinley had accomplished only good for his country. We are fortunate in having in Roosevelt a safe man to step into the Presidency—a man of character and strength, in whom the country has confidence.

Luther W. Bodman—President McKinley's death will be an awful shock to the country—more terrible than the shock of his assassination—for we had begun to feel confident of his recovery. The country has lost a wise ruler and a good man.

T. M. Baxter—It is doubtful if a better or a higher minded man was ever removed by such foul means. Roosevelt will make a satisfactory President for all interests.

Bernard A. Eckhart—The death of the President is unfortunate beyond expression. I think all his admirers feel a grief that cannot be expressed. To a certain extent—mainly involving the vast business interests of the country—this is softened by a knowledge that Mr. McKinley's successor is a man eminently qualified to assume the reins of government.

J. Ogden Armour—The country is, fortunately, in excellent financial and physical condition to recover from the shock of the President's death, and I think no one has any fears as to Mr. Roosevelt.

A. I. Valentine—The country has lost one of the best men and one of the best Presidents that ever lived, but his successor is entitled to every confidence. The country will be safe in Roosevelt's hands.

John F. Harris—The country mourns another martyr, whose place in history will not be less exalted than the memory of those who have gone before. Mr. McKinley was everything that a grand and good man ought to be. He was one of the rare men who could be immovably firm and at the same time absolutely just.

J. J. Badenoch—The country has sustained a great loss, but not an irreparable one. The recuperative power of the nation was never greater. We must admit the safety of the hands into which the affairs of the country have fallen.

George E. Marcy—Mr. McKinley's was a beautiful character. In many ways that of his successor is not less strong and forceful. Mr. Roosevelt is one of the strongest men before the American people.

George S. McReynolds—Mr. McKinley represented the highest possible value as a man and a statesman. We can only hope the Presidential chair may be as satisfactorily filled as it would have been had the assassin spared him. Mr. Roosevelt is an ideal American, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements, political and otherwise, of the country over which he will soon rule.

Stands High in History.

John Farson—President McKinley was as great a man as ever sat in the Presidential chair. He was a statesman, broad-minded and patriotic. I believe he ranked with the greatest men that this or any other country has ever produced. Vice President Roosevelt is a man of tremendous energy. He is, however, somewhat erratic, and it is difficult to tell what policy he will pursue. I am confident the responsibilities resting on his shoulders will make him more conservative. There is no doubt as to his great ability.

Duke M. Farson—President McKinley was one of the finest Presidents this country ever has had. I considered him one of the greatest men of our time. Even when the people who did not fully understand and appreciate him were lukewarm in their support of him, he manfully stood up for the rights of this country. Roosevelt is not like some of the Vice Presidents we have had. He is a great man, and great things may be expected from him.

Always Will Be Mourned.

Colonel H. S. Dietrich, President Chicago Real Estate board—William McKinley was a statesman and soldier, whose loss the country never will cease to mourn. The sympathy of the people of this land goes out to his striken wife. The duties of President fall on Theodore Roosevelt, whose sterling qualities and executive ability may be depended upon.

William A. Bond—It is hard to become reconciled to the loss of President McKinley. His death brings sorrow to all classes of people in all parts of this country. Something must be done to prevent a recurrence of such a tragedy. The lesson must not be forgotten. It must lead to the passage of laws which will make an attack upon a President of the United States a capital offense and a crime designated as treason. I believe the time for any unsettled commercial conditions has passed. Mr. Roosevelt is yet untried as a President, but his record is good.

George Birkhoff Jr.—William McKinley will stand forth in history as one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever known; as an able statesman, a fine soldier, and a martyr. His death comes so unexpectedly as to be a terrible blow. During McKinley's administration he had had to cope with great questions of domestic and foreign import, and handled them with the highest ability. I have every confidence in Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeds to the Presidency.

Henry A. Knott—William McKinley was a model and exemplary President, a great statesman, and a splendid soldier. His death is a terrible loss to the people, but his good works will live in history. The sympathy of the nation goes out to his widow in her affliction. Theodore Roosevelt is regarded as a sure and safe man and equal to the occasion.

Warning to the People.

Francis O'Neill, Chief of Police—One question will be on every lip. What is this country coming to that three Presidents should be assassinated within forty years? The result of it will be that the class of people to whom the assassin belongs will be shorn of the dangerous liberty they have enjoyed.

Captain H. F. Schuettler—President McKinley was one of the greatest Presidents this country ever has known. That he should lose his life at the hands of this self-confessed Anarchist is such an outrage laws should be passed to drive this people out of the country. I would suggest that they be deported to a far-off island, where the red flag of anarchy should have the same contempt and treatment as the black flag of piracy.

Captain John L. Revere—President McKinley was our ruler—not a ruler of a party or of a section—and he was loved and respected by all. There will be sincere sorrow among all the people. His slayer should be cut to death.

Lieutenant John M. Collins—The death of President McKinley will mean the abolishment of the custom of handshaking. It will mean also that the President in the future will be much better guarded than in the past.

Friend of Education.

President William R. Harper, University of Chicago—The death of President McKinley is terrible. I think he has shown the highest ability as a statesman. He has carried the country through one of the most critical periods, and his administration will be known hereafter for the fact that under him the United States has taken such a prominent place in the world at large. As a man he was simple, strong, and lovable, simple-minded, yet firm. He knew his own mind and could carry with him his party and the people. He was a friend of education in every form, from the lowest to the highest.

Professor Albion W. Small, University of Chicago—Few men of our time have so endeared themselves to the hearts of their countrymen as William McKinley. He was content to bide his time and wait until the people recognised the wisdom of his policies, and he succeeded better than most magistrates in securing endorsement of his measures.

Professor Edmund J. James, department of political science, University of Chicago—McKinley was the greatest politician of his times. He was quick to note the trend of popular thought and endeavored with singular success to follow the wishes of the people as he understood and interpreted them. At times he showed rare qualities of statesmanship. His conduct of affairs during and after the Spanish-American war deserves unstinted praise.

Protection for Presidents.

Eugene Cary, Western manager of the German-American Insurance company—Insurance men share in the universal grief over the great loss of the nation. I hope that from this calamity the lesson will come to the American people and to future Presidents that they shall not be expected to be present at every great function and to expose themselves unnecessarily to danger.

H. M. Glidden, manager of the Chicago Underwriters' association—Although I am not a Republican, I voted for President McKinley and admired his many noble traits of character. His successor is a sturdy American of the best type, in whose courage, strength, and devotion to duty every citizen can rely.

John H. Law, Western manager of the Royal Insurance company—As an old Ohioan the death of President McKinley comes as a double shock to me. I have not known Roosevelt so well, but I have confidence in his ability to rise to the emergency.

John P. Hubble, Western manager of the Greenwich Insurance company—I am a Missouri Democrat, but I yield to no one in my admiration for President McKinley, in my sorrow over his death, and in my hatred of the cause that killed him. Roosevelt is the type of man that young Westerners admire.

Friend of Common People.

Edward Ryan, President Building Trades Council—The workingmen of the country deplore the assassination of the President. The sympathy of every American goes out to the devoted wife.

Mrs. K. A. Callahan, Secretary United Garment Workers of America—McKinley's place in history is linked with that of Lincoln and Garfield, the friends of the common people. The working women of the United States unite in the grief of Mrs. McKinley.

Charles McKay, business agent Metal Polishers' union—Many union men opposed the President at the polls, but his first term convinced them that he knew better than themselves the conditions of the community and the needs of the laboringman.

John M. Vail, General Secretary Paperhangers' union—I doubt if there is a union man in the United States who does not share sincerely in the general grief at the death of a man who six years ago was considered an enemy of our people.

J. M. Permantier, President Lithographers' International Protective association—It is especially sad that at this time, when the country is experiencing unexampled prosperity, the life of one of our greatest leaders should be swept away.

Arthur E. Ireland, business agent Machinists' union—Every man who has kept in touch with the events of the day realizes the earnestness and true Americanism of this man. Although the loss to the American people is great, in his successor, I believe, they have a man who will prove the friend of the toilers of the country.

Settled Country's Policy.

S. H. Bethea, United States District Attorney—I can only express the sorrow common to every American citizen at this time. In his management of foreign affairs he was the greatest President America has produced. He has settled the future of this country for the next generation as to domestic and foreign policy.

Postmaster F. E. Coyne—This shock has unnerved me. I was so hopeful that our President was going to recover I was not prepared for the news of his death. I could not be persuaded that a man so great—one who had done so much for this nation—would die from the despicable blow of an assassin.

Volney W. Foster—Thank God, William McKinley was a product of our generation's civilization. He was the Great American. Wise, patient, charitable, gentle—his life will stand as the sublime exponent of these virtues. The best of all practical philosophies of life found their embodiment in him.

Bishop Fowler's Tribute.

Bishop C. H. Fowler of Buffalo—President McKinley was a good, wise, and astute President. He kept in close touch with the people, and showed good judgment in the perplexing situations in which he was placed. The war Presidents of the United States are emphasized in history, and President McKinley, as one of them, will occupy a conspicuous place in American history. I knew him for many years, and esteemed him highly, both as a man in public and private life.

Charles S. Deneen, State's Attorney—Every loyal citizen of the United States will feel in the death of our President the sense of a personal loss, in addition to the loss by the country of one of the wisest, most patriotic, and able men that ever filled the chair.

CITY COUNCIL TO BE CALLED.

Special Session Will Be Held to Arrange for a Public Memorial Service in Chicago.

A special meeting of the City Council will be called at once to arrange for memorial services for the President in Chicago. The members of the Council would have been convened this morning if Mayor Harrison had received official notice of the President's death in time to secure the issuance of the call. As soon as the proper formalities can be complied with the special meeting will be called.

The first session probably will be devoted simply to adopting expressions of regret. Arrangements for memorial services can be made only after the time of the funeral services has been announced. For this reason it is likely the Aldermen will adjourn until after these details have been made public.

The Council will request that citizens evince the grief of the city by proper draping of residences and public buildings in mourning. Suspension of public business will be ordered for the day of the funeral, and the request for the closing of places of private business will be made.

Mayor Will Issue Call.

To call such a special session of the Council requires the signatures of five Aldermen. When Mayor Harrison received word at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the President had died he immediately went about making arrangements for the calling of the special session. When this was discovered to be a premature announcement the matter was permitted to rest until definite official information was secured.

The signatures of five Aldermen will be obtained without delay, and the call will be issued by the Mayor personally in the absence of City Clerk Loeffler from the city.

The proposed service for thanksgiving probably will be changed to a memorial service.

When the first premature report of the President's death was received the flag at the City Hall was run up to half-mast.

Mayor's Tribute to McKinley.

Of the President's death Mayor Harrison said:

"Nothing was needed to add to the grief of the nation than that the death of the President should have come after the people had become convinced of his speedy recovery. Following upon the succession of encouraging bulletins it comes as almost as great a shock as the news of his assassination.

"In losing President McKinley the American people have lost a chief who was endeared to them by a thousand personal traits. I always have thought that William McKinley had one of the gentlest dispositions that any public man could possess. It was this quality that won him his place in the affection of the American people.

"My judgment of his statesmanship must be viewed from the standpoint of a member of the opposite party, but although this other party may disagree with the ideas he has represented, its members must grant him their esteem and respect."

School Board Also to Meet.

President Graham H. Harris says he will call a special meeting of the Board of Education. "I shall issue the call tomorrow morning," he said, "but have not had time to consider when the meeting is to be held. Every pupil in the Chicago schools will want to express his sorrow for the death of the President, after his brave fight for health, and the board will doubtless take action to enable the children to give voice to their feelings and sympathies. What day should be set apart for mourning and exercises will be for the board to determine."

ILLINOIS DAY GIVEN UP.

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION AT BUFFALO ABANDONED.

Preparations Continue as Late as 4 O'Clock, Governor Yates Sending Telegram Against Dropping the Celebration at Pan-American Exposition—Late in Afternoon News from the President's Bedside Causes Cessation of Arrangements.

Illinois day at the Pan-American Exposition has been abandoned. While arrangements for the observance of the day had been continued during the time it was thought President McKinley would recover the whole project was abandoned for all time the moment his death seemed near.

As late as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon preparations were being made for the departure today of the Illinois delegation. While the majority of the commissioners to the exposition and the Citizens' committee almost as a unite favored the abandonment of the plan, the officials of the exposition urged by long distance telephone and by telegraph that the work of preparation continue in the hope that the President would improve.

Governor Yates Sends Telegram.

Even Governor Yates, who is in Buffalo, yielded to the arguments of the exposition officials and telegraphed at 2:43 o'clock to Colonel J. B. Sanborn of the First Regiment as follows:

"Will not abandon Illinois day until the worst. Will advise later."

Upon receipt of the message Commissioner Thomas A. Grier and Commissioner F. A. Brundage departed on the evening train for Buffalo. Commissioners C. A. Davidson, J. W. Stanton, and John W. Templeton are already in Buffalo, and Commissioner W. B. Brinton had intended going tonight.

Before the two commissioners left the city they announced that in case the President died Illinois day would be abandoned altogether. Some had suggested that another postponement be made, but such action was deemed both inappropriate and inadvisable. The date for the Illinois celebration already had been twice postponed, and another postponement was deemed impracticable.

Large Delegation Planning to Go.

Plans had all been completed for the departure of the First Regiment, I. N. G.; the Hamilton club, and the Marquette club and a number of other organizations, while excursions from many Illinois points had been arranged.

The commissioners in Buffalo and those on their way there will hold a meeting in Buffalo and arrange to cancel all the arrangements for the affair, after which they will return home.

Governor Issues a Proclamation.

Governor Yates, who is at Buffalo, last night issued the following proclamation:

"In view of the serious change in the condition of the President within the last few hours, it is thought best to postpone indefinitely all arrangements and exercises in connection with Illinois day. If, within the providence of God, the President shall recover, the State of Illinois can show her interest in the Pan-American Exposition and her rejoicing by naming another Illinois day."

HAMILTON CLUB MEETS SUNDAY

Special Session Called at 4 P. M. to Take Action on the Death of President McKinley.

A special meeting of the Hamilton club has been called at the clubhouse tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to take action on the death of President McKinley.

BRYAN PAYS A TRIBUTE.

NEWS OF PRESIDENT'S DEATH SADDENS HIM.

Declares the Man Whom Czolgosz Shot Down Was Above Reproach and Had No Enemies—Hastens Home After Few Hours' Stop in Chicago, Harrison League Picnic Today Having Been Abandoned—Organization Pays Token of Respect to McKinley.

William J. Bryan came to Chicago last evening to be orator at the Harrison league picnic today. A few hours later he returned home saddened by the news that the President, twice his rival before the people, was dying.

Before he left the city he attended the meeting of the league at the Sherman House, and in a few words expressed the horror of all parties at the Buffalo tragedy.

While waiting in the Northwestern railway station, after 11 p. m., Mr. Bryan said:

"It is inexpressibly sad. His life was remarkable and his character above reproach. His personal qualities were such that he had no enemies. The blow aimed at him was aimed at his government, and is felt by all."

While the advices of the President's critical condition were being received from Buffalo last night members of the Carter H. Harrison league met at the Sherman House and abandoned indefinitely the organization's demonstration, which was to have been held at Sunnyside Park today. With the members sat William J. Bryan, twice William McKinley's opponent for the Presidency. He was to have been the guest of honor at the day's celebration.

With the members he remained standing while formal resolutions were read and adopted, and then briefly he praised their action. He said:

"Gentlemen: After expressing my appreciation of the invitation extended me before the calamity occurred I most cordially commend your action in abandoning the contemplated demonstration. We are all oppressed by the grief which has fallen upon the nation. We have no spirit for a partisan meeting at this time, for partisanship is swallowed up in a universal sorrow.

"Political controversies and the prizes and disappointments which attend them dwindle into insignificance when we stand in the presence of a tragedy which seems likely to rob the nation of its Chief Executive. We all feel the humiliation that our country has suffered and our hearts are with the lonely woman from whom foul and brutal assassination is taking one of the most faithful and tender of husbands. Whether the President's heroic struggle ends fatally, as we now fear it may, or in his restoration to health, as we pray it will, you have acted wisely."

The resolutions were read by ex-Judge William Prentiss. Every one in the room remained standing during the reading, and the vote of adoption was marked by an awed silence. The resolutions follow:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Carter H. Harrison league of Chicago, do hereby express our abhorrence at the dastardly deed now likely to result in the death of the nation's Chief.

Resolved, That we extend to his noble and stricken wife our heartfelt sympathy in her great affliction, and pray God, if it be consistent with his will, to yet spare her husband to her and the nation.

Resolved, That in view of the impending calamity to the republic and the universal apprehension and sorrow of the people the contemplated demonstration of the league at Sunnyside Park tomorrow be and the same is hereby abandoned.

When Mr. Bryan arrived in the early evening he was met at the Union station by members of the league. The parade and music were abandoned. As the Nebraskan left the train he was received in dead silence by those at the station. Heads were bared, and the silence was that of the home in which death has come. He went directly to his hotel, where he remained until 11:20, when he started back to Lincoln, Neb.

DEATH BULLETIN MET BY PRAYER.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" Is Chicago Crowd's Response to Buffalo Message.

KNEEL IN THE STREETS.

Hopes and Fears Rise and Fall as the Dismal Evening Wears Away.

BREAK DOWN UNDER STRAIN

The news that the President was dead was flashed on the newspaper bulletin sheets at 1:19 a. m., just four minutes after the patient had breathed his last. At the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets some three hundred watchers were still in waiting.

"President McKinley is dead," read the bulletin on the big white sheet.

There was a murmur, then silence.

"Hats off, all of you!" shouted some one in the crowd.

In an instant there was not a covered head among the hundreds. A score of women who were among the watchers snatched their bonnets from their heads, and then, as some one started to sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," they joined in the song. Soon the good old hymn was ringing from a hundred throats, and before the first stanza had been sung all the crowd had caught up the air.

"Three cheers for Roosevelt!" came the cry. They were given with a might.

"Down with anarchy!" shouted another. The cheers were deafening.

The crowd then began to sing "America," but before the national air had been finished a voice cried:

"Let us pray."

Fully two hundred persons fell to their knees in the street.

Crowds Await the News.

Earlier in the evening and all through the later hours of the night the crowd had been quiet, tearful. Hopes and fears rose and fell as bulletins from the bedside of the President brought the latest news of his condition.

At first sight the crowds in front of the bulletin boards in the evening resembled those gathered on election night, only that they were perfectly quiet. A closer inspection would reveal that many of the watchers were prominent business and professional men, who would have been at home on other nights. There were men who had come out of their offices in the evening, and, learning that the first report of the President's death was false, had remained down-town to hear more news. They lost thought of dinner and dropped other engagements.

Under the feet of the crowds in the street were theater tickets, dropped by suburban residents who had turned about and gone to their homes on learning of the President's serious condition.

No sooner would a crowd gather than there would be a sudden dropping off of men who seemed to feel there was too much noise and bustle for the solemnity of the occasion.

Hush Falls Over the City.

The usual meeting places of men down-town were almost deserted. The clubs were empty. There were few men in the saloons. Along State street inside the loop there were few persons who seemed to be bent on pleasure.

People fell to talking with others they found standing beside them. No one stopped to buy anything of the street peddlers, and a number of the venders whose stands are scattered along State street took in their stocks.

When a few of the merchants who were down-town were assured that the President could not live through the night the electric signs and private window lights which make State street so brilliant were turned off. These stores were ominous blanks of darkness in the otherwise well lighted thoroughfare.

The County Democracy would not even listen to the suggestion that the members should march in a body to the Union Station to meet William J. Bryan. They were told to scatter and go in small groups if they wished to go at all, in order that they might not attract attention.

The feeling was so intense that when the later bulletins were flashed over the wires people of excitable temperament who had been standing on the streets for a long time began to show the strain.

"I have asked three people what was the matter with them," said a policeman on a down-town corner. "One was an old man. He walked along the street muttering to himself: 'I never thought I'd live to see the like of this. The nation in disgrace!' He went on talking to himself until I stepped up and asked him where he was going. He didn't appear to know. He said he had been thinking of going home, but was confused about the car to take. I finally helped him out and he went home."

Get Ominous Message.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a bulletin said that Secretary Cortelyou had announced that there would be no more bulletins until the one which should announce the President's death. This ominous message fell upon the groups in the street like the last words from a deathbed. There was a deeper silence than had been noticed before, and people waited breathlessly for the final words. There was shifting of feet and restlessness as the minutes passed, but few words were spoken.

In the residences where news was sought eagerly by telephone, personal feeling came out more strongly.

Taken all in all, the local aspects of the national tragedy might well have furnished material for the dramatist.

THEATERS ALL ARE CROWDED.

Advance Sale of Tickets Accounts for It, Door Purchases Being Few—No Bulletins Read.

Several thousand persons spent the three hours between 8 and 11 o'clock last night at the down-town theaters in complete ignorance of the tidings coming over the wires from Buffalo. Not a bulletin was read in any of the theaters, and within their entrances nothing gave a hint of the tragedy which steeped the street atmosphere.

In only one or two theaters was there any apparent falling off in attendance. All of the popular price theaters were thronged, and so were most of the higher-priced houses. The Illinois was packed to the limit of standing-room, and McVicker's and the Grand Opera-House were not far behind.

The explanation advanced for the seeming apathy was that the audiences entered the theater believing that President McKinley had died early in the evening, and that, having purchased tickets earlier in the week, there seemed no reason for not using them. At all the theaters it was said that the window sales were small. The managers said that the fact that tickets for the performance had been sold in advance was the reason for not closing their theaters.

Although no occasion for action—or non-action—came, the tacit understanding between all the theaters was that no announcement of the President's death would be made should it occur during the performances.

The theaters will be open today, but they will close on the day of the funeral. Several of the playhouses will be draped in black.

STORY OF WILLIAM M'KINLEY'S BUSY LIFE.

LIFE AND DEEDS OF WM. M'KINLEY

Was Servant of the People from His Earliest Boyhood.

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Long in Public Office, He Was Always Faithful to His Trust.

MADE NATION PROSPEROUS.

William McKinley, the twenty-fifth President of the United States, twice elected to that office, the third Chief Executive of the nation to fall by the bullet of an assassin, has been in the public service nearly all his life. He has been in that service to serve the public and not himself, and in every position he has been placed has done his full duty.

As a soldier he was brave and obedient. As a prosecuting attorney he was honest and fearless. As a Congressman he was patriotic and able. As a Governor he was wise and careful. As President he rose almost to the plane of Washington and Lincoln. If his achievements were not so great it was because the demands on him were less. Those he had he met fully. His duty he performed to the uppermost. He "kept the faith."

Like President Garfield, also fated to be killed by an assassin, President McKinley has been termed a typical American citizen. Essentially a man of the people, his rise from a lad, born in an Ohio village, to the position of one of the foremost statesmen of the times, makes his biography one of the most interesting of our day. Aided by nothing save an honorable parentage, a good constitution, a quick perception, a fine mind, a brave heart, a high sense of honor, and a courteous bearing, he, while still in his teens, was mustered into the army and began the conflict of life on the nation's battlefields—a conflict continued in the halls of national legislation, and closely interwoven with the last twenty-five years of national progress.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Trumbull County, O., Jan. 29, 1843. According to family traditions he came of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and he is popularly supposed to have combined in him the characteristic qualities of both races.

Is of Irish Ancestry.

In the County of Antrim—Ireland's northernmost district—there stands a comfortable old farmhouse, which until recently attracted little notice, but which has now become a place of much more than local fame. Parish oracles point out the homestead of Dervock with unction, and errant Americans drift there from Larne, Belfast, and even distant Dublin. For this squarely built farmhouse was the original home of the house of McKinley, and under this roof was born James McKinley, pioneer of the family in America, an ancestor of the President of the United States.

Conagher, the hamlet in which this house is situated, is on the road between Ballymoney and Dervock, in the County Antrim, and the old farmhouse is interesting to visitors on account of its typical picturesqueness, as well as because it is the original home of the McKinley family, a fact which Antrim remembered with pride when William McKinley was again elected President of the United States. No member of the family has occupied the house for sixty years past, when the then owner, in 1838, went to America to join various members of his family who had previously migrated. Thomas Camac says in an interesting article in the Ulster Journal of Archæology of April, 1897, that the first McKinley known to history was the ill-fated Francis, who, in 1798, was suspected of complicity in the proceedings of the United Irishmen, and on the information of an intimate friend called Smith he was taken to Coleraine, tried by court-martial, and hanged. His wife obtained his body and it was buried and a monument erected. Unfortunately, the old monument has been removed, and a new one marks the spot in Derry Keighan burying ground, where Francis McKinley's body lies, with others of his name and family.

The relationship of the President to the poor Presbyterian farmer who found friendship such a failure in 1798 is not clearly defined, but it is certain that James, an uncle of Francis, went to America the middle of the last century, and from him the President of the United States, William McKinley, is descended.

Father an Ironmaster.

Of the immediate ancestry of President McKinley Eugene V. Smalley, also born in the Western Reserve, writes:

"William McKinley Sr., the father of President McKinley, was one of the pioneer ironmasters of eastern Ohio. Beds of rather lean iron ore here and there, lying in close proximity to seams of bituminous coal, led to early attempts at iron making in the eastern counties of the State, where the pig metal could be hauled in wagons to the Ohio River or shipped on canals constructed in the thirties and early forties. The elder McKinley seems to have inherited his bent for metal working from his maternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, who was sent home to Bucks County, Pa., from the revolutionary army to make bullets and cannon. The Roses traced back to a Puritan ancestor who went from England to Holland with his coreligionists and followed the Pilgrims to America. The McKinleys are of the vigorous and prolific Scotch-Irish stock that has left as broad and permanent an impress upon the middle belt of the United States as the Puritan stock has left upon the northern belt, from New England to Oregon.

Represents a Type.

"The Scotch-Irish element never has had its full due at the hands of the historians. Too much stress has been placed upon the influence of the New England element in the formation of our national character. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, central and southern Ohio, and Kentucky it is from the Scotch-Irish strain of blood that has come a large proportion of the statesmen, jurists, and successful men of affairs. The dominant traits of this virile stock are industry, thrift, strong religious convictions, and serious views of life. It is a large-boned, muscular, long-lived race, and it has kept up its fecundity to our own day, whereas the New England stock has become so barren that in its original home it hardly keeps its numbers good.

"The grandfather of William McKinley Sr. was a revolutionary soldier named David McKinley, who campaigned in eastern Pennsylvania, and whose record is in the Pension office at Washington. . . . A slight acquaintance with the dead President's mother, who lived to be almost 90, was enough to convince one that it was from her and not from his father that he got his leading traits of character. He resembled her strongly in face, in manner, and in many mental peculiarities. She was an Allison, of Scotch Covenanter stock. There were Allisons among the victims of Staverhouse's dragoons, and there were other Allisons who, after long imprisonment for conscience sake, left their homes in the lowlands and sought religious freedom in the American colonies.

"Nancy Allison McKinley was an exceedingly competent, strong-brained woman. She was the mother of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity and six of whom are still living. The rearing and education of this large family and the struggle with the straitened circumstances incident to life in the early day in Ohio absorbed her energies and developed her natural gifts of management, thrift, and earnestness. She was profoundly religious and at the same time intensely practical. She imparted the stamp of her vigorous character to all of her offspring. There was no black sheep in her flock. The children grew up to be serious, competent, independent men and women. William was the seventh child."

Childhood of McKinley.

At the time of President McKinley's birth his father, William McKinley, was managing an iron furnace at Niles, O. A few years later he, with his family, moved to Poland, where William McKinley Jr. attended the public school and the academy, and at the age of 17 had made such progress in his studies that he taught one term of school in what was then known as the Kerr district. The money he earned by teaching enabled him to defray the expenses of his later tuition and those of other members of the family at the Poland Academy.

The church records show that young McKinley in 1858, when he was hardly 16 years of age, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Poland. McKinley's record in the church was that of an earnest, persevering Christian young man who discharged all duties faithfully.

His education may be summed up in this way: From early childhood he had the advantage of that careful, intelligent, religious training which parents of the high character of his father and mother would be likely to inculcate. He had the advantage of sound intellect and good education on both sides. His elder brothers and sisters were no less desirous to educate themselves than he. He had the advantage of the public school at Poland, and afterwards of the academy, which was an excellent institution for those times. He left the academy when about 17 and entered Allegheny College. There, however, he remained only a short time, returning to Poland in consequence of illness.

Enlists in Civil War.

At the beginning of the war, when the first call for volunteers came, among the first to enlist were young McKinley and his cousin, William McKinley Osborne, now General Osborne, the American Consul General in London. The latter gives the following account of their enlistment:

"There was a great excitement at that time, and hundreds of people followed the soldiers. Will and I were among them. We drove in a buggy over to Youngstown, and there saw the company leave for Columbus. On our way back to Poland that night we discussed the matter together, and decided it was our duty to volunteer, and we thought that the men who staid would be despised by the community.

"When we reached home Will told his mother what we had concluded to do, and she at once replied: 'Well, boys, if you think it is your duty to fight for your country I think you ought to go.' A few days after this I left Poland for home and told father that I wanted to go to the army. I knew he would allow me to go, as Aunt Nancy advised. I was not disappointed. My father was a Democrat, but he was a liberal man. He told me I could do as I wished, and he gave me some money (it was gold, I remember) to fit me out. Will McKinley left Poland, and we went to Cleveland together. From there we went to Columbus and enlisted there at Camp Chase. General Fremont swore us in. Our enlistment was in cold blood, and not through the enthusiasm of the moment. It was done as McKinley has done the most things of his life, as the logical offspring of careful conclusion."

Praised by General Hayes.

The company referred to by General Osborne was Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and which was entirely recruited from Poland.

"Rather more than thirty years ago," said General Hayes at a gathering at Lakeside, O., on July 30, 1891, "I first made the acquaintance of Major McKinley. He was then a boy, and had just passed the age of 17. He had before that taught school, and was coming from an academy to the camp. He with me entered upon a new, strange life—a soldier's life—in the time of actual war. We were in a fortunate regiment—its Colonel was William S. Rosecrans—a graduate of West Point, a brave, a patriotic, and an able man, who afterwards came to command great armies and fight many famous battles. Its Lieutenant Colonel was Stanley Matthews—a scholar and able lawyer, who, after his appointment to the Supreme bench, the whole bar of the United States was soon convinced was of unsurpassed ability and character for that high place.

"In this regiment Major McKinley came, the boy I have described, carrying his musket and his knapsack.

"Young as he was, we soon found that in business, in executive ability, young McKinley was a man of rare capacity, of unusual and unsurpassed capacity, especially for a boy of his age. When battles were fought or service was to be performed in warlike things he always took his place. The night was never too dark; the weather was never too cold; there was no sleet, or storm, or hail, or snow, or rain that was in the way of his prompt and efficient performance of every duty.

"When I became commander of the regiment he soon came to be upon my staff, and he remained upon my staff for one or two years, so that I did literally and in fact know him like a book and loved him like a brother. From that time he naturally progressed, for his talents and capacity could not be unknown to the staff of the commander of the Army of West Virginia, General Crook, a favorite of the army he commanded. He wanted McKinley, and of course it was my duty to tell McKinley he must leave me. The bloodiest day of the war, the day on which more men were killed or wounded than on any other day—was Sept. 17, 1862, in the battle of Antietam.

Was Heroic in Battle.

"The battle began at daylight. Before daylight men were in the ranks and preparing for it. Without breakfast, without coffee, they went into the fight, and it continued until after the sun had set. The commissary department of that brigade was under Sergeant McKinley's administration and personal supervision. From his hands every man in the regiment was served with hot coffee and warm meats, a thing that had never occurred under similar circumstances in any other army in the world. He passed under fire and delivered, with his own hands, these things, so essential for the men for whom he was laboring."

Story Is Often Told.

The story of the delivery of the coffee and food at Antietam has been told by many a soldier who was at that bloody battle. Sergeant McKinley was in charge of the commissary department of his brigade, and of necessity his post was with the supplies, about two miles in the rear of where his hard fighting and hard pressed comrades were badly in need of them. The fortunes of battle were varying between the two armies, and it was doubtful where the victory would be. Sergeant McKinley realized if he could get food to the exhausted and hungry men in front it would be better than a reinforcement of fresh troops. The post held by his brigade was the most exposed and advanced of any of the union troops, and on holding it depended largely the result of the contest.

Feeds Men Under Action.

Utilizing some stragglers who had come back from the front Sergeant McKinley started to move his supplies. It was nearly dark when tremendous cheering burst out all along the line of the Twenty-third Ohio. General Scammon sent an aid to learn the reason, and he reported the cheers were for Sergeant McKinley and his coffee.

McKinley had filled two wagons with supplies, and in the midst of the desperate fight with shells and bullets flying on every side this plucky and provident boy of 19 had rushed to the front the food the soldiers so badly needed. It was the first time troops had ever been fed on the field of battle. The mules drawing one wagon had been shot down, but Sergeant McKinley got the other one through, and the hungry and tired soldiers took fresh strength and hope.

Gets His First Commission.

For it Sergeant McKinley received his first commission, General Hayes telling the story as follows:

"Coming to Ohio and recovering from wounds, I called upon Governor Tod and told him this incident. With the emphasis that distinguished that great war Governor, he said: 'Let McKinley be promoted from sergeant to Lieutenant,' and that I might not forget he requested me to put it upon the roster of the regiment, which I did, and McKinley was promoted. As was the case, perhaps, with many soldiers, I did not keep a diary regularly from day to day, but I kept notes of what was transpiring. When I knew that I was to come here it occurred to me to open the old note-book of that period and see what it contained, and I found this entry:

"'Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.—Our new Second Lieutenant, McKinley, returned today—an exceedingly bright, intelligent, and gentlemanly young officer. He promises to be one of the best.'

"He has kept the promise in every sense of the word."

Is in Battle of South Mountain.

After several moves the regiment was ordered to march with all possible speed to Camp Piatt, on the Great Kanawha, where it arrived on Aug. 18, after a march of 104 miles in a little over three days. A few days later McKinley had his first glimpses of Washington, but his stay was short, for the regiment was again on the march, this time with General McClellan's army, toward Frederick City, at which place they dislodged the rebels, and on Sept. 13 they arrived at Middeltown. Here was commenced the battle of South Mountain, culminating in the great battle of Antietam on Sept. 17. It was at Antietam that McKinley first won substantial recognition, being promoted to a Second Lieutenancy for gallant conduct on that bloody field of battle.

Shows Stuff He Is Made Of.

The battle of Antietam was followed by engagements at Buffington's Island, O., and at Cloyd Mountain, in which latter the Twenty-third Ohio again did deeds of valor. Several other battles were fought between the date of that of Cloyd Mountain and July 24, 1864, on which day a battle was fought at Kernstown, near Winchester, Va., in which the Twenty-third Ohio lost over 150 men and officers. General Russell Hastings, who took part in it, gives a glimpse of McKinley during that engagement.

They were in the same regiment, on the same staff, and slept under the same blanket. On the union side was only Crook's corps, some 6,000 strong, while opposed to it was the full force of Early's army. The odds were too great, so after some severe fighting, Hayes' brigade, which was engaged, drew back in the direction of Winchester. "Just at that moment," says General Hastings, "it was discovered that one of the regiments was still in the orchard where it had been posted at the beginning of the battle. General Hayes, turning to Lieutenant McKinley, directed him to go forward and bring away that regiment, if it had not already fallen. McKinley turned his horse, and keenly spurring it, pushed it at a fierce gallop obliquely toward the advancing enemy.

"A sad look came over Hayes' face as he saw the young, gallant boy pushing rapidly forward to meet almost certain death. . . . None of us expected to see him again, as we watched him push his horse through the open fields, over fences, through ditches, while a well-directed fire from the enemy was poured upon him, with shells exploding around, about, and over him.

Takes Message Through Fire.

"Once he was completely enveloped in the smoke of an exploded shell, and we thought he had gone down, but no, he was saved for better work for his country in the future years. Out of this smoke emerged his wiry little brown horse, with McKinley still firmly seated, and as erect as a hussar.

"McKinley gave the Colonel the orders from Hayes to fall back, saying, in addition, 'He supposed you would have gone to the rear without orders.' The Colonel's reply was: 'I was about concluding I would retire without waiting any longer for orders. I am now ready to go wherever you shall lead, but, Lieutenant, I "pointedly" believe I ought to give those fellows a volley or two before I go.' McKinley's reply was: 'Then up and at them as quickly as possible.' And as the regiment arose to its feet the enemy came on into full view. Colonel Brown's boys gave the enemy a crushing volley, following it up with a rattling fire, and then slowly retreated toward some woods directly in the rear. At this time the enemy halted all along Brown's immediate front and for some distance to his right and left, no doubt feeling he was touching a secondary line, which should be approached with all due caution. During this hesitancy of the enemy McKinley led the regiment through these woods on towards Winchester.

"As Hayes and Crook saw this regiment safely off, they turned, and, following the column, with it moved slowly to the rear, down the Winchester pike. At a point near Winchester McKinley brought the regiment to the column and to its place in the brigade. McKinley greeted us all with a happy, contented smile—no effusion, no gushing palaver of words, though all of us felt and knew one of the most gallant acts of the war had been performed.

"As McKinley drew up by the side of Hayes to make his verbal report I heard Hayes say to him: 'I never expected to see you in life again.'"

The last engagement of national importance, which practically closed the active history of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, was the battle of Cedar Creek, which took place on Oct. 19, 1864. Toward the close of that month the regiment was ordered to Martinsburg. On its march to that point the men voted at the Presidential election.

How He Stood on Records.

Early the following spring the Twenty-third returned to Camp Cumberland, and on July 26, 1865, a little more than four years from the time of enlistment, the regiment was mustered out, and the scarred veterans who had experienced four years of dangers and hardships returned to their homes.

The records show that William McKinley Jr. enlisted as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry on June 11, 1861; that he was promoted to commissary sergeant on April 15, 1862; that he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company D on Sept. 23, 1862; that he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company E on Feb. 7, 1863; that he was promoted to Captain of Company G on July 25, 1864; that he was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division, First Army Corps, on the staff of General Carroll; that he was brevetted Major on March 13, 1865, and that he was mustered out of service on July 26, 1865.

"For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill," reads the document commissioning young McKinley as Brevet Major, signed "A. Lincoln."

His career as a soldier was in every respect creditable. Outside of the acts of bravery he performed, Major McKinley was never absent a day on sick leave; he had but one short furlough in four years of service; he never asked promotion; he was present and active in every engagement in which his regiment took part, and he performed every duty intrusted to him promptly and well. On his return to Poland with his old company he was especially honored by his townsmen, and selected to reply to the speech of welcome to his fellow-soldiers.

Returns to Civil Duties.

McKinley was 22 years old when he returned home to Ohio. It was claimed by some at the time that his four years of service had given him a taste for army life, and that but for his father's opposition he might have entered the regular army, as General Carroll desired him to do. On the other hand, those who knew him best in the army declared that he was always a candidate for literary and economic study. However that may be, McKinley, on his return to Poland, began the study of law with Judge Charles E. Glidden, and, as has been stated, took a course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar. On his admission to the bar he moved to Canton, O.

He had hardly been there two years before he was accorded the honor of the Republican nomination for Prosecuting Attorney. As the county was considered hopelessly Democratic, the nomination was by some considered an empty honor.

McKinley, however, took the stump, and, to the great surprise of those who had regarded his fight as hopeless, was elected. He served as District Attorney of Stark County for two years and was renominated, but this time the enemy was on the alert and compassed his defeat.

Is Married in 1871.

On Jan. 25, 1871, Major McKinley married Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. Mrs. McKinley is an Ohio woman, born and bred. Of good family on both sides, she has the distinction of being a granddaughter of John Saxton, who for sixty years was the editor of the Ohio Repository and which is still published in Canton. The father of Mrs. McKinley, the late James A. Saxton, was a banker and capitalist. After her marriage Mrs. McKinley became a communicant of the Methodist church, of which her husband had been a lifelong member. In course of time two children, both girls, christened Kate and Ida, were born to them. Just previous to the birth of her second child Mrs. McKinley was called upon to face the first great sorrow of her life in the death of her mother. From this blow she has never, it is said, quite recovered. She was still suffering from the shock when her second little girl, Ida, sickened and died, to be soon followed by Kate, their only other child.

It was in 1876 that McKinley announced himself as a candidate for Congress. He had three rivals in his county (Stark) for the nomination, but he was given the nomination on the first ballot over all other candidates. For fourteen years after that event he represented the district of which Stark County was a part—not the same district, for the Democrats, not relishing the prominent part he was playing in Congress, gerrymandered him three times, the last time successfully, so far as temporary defeat was concerned, but most unsuccessfully in keeping him out of politics.

The first attempt to change the district was in 1878, when the Democrats, by gerrymandering the county, put him into adistrict that had 1,800 Democratic majority, but nevertheless McKinley carried it by 1,300 votes. In 1882 he had another narrow escape, the year being a bad one for Republicans all around, but he managed to hold his own with a few votes to spare.

Gerrymandered Out of Congress.

In 1884 the Democrats tried another gerrymander, but McKinley was not to be downed and carried the district by 1,500 majority. Finally, in 1890, the year he had placed on the statute books of the nation the famous "McKinley bill," Stark County was put in a district with Wayne, Medina, and Holmes Counties. The year before the counties gave Campbell (Dem.) 2,000 majority for Governor. McKinley made the fight, and against ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick, a prominent and popular Democrat. The battle was fiercely waged on both sides, and McKinley was beaten by 363 votes. The figures, however, showed that the vote was the fullest ever cast in the district, and that he polled 2,500 more votes than had been cast for President Harrison in 1888. This defeat in 1890 took him out of Congress, but not out of public life.

McKinley was 34 years old when he entered Congress. At that time Samuel J. Randall was the Democratic leader and Speaker and James A. Garfield at the head of the Republicans. The new Congressman from Ohio soon attracted attention, and when he left the House fourteen years afterwards he was the Republican leader by virtue of his position as chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The McKinley bill, which in the latter capacity he urged through Congress, at first met with disapproval by the people and was practically rejected at the next Presidential election when Cleveland was successful. Four years afterwards, however, the voters saw their mistake and William McKinley was elected President on the identical issue which it was supposed had ended his political fortunes in 1892.

Knew Value of Tariffs.

All during his career in Congress the tariff was his specialty. A friend said of him:

"McKinley's first speech in Congress was on the tariff, and his last speech was on the same theme. From the beginning of his public career he has been the unfaltering, sturdy, consistent, and intelligent advocate of the principle of protection to American industries by tariff duties imposed with the purpose of keeping the cheap labor products of European and Asiatic countries out of our vast and desirable American markets. He is not, as was Garfield, for such protection as will lead to ultimate free trade. He believes that free trade is a dream of theorists, which would bring industrial ruin and poverty to the United States if it were put into practice, benefiting no class but the importing merchants of the seaboard cities. He has no patience with tariffs formed to 'afford incidental protection.'

"Tariff bills, he thinks, should aim primarily at protection, and tariff legislation should be scientific and permanent, with a view to the continuous prosperity of the industrial classes. This was the chief aim of the McKinley bill, passed when he was chairman of the Ways and Means committee. No doubt other minds in both House and Senate helped to frame that measure, but McKinley's thought and work were on every page of it. When the Republican party was defeated in 1892, largely through public misapprehension of that measure and before it had received a fair trial, McKinley was one of the few Republican leaders who continued to breast the adverse current and who never faltered a moment in the faith that the tide would set back to protection.

"Others wanted to change front and abandon the high protection principle. He refused, and proceeded to realign his party on the old line of battle. He set out to educate public sentiment anew, and during his memorable stumping tour of 1894 he made 367 speeches and spoke in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. For eight weeks he averaged seven speeches a day, ranging in length from ten minutes to an hour."

Is Made Governor of Ohio.

After his defeat for Congress McKinley remained quietly at his home, where he was again called from its privacy to consider the question of his nomination for the Governorship of Ohio. Governor Campbell had frequently boasted that he had made Ohio a permanent Democratic State, but McKinley dispelled his illusion. The Republican State convention was held at Columbus in June, 1891, and at it William McKinley was nominated Republican candidate for the Governorship, and the following November was elected Governor by 21,000 majority.

The convention made McKinley its permanent chairman, and the speech he made at the time is viewed as one of the most masterly representations of the issues before the country ever pronounced. Again at that convention McKinley insisted on his name being withdrawn as a candidate, and this notwithstanding the fact that the delegation from his own State had, unknown to him, decided to cast its vote for him. When the vote of Ohio was announced, "Harrison 2, McKinley 44 votes," he sprang from his seat shouting: "I challenge the vote of Ohio!"

When Texas was reached on the roll call and the vote of that State announced Chairman McKinley invited Elliott F. Shepard of New York to preside, and then took the floor and moved that Benjamin Harrison be nominated for President of the United States by acclamation. Mr. Clarkson of Iowa seconded the motion. An objection, however, being made that the roll call was in progress, McKinley withdrew his motion, but when the roll call was completed the motion was again put and the nomination was made unanimous.

The second Gubernatorial campaign opened at a time when every State and Territory in the union was suffering from the effects of a panic. The Republicans met in State convention at Columbus on June 7, 1893, and renominated McKinley for Governor by acclamation. His Democratic opponent was L. T. Neal, but he defeated him by the phenomenal plurality of 80,995 on the largest vote that had ever been cast in Ohio up to that time.

The second term of McKinley as Governor terminated with the general expression of public opinion in his own State that he should be promoted to the Presidency of the United States, which opinion has been twice indorsed by the nation.

The ante-convention campaign of 1896 showed at the start many candidates for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Many States had their favorite sons, and Ohio presented McKinley. At the start, his chances were sneered at by many, especially Eastern men, but it was soon found that the West was rallying around him, and the Western States are potent factors in Republican conventions.

McKinley Boom Started.

What might be called the "McKinley boom" was, however, really started when the State convention of Illinois at Springfield instructed the delegates from this State to vote for William McKinley for President in spite of the fact that Senator Cullom was a candidate for the nomination himself, and the then dominant organization of the party in the State was supporting the Senator.

Credit for starting the McKinley movement in Illinois has always been claimed by the Marquette club of Chicago. The club gave a dinner on Lincoln day, Feb. 12, 1896, at which Governor McKinley was the guest of honor, and 1,100 guests were in attendance. The introduction of McKinley to respond to the toast to Lincoln was the scene of wild excitement, and the great audience seemed to go crazy when Senator Thurston of Nebraska nominated the Ohio Governor as the next Republican candidate for President of the United States.

The movement in favor of McKinley certainly took root in Illinois, and, as said, in spite of the efforts of the men who were then supposed to control the party in the State, the Illinois convention declared in McKinley's favor, and from that time on his nomination, if not assured, was more probable than that of any other candidate. Soon other Western States came following the example of Illinois, and long before the national convention met at St. Louis the nomination of McKinley was a certainty. The only contested points at that convention were the financial plank in the platform and the selection of a candidate for Vice President.

First Elected President.

The election of McKinley followed, as it afterwards appeared, as a matter of course, although the issues of the campaign being new ones there was a lively contest and much anxiety until the votes were counted. His first term also developed new issues growing out of the Spanish war, and the country then learned what a really great man it had for President. Of the work of President McKinley during his first term THE TRIBUNE on March 4, 1901, printed the following estimate:

"When William McKinley came to Washington four years ago to be inaugurated as President of the United States his integrity was unquestioned and his good intentions generally admitted, but partisan foes and political friends were alike in intimating that he was deficient in certain sturdiness of character. Throughout the country one heard assertions that the new President was sadly lacking in backbone, and for this reason there were unpleasant auguries of what might happen during the coming four years.

"The Jeremiahs of the nation made dreadful prophecies of what was to be, because the man without a backbone was to follow in the White House the man who had little else than backbone. Starting out, therefore, with this unfortunate designation, William McKinley has completed his first term of office as President of the United States, and it therefore becomes extremely interesting to turn back over the pages of this administration and find out just how far this lack of a backbone, if such there ever was, has affected the interests of the people of the United States. The administration has been full of stirring events, and surely if ever rigidity of character was necessary it has been during the last four years.

Tariff Ends Business Crisis.

"When he took the oath of office Mr. McKinley was confronted with a serious commercial crisis. The country had been in business difficulties for years, and it seemed as if things were going from bad to worse. He was pledged to a new tariff policy as compared with that which had prevailed during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

"Almost the first act of the new President was to call an extra session of Congress for the express purpose of revising the Wilson tariff law, which he construed to be one of the principal reasons for the business depression of the previous four years. That law was passed through Congress rapidly and without a scandal. Even the delicate subject of the tariff on sugar was handled in a way which has left no taint on the administration.

"The Dingley tariff was much higher than its predecessor, but it has proved eminently satisfactory, and the President's prediction that the Treasury would be full to overflowing as soon as labor was protected by an adequate customs tariff has been fulfilled.

War Made with Money.

"War nowadays is made more with money almost than with men, so it happens that the peculiar McKinley genius for finance was called into play at once. Two measures were devised immediately by the administration itself and promptly passed by Congress. One was for a bond issue of $200,000,000, and this was floated, not by appealing to the money kings of Europe or the manipulators of Wall street, but the loan was the most popular one ever negotiated in this country. It was taken by the people in such small sums and in such a rapid manner as to be an object lesson in finance to the great nations of the world.

"Where Mr. Cleveland, with his superfluous backbone and deficient tact, was assailed with the foul breath of scandal on account of bond issues during his time of peace, this great war loan was taken without suspicion being attached to the financial bureau of Mr. McKinley's administration.

Revenue Law a Success.

"Coincident with this marvelously successful popular loan Congress passed a new law raising internal revenue for the support of the army and navy. Taxes were imposed on things which had not been taxed for a generation. The people were asked to submit to the discomfort of affixing revenue stamps on telegrams, medicines, bank checks, and all instruments of commerce.

"The new revenues began to pour into the Treasury without the slightest ripple of dissatisfaction from the business world. Prices were not seriously disarranged, for the Treasury had an abundance of funds to conduct the war, and the financial policy of this backboneless administration preserved the credit of the United States by its own resources, so that today its securities are sought for the world over.

Conduct of Hostilities.

"Throughout the war the operations of the army and navy were marked by instant decision of character in Washington, and there was at no time apparent the slightest wavering in purpose of the administration to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

"Shafter was not called back from in front of Santiago when things looked dubious, and when Cervera's fleet came here from across the water there was no hesitation in hunting it down until it was destroyed by Sampson and Schley. On the contrary, the navy was equipped at every point, and ships were bought wherever needed. Great Atlantic liners were transformed into cruisers, and, above all, an army of a quarter of a million of men were armed, equipped, and concentrated at proper camps almost at a moment's notice. There were the usual scandals of the maladministration of the army, but they were not serious ones, and no blame ever attached to the administration as a whole.

"When Spain was whipped William McKinley was not a cruel conqueror. He had not the meanness of a coward nor the bullying cruelty of a raw recruit. He was quite willing to sign a protocol of peace which protected the interests of the United States, but did not materially injure the pride of the Spaniard.

"Then came the negotiations for the actual treaty of peace. Throughout them it is easy for the student of history to discover that the master mind was that of William McKinley. He did not want to take the Philippines under the flag of the United States. He foresaw most of the difficulties which have arisen. He sought at first a mere naval station, or the possession of the City of Manila, or something of that sort, but as the situation developed it became evident that destiny had forced these islands upon us. Thereupon this man without a backbone, this weak Chief Executive, faced the responsibility with great decision, and when the time came took the Philippines into his hands, thereby bravely assuming 'the white man's burden.' He fully recognized the danger of governing in far-off seas strange, half-clad peoples, but he had backbone enough when once he started to carry the flag to the front and keep it there.

"When Aguinaldo began his foolish and unjustifiable insurrection there was no indecision, no hesitation, about teaching him that the Stars and Stripes could only bring liberty where they brought respect. The army in the Philippines was reinforced with the utmost rapidity, the military commanders there were instructed to combat with insurgents and with climate with equal vigor, and the United States started out on the disagreeable job of whipping the brown man into subjection without a thought of the political consequences of such an act.

"Today the flag floats over the Philippines with nothing but guerrilla bands to defy its authority, and the little brown man is beginning to prosper under its crimson folds."

Finances Are Readjusted.

So far as the domestic relations of the United States are concerned the most important work of the first McKinley term probably will be ascribed to the placing of the financial system of the country on a solid basis. Although the ante-convention campaign for the nomination had been fought out on the tariff issue, the election campaign as a result of the gold plank in the St. Louis platform and the radical free silver one in the Chicago one naturally turned on the money question. The President at once accepted the issue and his recommendation to Congress was the basis of the financial legislation afterwards enacted.

In his first annual message to Congress the President said:

"I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold."

In his second annual message to Congress, after renewing his recommendation of the year before, he said:

"In my judgment the condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold."

His Views on Annexation.

The President also strongly urged the annexation of Hawaii, afterwards accomplished. It was during this term also that sectional lines were finally obliterated in the United States. Of the President's attitude previous to and during the Spanish war a thoughtful article in the Review of Reviews says:

"But there is one story of the war that has not yet been written, and can even now be but imperfectly outlined—that of the sagacious, far-seeing man who, though kindly and sympathetic in all the relations of life, was ever inflexible of purpose for the recognition of the righteous principles which should control our conduct throughout the struggle, and masterful in the vigor and celerity with which he organized and directed the land and naval forces of the United States. And when the defeated and humiliated kingdom, recognizing the hopelessness of the strife, sought peace, he was magnanimous and merciful.

Never Swerved from Duty.

"In the dark days preceding the opening of hostilities, amid increasing excitement, the importunities of well-wishing friends and advisers, and the abuse of the sensational press, the President of the United States never swerved from the line of duty he had marked out for himself and the republic he had sworn faithfully to serve. His long legislative experience, his knowledge of men and events, had taught him that often many of the people form hasty opinions, at variance with the greater knowledge and wider sources of information available to those in high executive authority. But the provocation was great. The feelings of our people were outraged by scenes enacted in the island near our shores, and by the continuance of the unhappy conditions which from time to time appeared there, culminating in merciless proclamations and degrading requirements that shocked the moral sense of this nation. From all sections came the imperious demand that a stop must be put to these things, and that no longer should there be tolerated upon the American continent a condition so menacing to our tranquillity and security.

Knew War Was Near.

"The President knew that to interfere meant war. He had faith in the people, and believed that with a fuller knowledge of the facts on their part, and with still greater endeavor upon the part of the United States, the authorities in Madrid would yet find a way to meet the requirements of civilization and evade the horrible alternative of hostilities.

"The war with Spain he sought by every honorable means to avert, hewing steadfastly to his conception of the American ideal—peace with honor, war rather than dishonor; justice to other nations, loyalty to his own. Foreseeing the conflict, he foresaw its certain and many of its possible evils. The one class could not be escaped; to the avoidance of the other he gave his full energy and intelligence. That we entered upon the war so well prepared, so little hampered by mortgages on the future, and so generally united in purpose, was the result of long weeks of self-sacrificing, patriotic, devoted labor on the part of the dominant men among those intrusted at the time with our national fortunes—a labor in which the President led, and to which he gave the best that was in him.

"During those trying days, when the war fever was constantly and rapidly increasing, there were frequent illustrations of the truth of a statement made by one of his associates in public life that 'McKinley was one of the greatest harmonizers America had ever known.' Daily and nightly consultations were had at the White House between the President and little groups of Senators and Representatives whom he invited to be present. These meetings were utterly non-partisan in character, composed of Republican rivals and Republican followers, and of silver as well as gold Democrats. The requests to attend the conferences were invariably acceded to with respect and cordiality; and the results which followed so broad-minded a course were of incalculable value in the preparation for and conduct of the war.

Fight Is Inevitable.

"The destruction of the Maine removed almost the last doubt of approaching conflict. There remained to avert it only the possibility of showing the awful tragedy to have been an accident, and, failing that, prompt and full reparation by Spain. The suspicion entertained by every American was natural under the circumstances—our strained relations with Spain, the presence of our ship in one of her ports on a friendly errand, our faith in the high discipline of our navy, the eagerness with which Spanish officials sought to charge the event to American inefficiency. Having this suspicion, based on such circumstances, what American could incline strongly to the belief that reparation would be made? And so the logic of the situation, added to the rage of the moment, almost involved us in what is now generally conceded would have been a grave mistake—a war for revenge."

Of the personal characteristics of the President the same article says:

"A great political leader is almost necessarily a type of the nation he leads—the embodiment of the characteristics of his time—the manifest product of the circumstances and conditions of the people he governs and directs. This is more especially true in the critical periods of a nation's history. When a people are profoundly absorbed in events—when it is necessary for them to come to conclusions upon vital matters—the man who most nearly represents them in character, rearing, and environment, as well as in thought, is most likely to reach a position of commanding power.

"Washington embodied as did no other of the revolutionary heroes the virtues and the limitations of the colonial community to which fell the task of maintaining for Americans their rights and of constructing a new nation. Lincoln was the type of the frontiersman—the American engaged in conquering the wilderness—of the democracy which spread over the continent from East to West, carrying the idea of God and an eternal justice, and which struggled too hard for its own life and happiness to be willing that any others should be denied them.

"William McKinley is just as much the inevitable product of his time as these two great predecessors in the Presidency. His origin, his profession, his career, his manners, his methods, his whole personality, and all his achievements, evidence this.

"The end of the civil war marked a sharp change in American life. New national activities, new currents of public thought, new conditions, have been creating a new type of political leader. President McKinley's unquestioned leadership in economic and financial policies has been followed by as complete and successful leadership in international and diplomatic questions. Many of those who differ from him most widely do not question that he has dealt with the gravest international matters—those involving the very future of the nation—masterfully, courageously, and consistently.

Issues Changed in His Day.

"The thirty years from 1830 to 1860 witnessed a conflict for domination between the then radically differing civilizations and ideals of the South and North. The struggle for material well-being was severe, but did not absorb so much the energies and attention of individuals as it has since.

"Since the civil war, no issues with the moral importance of those of the ante-bellum period—slavery and the preservation of the union—have until recently appeared. Public questions have become more and more of an economic nature. The energies and brains of the American people have been increasingly devoted to commercial and industrial development."

Had Just Begun Second Term.

President McKinley can be said to have just entered on his second term when his career was cut short by the assassin's bullet at Buffalo. What time of the second term had expired had been used to clear up what was left remaining from the first, and the first note of his intentions for the time he was to remain in office was sounded last June, when, in reply to suggestions from Senator Depew and others that he should again be a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. McKinley gave out this statement:

"I regret that the suggestion of a third term has been made. I doubt whether I am called upon to give it notice. But there are now questions of the gravest importance before the administration and the country and their just consideration should not be prejudiced in the public mind by even the suspicion of the thought of a third term. In view, therefore, of the reiteration of the suggestion of it, I will say now, once for all, expressing a long settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me.

"My only ambition is to serve through my second term to the acceptance of my countrymen, whose generous confidence I so deeply appreciate, and then, with them, to do my duty in the ranks of private citizenship. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1901."

It was clearly intended to mean that the ambition of the President was only to round out his term in office by completing the work left on his hands and seeing his country well established both at home and abroad, and seek that rest the honest worker is entitled to. The country at least so accepted it.

From then until he went to Buffalo the President had been working on these lines. At Buffalo, however, he delivered a notable speech, in which plans for the future were unfolded and which attracted wide attention on account of the plea for reciprocity with foreign nations, a modification of tariff laws, and the building of the Isthmian Canal.

His Last Notable Speech.

Notable passages from that speech follow:

"My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability.

"Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

Must Broaden Commerce.

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

Merchant Marine Wanted.

"Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those on the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports.

"We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go.

"We must build the isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed."

ASSASSIN'S LIFE SAVED BY HIS VICTIM'S PITY.

ASSASSIN SAVED BY HIS VICTIM.

Words of Wounded President Keep Mob from Killing Czolgosz on Spot.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Anarchist, Maddened by Doctrines of Society, Waits Long for the Opportunity.

HIS HISTORY AND MOTIVES.

"Let no one hurt him," were the words of the President as he looked upon his assassin and as the latter lay on the floor of the Temple of Music, bloody and helpless beneath the blows of the guard.

These words undoubtedly saved the life of Czolgosz, to be disposed of according to law.

Certain it is that if the officials, inspired by the words of the wounded President, had not used remarkable diligence in taking Czolgosz out of the way of the crowd he would have been mobbed and beaten to death.

Immediately following the words of the President Czolgosz was carried into a side room at the northwest corner of the temple. He was bleeding and was barely conscious from the beating he had received during the two or three minutes intervening between the time he fired the shots and the President ordered his protection.

Immediately the shots had been fired Secretary Cortelyou, President Milburn, and Detective Foster sprang to the President's aid, while Detective Ireland and James B. Parker, a colored man, hurled themselves upon Czolgosz and attempted to disarm him.

The assassin struggled desperately and wrenching his arm free made a motion as if to fire a third shot. The revolver, however, was struck from his hand, flying several feet away.

In another instant blows rained upon him from a dozen fists and clubs. He was already covered with blood when the President spoke the words that saved his life.

Declares He Did His Duty.

After his removal to a corner of the temple he was searched, but nothing was found upon him except a letter relating to lodging. The officers washed the blood from his face and asked him who he was and why he had shot at the President. He made no reply at first, but finally gave the name of Fred Nieman, and said: "I am an Anarchist, and I did my duty."

The crowd outside the temple had grown to such numbers and the spirit of revenge was so prevalent that it was deemed necessary by the officers to remove their prisoner to a place of safety as soon as possible. A detail of exposition guards was sent to summon a company of soldiers and messengers were dispatched for a carriage. South of the temple a space had been roped off. This did not please the crowds. They tore out the stanchion holding the ropes and carried the ropes to a flagpole standing near by on the esplanade.

Soldiers Drive Back Crowd.

"Lynch him," was the cry from a hundred throats, followed by a rush for one of the entrances to the temple. The soldiers arrived not an instant too soon. As it was they had all they could do to keep the infuriated men back. Soldiers and police worked together, however, and, with clubs and muskets, managed to beat back the crowd.

In this confusion Czolgosz, still bleeding, his clothes torn, and scarcely able to walk, was led out by Captain James F. Vallaly, chief of the exposition detectives; Commandant Robinson, and a squad of secret service men.

Czolgosz was literally thrown into a carriage and three detectives jumped in with him. Captain Vallaly mounted the driver's seat and lashed the horses into a gallop.

The crowd burst into a roar of rage. "Murderer," "Assassin," "Lynch him," "Hang him" was yelled. Men sprang at the horses and clutched at the whirling wheels of the carriage. The prisoner huddled back in the corner between two detectives.

"Where's that rope?" "Lynch him!" the crowd continued to yell. Thousands rushed at the carriage. Had there been fewer of them they might have succeeded in their purpose. As it was the crowd did not have room in which to work successfully. As it was it was a spirited fight all around, the soldiers to save and the citizens to take the murderer's life.

Escape from Mob with Assassin.

The soldiers finally managed to fight a way clear at the heads of the horses, and, pursued by the angry thousands, the carriage whirled across the esplanade, the horses at full gallop across the triumphal causeway, and vanished through the Lincoln Parkway gate, racing down Delaware avenue until police headquarters was reached.

Another crowd was waiting at the police station, but the officers hustled their prisoner in so quickly that he was again saved.

Czolgosz's Life History.

Czolgosz is a Pole. His parents reside in Cleveland. He is said to be 26 years old. He is of medium height, smooth shaven, and brown haired. He is of the whey-faced, rather wall-eyed type, with a narrow forehead and thick hair. His expression is rather innocent, the face and head, as a whole, making a rather pleasing impression. At first glance they would not be taken as belonging to a degenerate. He is not believed to be insane, although he is a man who is easily influenced. He denies that he had any accomplices.

Czolgosz says his parents came from Russian Poland, and that he was born in Detroit twenty-six years ago. He received some education in the common schools of that city, but left school and went to work when a boy as a blacksmith's apprentice. Later he went to work at Cleveland and then went to Chicago.

Became Anarchist in Chicago.

While in Chicago he became interested in the Socialist movement. When he went back to Cleveland his interest in the movement increased. He read all the Socialist literature he could lay his hands on, and finally began to take part in Socialist matters. In time he became fairly well known in Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit, not only as a Socialist but as an Anarchist of the most bitter type.

After returning to Cleveland from Chicago he went to work in the wire mills in Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland. He says he was working there up to the day he started for Buffalo, eight days ago, thus contradicting letters written by him from points in New York.

About a month ago Czolgosz attended a meeting of Socialists in Cleveland, at which a lecture was given by Emma Goldman, the woman whose anarchistic doctrines have made her notorious all over the country.

It was this lecture and others heard in Chicago prior to that time that instilled in the heart of the Pole the poison of assassination. He went back to his lodging from the lecture with fever in his brain. His mind was filled with the preaching of the woman.

Assassin Starts for Buffalo.

A few days afterward he read in a Chicago paper that President McKinley was to visit the Pan-American exposition and to remain in Buffalo for several days. The lecture of Emma Goldman and the projected visit of the President to Buffalo were linked in his every thought.

Eight days previous to the shooting he packed a small telescope valise with a few of his belongings and took an early train for Buffalo. At that time there was no well formed purpose in his mind. The plot to murder had not crystallized, but the thought that in Buffalo he would be able, perhaps, to reach the President's side was what led him to start for the East, and with it was the dim conviction that his mission was one of blood.

Upon arriving in Buffalo he went at once to John Nowak's hotel at 1078 Broadway. He went there because he knew Nowak was a Pole. He told Nowak he had come to see the exposition, and that his stay would be indefinite. He inquired of Nowak about the visit of the President, when he would arrive, how long he would be in the city, what he was to do here, and whether the people would be able to see much of him. Nowak told him what the plans were.

Determines to Kill President.

The next day Czolgosz went to the exposition. He went there on the following day, and the day following. The idea that he might kill the President when he came was in his mind, but the purpose was but half formed. At that time it might have been possible to have diverted his mind from the thought of such a mission. But he was alone in the city. He had no friends there. There was nothing to check the fever burning deeper and deeper into his mind.

On Wednesday morning, the day of the President's arrival, Czolgosz had his mind made up. His mission to Buffalo was clear to him then. He determined to shoot the President. The first thing he did was to buy a revolver. With the consciousness that his work would have to be done quickly and must be effective, he secured a revolver of the self-acting type. It occurred to him that he might have to shoot the President more than once, and he knew that there could be no delay. He loaded the revolver, placed it in the side pocket of his sack coat, where he could reach it quickly and without attracting attention, and went to the exposition.

Waits for His Victim.

He arrived on the grounds shortly before noon. He knew the President would not arrive before the early evening. He had read the papers carefully and knew every detail of the plans. But he was anxious to be on the scene where the assassination was to be committed. He remained at the exposition all day.

In the afternoon he took up his position close to the railroad gate. He knew the President would enter the grounds that way. After a time other people began to assemble there until there was a crowd that hedged him in on all sides. He came to the conclusion that the place for him to be was outside of the railroad station, close to the tracks.

He feared that inside the grounds the crush might be so great that he would be brushed aside and prevented from reaching the President. He tried to pass through the gate to the station, but he was too late. Guards had just closed the exit. The President was to arrive soon and the police did not desire to have the station crowded, so they pushed Czolgosz back into the crowd.

Sees Arrival of McKinley.

He was in the forefront of the throng when the President came through the gate. The exhibition of tenderness and affection for his wife which the President unconsciously gave her as he led her through the entrance thrilled every one in the throng but Czolgosz. He alone felt no pity for the pale, sweet-faced, suffering woman. He pressed forward with the rest of the crowd as the President approached the carriage. He was gripping the weapon in his pocket in his right hand.

Several times, as the figure of the Chief Executive came into full view as the guards drew aside, the impulse to rush forward and shoot took possession of him, but each time he changed his mind. He feared that he would be discovered before he could reach the President. He was afraid that the glint of the revolver, if he drew it from his pocket, might attract the attention of a detective or a soldier or a citizen before he could put his plan into execution and in that event the assassin knew that all hope of killing the President would be over. He saw the President enter the carriage and drive away. He followed, but the crowd closed in front of him and held him back.

Second Day of Waiting.

The next morning he was at the exposition early. He took up his position close to the stand beneath the Pylon of Liberty, where the President was to speak. When the time came for the President to arrive the guards pushed him back. He saw the President arrive and mount to the stand. He stood there in the front row of the hurrahing people, mute, with a single thought in his mind.

He heard Mr. McKinley speak. He reckoned up the chances in his mind of stealing closer and shooting down the President where he stood. Once he fully determined to make the attempt, but just then a stalwart guard appeared in front of him. He concluded to wait a better opportunity. After the address he was among those who attempted to crowd up to the President's carriage. One of the detectives caught him by the shoulder and shoved him back into the crowd.

He saw the President drive away and followed. He tried to pass through the entrance after the President, but the guards halted him and sent him away. He entered the stadium by another entrance, but was not permitted to get within reach of the President.

Assassin Finds His Chance.

On Friday morning he was at the exposition again and was in the crowd at the railroad gate when the President arrived at that point after crossing the grounds from the Lincoln Park entrance. But with the rest of the crowd he was driven back when the President's carriage arrived. He saw the President pass through the gate to the special train which was to take him to the falls.

Czolgosz waited for the President's return. In the afternoon he went to the Temple of Music and was one of the first of the throng to enter. He crowded well forward, as close to the stage as possible. He was there when the President entered through the side door. He was one of the first to hurry forward when the President took his position and prepared to shake hands with the people.

Czolgosz had his revolver gripped in his right hand, and about both the hand and the revolver was wrapped a handkerchief. He held the weapon to his breast, so that any one who noticed him might suppose that the hand was injured.

He reached the President finally. He did not look into the President's face. He extended his left hand, pressed the revolver against the President's breast with his right hand, and fired. He fired twice, and would have fired again and again but for the terrific blow that drove him back.

That was all there was to his story.

Tells His Motive for Crime.

"Did you mean to kill the President?" asked the District Attorney.

"I did," was the reply.

"What was the motive that induced you to commit this crime?"

"I am a disciple of Emma Goldman," he replied.

Many Anarchists Arrested.

The attempted assassination and Czolgosz's confession that he was an Anarchist was followed by the arrest of Anarchists all over the country. Among the first to fall into the hands of the police were six well known Anarchists in Chicago—Abraham Isaak, editor of the Free Society, a rabid Anarchist paper; Abraham Isaak Jr., Hippolyte Havel, Henry Tiezelegio, Clarence Pseutzner, and Alfred Schneider. Later Isaak's wife, daughter, and Julia Mechanic, a woman guest, were arrested.

An immediate search was made for Emma Goldman in all parts of the country, but she was not caught until Tuesday of this week, when she was found in Chicago in a flat at 303 Sheffield avenue.

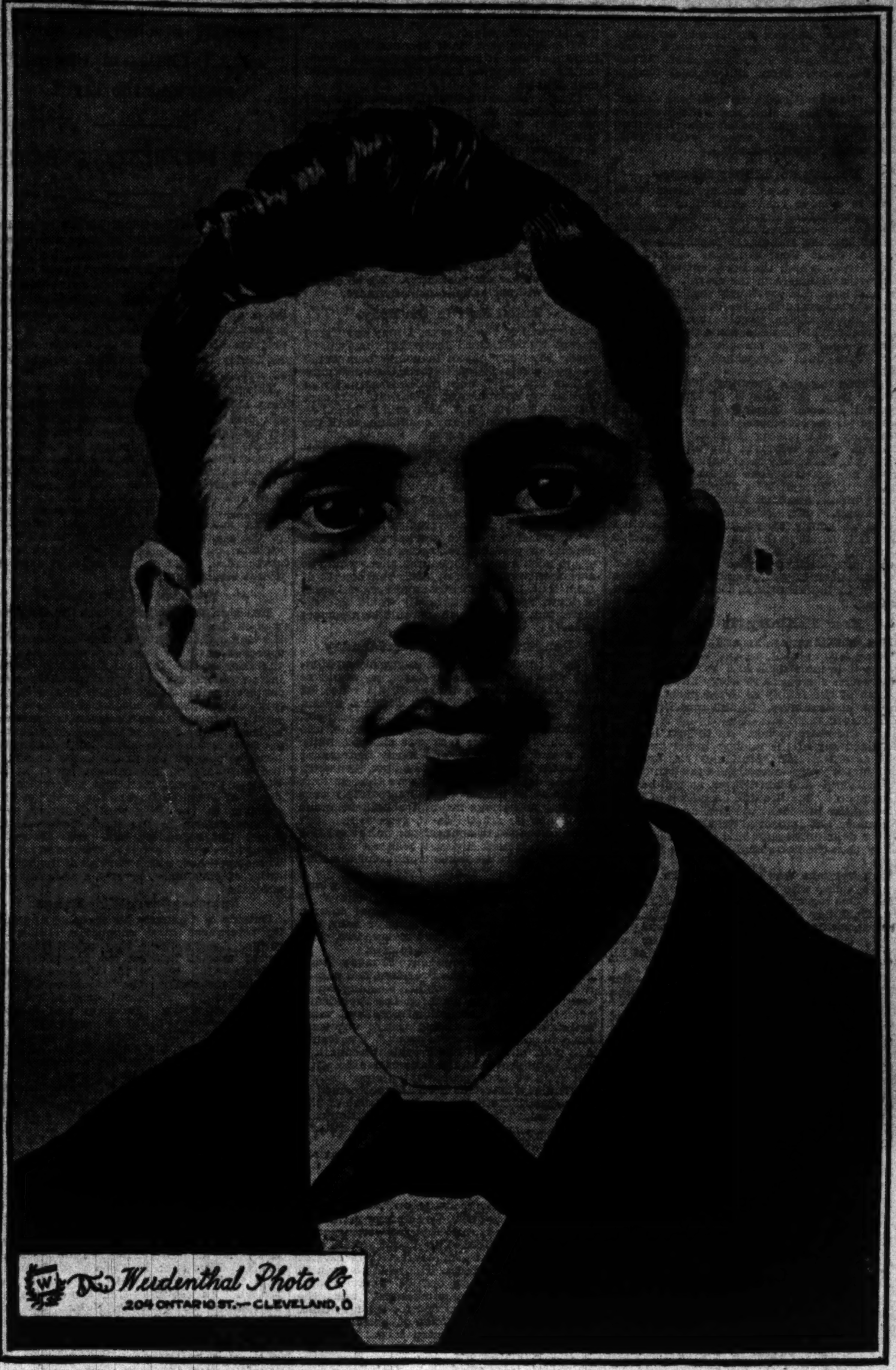
John Most, editor of Freiheit, was arrested in New York two days ago. Other Anarchists are in jail at Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Detroit.

Fail to Prove Conspiracy.

The police confidently believe the assassination of President McKinley was the result of widespread conspiracy, but so far they have not secured any satisfactory evidence. They are still at work, however, and, aided by the government's secret service men, expect soon to learn the details and drag all concerned into custody.

Legislation is also promised, both by States and by Congress, to check the immigration of Anarchists and to provide a more severe penalty for Anarchistic conspiracies.

LEON CZOLGOSZ, THE ASSASSIN, WHO FIRED SHOTS THAT KILLED PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



BITTER TOWARDS ANARCHISTS.

Crowds Denounce Prisoners at the Jail When Bad Tidings of President Come from Buffalo.

Public sentiment was bitter yesterday afternoon and last night against the Chicago Anarchists who are suspected of being accessories before the fact to the death of President McKinley. Emma Goldman and the other imprisoned "Reds" were the subjects of open threats on the streets. Men were heard to declare that the alleged conspirators would not be allowed to leave the city, should they manage to effect their release from jail.

The habeas corpus proceedings by which the Anarchists will try to secure their freedom will be conducted before Judge Chetlain this morning at 10 o'clock, an adjournment being taken yesterday. Every precaution will be observed by Sheriff Magerstadt to suppress any demonstration against the prisoners, a special force of Deputy Sheriffs having been sworn in for the occasion. It is not expected, however, that any trouble will arise.

Police Are Held in Reserve.

Evidences of public indignation became apparent during the forenoon, when the report spread that President McKinley had suffered a sudden relapse and that he could not live much longer. The Police department took cognizance of the threats by strengthening the details at the Harrison Street and East Chicago Avenue Stations, Inspector Heidelmeier placing his entire force under reserve orders. Chief O'Neill sent all of the available men from the Detective bureau to the Harrison Street Station during the afternoon when it was reported to him that a crowd had gathered there and was in an angry mood.

Shortly before 9 o'clock a man stepped out into the street in front of the Stock Exchange Building and demanded volunteers to take the Anarchists from the County Jail into their own hands. He was well dressed, and his white beard caused many to believe for a while that he was a certain prominent ex-Judge, so close was his resemblance.

"The President is dead," he shouted. "Those who know of the plot against his life are within a few blocks of here. Are there 100 men in this crowd who will go to the jail and get them? Will you go with me and force these men to tell all?"

A dozen men had stepped out beside him when the police dispersed the gathering.

Plan Meeting of Protest.

J. Irving Pearce Jr. of the Sherman House, Edward Myers of 248 Dearborn avenue, and Charles Weinland of 555 West Monroe street started a movement in the evening, after the news had been received from Buffalo that the President could not live until morning, to organize a mass-meeting before the County Jail, where the Anarchists are confined. They issued a call for 10,000 men to meet at the Michigan street entrance of the jail tomorrow morning, but few took their action seriously.

"Yes, I hope to see a mass-meeting before the County Jail on Sunday morning," said Mr. Pearce last night, "but there is nothing in the story that the meeting would result in the jail being torn down. The meeting would show what the people think of anarchy, and might result in a change of the laws of this State that would make this country unsafe for Anarchists. Personally, I would like to see every Anarchist hanged to the nearest lamp post."

Mayor and Chief on Watch.

Mayor Harrison and Chief O'Neill were at the Central Detective headquarters until late in the evening. The Mayor said that his presence down-town was due to a desire to get the latest bulletins without delay. The Chief was on hand for any possible emergencies. Captain Colleran had charge of a large detail of detectives scattered throughout the down-town district wherever the crowds had congregated, to protect the waiting citizens and to preserve order.

"While I do not believe there will be any trouble with the crowds here," said Chief O'Neill, "I have been told that threats have been made, and we do not want any experiences such as the authorities have in the South."

Hang Czolgosz in Effigy.

Leon Czolgosz was hanged in effigy at Oak and Larrabee streets at noon by a number of children, with the result that the electric cars were delayed for some time. The children hung the figure to the trolley wire, and a big crowd gathered and cheered their action. A policeman had to cut the effigy down before the street cars could run.

Two other hangings in effigy took place on the North Side during the evening, one at Chicago avenue and State street and the other at Chicago and Dearborn avenues. In each case the effigy was set on fire and consumed while a crowd cheered.

Threaten Homes of Anarchists.

With the premature announcement at 6 o'clock of the death of President McKinley, crowds gathered on the West Side and particularly around the houses occupied by the Anarchists now under arrest. Since the arrest of the members of the Isaak family and several of his followers at the Isaak house, 515 Carroll avenue, two policemen have been detailed by Lieutenant O'Hara of the West Lake Street Police Station to protect the property and see that no violence is offered Mrs. Isaak and her daughter, Marie. When the rumor of the President's death was circulated, a crowd gathered around the Isaak house and made threats against the Anarchists and talked of burning the house. Additional police were stationed at the house to disperse the crowds.

The house at 107 Newberry avenue, where Martin Fox and others were arrested, has been guarded by men from Lieutenant Harding's station. Three officers were necessary last night to disperse crowds around the house.

At Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, at Halsted and Twelfth streets, at Halsted and Eighteenth streets, at Canalport avenue and Halsted street, officers from the Warren Avenue Station were called to disperse crowds and silence threats.

DELAY IN ANARCHISTS' CASE.

Habeas Corpus Argument at 10 This Morning—Dr. Saylin's Startling Admissions.

The impending death of President McKinley determined the Police and Law departments that Emma Goldman and the nine Anarchists now held here, all accused of conspiring to murder the President, shall not be admitted to bail or released until the alleged conspiracy to murder has been solved. Every power at the command of Chief O'Neill and City Prosecutor Taylor was kept at work last night to this end.

"Not one of the number will be allowed to get out of our hands," said the Chief. "The condition of the President means no Judge will dare release them. That there is evidence of a conspiracy is true; its details must be ferreted out."

Formal demand that all be kept behind the bars will be made this morning, when the nine men, headed by Abraham Isaak Sr., now locked up in the County Jail, again appear before Judge Chetlain in the habeas corpus proceedings by which they sought bail or discharge.

The relapse of the President brought not words of regret but triumph from these alleged conspirators. In the annex at the Harrison Street Police Station Emma Goldman sat, all defiance.

"There are thousands of men dying every day," she said, as told elsewhere more fully in THE TRIBUNE today, "and yet no fuss is made over them."

Ruling Expected This Morning.

Final disposal of the habeas corpus proceedings, instituted by the arrested Anarchists, is expected this morning. For more than two hours yesterday Judge Chetlain listened to arguments and then the matter was continued until 10 o'clock today. The large crowd which tried to force its way into the courtroom included many friends of the accused men. Among the number were Mrs. Isaak, her daughter, Marie, and Julia Mechanic, the three women who were released during the week. Charles G. Norris, in whose flat Emma Goldman was arrested, was a spectator. Eight Deputy Sheriffs marched the petitioning Anarchists—Isaak and his son, Alfred Schneider, Clemence Pfeutzner, Hippolyte Havel, Henry Travaglio, Michael Roz, Martin Raznick, and Morris J. Fox—from the jail over the "bridge of sighs" and into the court, where forty armed policemen were gathered.

Kisses were waved back and forth between the prisoners and the women, and Havel and Schneider persisted in laughing repeatedly. This angered a deputy, who gave the former a push with his fist. Havel jumped to his feet in an instant, disregarding the arguments then being made.

"This man is knocking me," he shouted. "He is hurting me. I do not believe he has a right to beat me just because I am a defenseless prisoner!"

During the proceedings City Prosecutor Taylor asserted that the Buffalo authorities hope to extradite all the prisoners. He asked that the court take a recess from time to time until requisition papers could be brought here.

"The present charge is but a misdemeanor," Judge Chetlain said. "Such a request could be better entertained if the charge were changed and made a felony."

This suggestion may be acted on today.

Attorney Leopold Saltiel first addressed the court for the Anarchists. He presented six reasons on which he demanded the release of the prisoners. His claims were outlined as follows:

1. There is no evidence against the defendants, and they are held contrary to law.
2. They are held for the only reason that their political belief is different from that of the majority of citizens.
3. Held on false pretenses.
4. The warrant and complaint are insufficient.
5. The defendants were refused an immediate trial before a justice of the peace.
6. They were held without bail, while the law provides that they shall be allowed bail.

Attorney John F. Geeting took up the argument where Mr. Saltiel left off. He contended that the affidavits in the case were void; that his clients could not be extradited.

"The public excitement attendant on the President's condition should not in any way influence this case," he shouted.

"A crime has been committed not only against the constitution and the law," asserted City Prosecutor Taylor in reply, "but against civilization. These people are charged with a conspiracy which has resulted in an attempt to kill President McKinley. The plot to assassinate President McKinley was hatched in three States—Illinois, Ohio, and New York. Any person implicated in such an infamous plot can be extradited. The charge in this warrant, while only a misdemeanor, is equivalent to charging the prisoners with being accessories before the fact."

At this juncture Judge Chetlain decided to put the case over twenty-four hours. With the decision rests the fate of Emma Goldman and Dr. Saylin.

All day the wires were busy between here and Buffalo. Chief O'Neill and Captain Colleran were asking for evidence which might incontrovertibly involve the prisoners held here. But the police authorities there could offer no aid. Their requests that they be given more time and that all the prisoners be held were repeated again and again. They offered no evidence, however, on which to hold them.

Saylin's Startling Statement.

Dr. I. Saylin, the Russian physician who resides in Buffalo, and who was arrested on Thursday night, was not released, as had been intended. Instead, a warrant was sworn out before Justice Prindiville charging him with complicity in the conspiracy to murder the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He was subjected to further questioning, and the City Prosecutor asserted last night that this man may yet be a most important factor in clearing up the alleged plot. In the hands of the Buffalo police is a written report of the full statement made by Saylin. It includes, so the police admit, a number of startling statements.

He told of being in Buffalo with Emma Goldman later in August than the woman herself admits she was there. He said that she and a number of other Anarchists had stopped in that city at the home of Hattie Lang, agent of the Free Society paper which Isaak publishes in Chicago.

"One man who was there he describes, and this description tallies with that of Czolgosz," admitted Captain Colleran. "He contends that he does not know the assassin, however. The man in question, it is said, was regarded as her brother. It all depends on the Buffalo police, however, as to whether these statements may prove of value."

"Was it this evidence that resulted in conspiracy charges being formally preferred against Dr. Saylin?" was asked Chief O'Neill.

"Not entirely," he answered. "We could not hold him without charges."

ANARCHISTS TELL THEIR VIEWS.

Men in Jail Discuss Early Report of President's Death—One Decries All Violence.

The premature report of the death of President McKinley was received apathetically by the Anarchists imprisoned in the County Jail. When told that the Chief Magistrate had died from the effects of the bullet they expressed no surprise. Some said they were sorry for the death of the man. None expressed sorrow for the removal of McKinley, the official. The most outspoken was the Italian, Travaglio. Fox, one of the most intelligent, holds that it is wrong to shed blood. Clemens Pfuetzner made no statement of his own, but indorsed what Fox wrote out.

"I am not a believer in the principles of government of which McKinley was an official representative," said Morris J. Fox. "I feel no loss politically; another will take his place. His death is the result of the unequal conditions, socially, politically, and economically, which surround him and all of us. The same conditions are responsible for the deaths of thousands every day, and it is because I desire to change these conditions that I am an Anarchist. The government converts the discoveries of science into implements for the taking of human life, and, as I am opposed to and deplore the taking of human life, I am opposed to government. For Mrs. McKinley I have the same sorrow which I have for my cellmate of yesterday, who heard of the death of his child and wept bitter tears. I sympathize with suffering, whether it be in the prison cell, the reeking tenement, or in the White House."

"I feel sorry for McKinley, but I am more sorry for those whom the unjust conditions of society force to strike for a little more pay and are shot down like dogs," said Michael Roz.

"I am sorry for him as a man, as I would be for any other man murdered or killed by accident," said Abraham Isaak.

"I would deplore his death if he had been a useful human being. Not being a useful human being, I don't care anything about it. It leaves me indifferent," said Travaglio.

URGES MADHOUSE FOR REDS.

Baron Hengelmuller Says British Plan of Dealing with Offenders Is a Practicable One.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—Dr. Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister to the United States, in an interview today, said he doubted the efficiency of the direct measures for the repression of anarchism. He was disposed to approve of a plan to proceed like England in the various attempts on Queen Victoria's life—that is, without giving the offenders a public trial, to shut them up for life in a madhouse. This prevented their becoming objects of public notice. He believed that American public opinion would demand stringent measures against foreign immigrants.

DRAFT DEATH PENALTY BILL.

Commissioners Amending Federal Laws Propose Measure to Punish Persons Attacking President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Messrs. Botkin and Bynum, members of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States since the attack upon the life of the President, have been investigating the authorities with a view to the preparation of a law making an assault upon the President with intent to murder cognizable in the courts of the United States and punishable by death.

They have prepared a draft of a bill, to be submitted to Congress, making assault upon the President a felony and punishable by death when the assault is for the purpose of obstructing the operations of government.

It is believed that this qualification will have the effect of giving the federal courts jurisdiction in such cases.

CZOLGOSZ WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Poles Having Repudiated Him, Croatians Probably Will Take Similar Action Tonight.

Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, will be a man without a country when the representatives of foreign nations residing in Chicago get through with him. The Polish residents through their clubs and other organizations have repudiated Czolgosz as not being a descendant of Polish people, and the Croatians, to fellowship with whom some of the Poles have assigned him, probably will repudiate the man as not being of their kind at a mass-meeting this evening at 2149 Archer avenue, under the auspices of the Croatian Church congregation.

As to Socialism and Anarchy.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Personally I thank "The Tribune" for its editorial in today's issue distinguishing socialism from anarchism.

By request of the Polish Socialists of Chicago I call attention to a news item in your issue of the 10th inst., in which their headquarters at 484 Noble street was described as a gathering place for Anarchists. At this place Robotnik, the national weekly organ of the Polish Socialists of the United States, is published, and it is the headquarters of the Polish organizations of the Socialist party of Chicago.

No Anarchists or Anarchist speakers or publications are permitted there, and there has been no police interference or cause for their attention.

THOMAS J. MORGAN.

EMMA GOLDMAN SHOCKS POLICE.

Unmoved When the Death of President Is Reported Prematurely.

MATRON KEEGAN ANGRY.

She and Patrolman Weber First Hear Anarchist Queen Discuss News.

EFFECT ON THE "CAUSE."

"Suppose the President is dead," said Emma Goldman, "thousands die daily and are unwept. Why should any fuss be made about this man."

These were the words of the queen of anarchy when the flag on Custom Building fluttered down to half-mast, announcing prematurely the death of President McKinley.

She was sitting in the "parlor" of the police station annex with Patrolman John Weber, assigned to guard her, and Chief Matron Keegan. The latter glanced out of the window by chance just as the flag on the Appraiser's Building at Sherman and Harrison streets was lowered.

"The flag has been lowered! The President must be dead!" said Mrs. Keegan, rising. The woman across from her sat unmoved.

"The President is dead! President McKinley is dead," the matron repeated to Miss Goldman, half angered at the woman's coldness.

"Well, I do not care," came the answer. "There are thousands of men dying every day. No fuss is made about them. Why should any fuss be made about this man?"

"Haven't you any heart?" asked the matron. "Any sorrow for this man who was so widely beloved?"

"I tell you I don't care."

"But as a woman you should at least show some feeling for the wife for whom he has always cared so tenderly."

"There are thousands of men dying every day," repeated Miss Goldman. "I do feel sorry for Mrs. McKinley. But there are other wives who receive no comfort."

This closed the incident.

"That woman had a smile of triumph on her face," said Mrs. Keegan, "the moment I told her. Her face lighted up on the instant. She must have no heart."

Denies Any Responsibility.

"You are not the first who brought me this news," Miss Goldman told a visitor later. "Yes, I will say that I feel sorry for Mrs. McKinley and I feel sorry that the President is dead."

"You admit that your 'cause' has not been furthered by this crime?"

"Our 'cause,' as you call it, was not responsible for this crime. We have never advocated violence."

"You certainly cannot hope now to get out on bail?"

"And why not?" came the demand. "They have no evidence against me. They cannot get any evidence against me. I have not seen this man Czolgosz since July 12, and then for but a few moments."

"But Dr. Saylin is said to have made statements to the contrary; to have described a man resembling Czolgosz as one who stopped at the Lang House in Buffalo while you were there in August."

"That is false," she replied. "I know he did not say any such thing. I never saw Czolgosz after July 12 nor heard his name mentioned. No one knew him."

"Have you a brother who resembles him?"

"No, indeed. My brothers are not Anarchists, either. No member of my family agrees with my ideas, nor do they hold them. I know Dr. Saylin did not say these things attributed to him. I can prove every statement I have made."

Talks of Other Prisoners.

Then she spoke to Matron Keegan of the possible result of the conspiracy charges pending against the Anarchists held in local cells.

"No, I do not care for myself in the least," she said. "But I care for Mr. Isaak; he has a family."

She talked again of Dr. Saylin.

"He is as innocent in this as I am," she asserted. "It is too bad that the police seem to feel obliged to arrest every acquaintance I have. But they cannot keep them under arrest for an unlimited time, even if the President is dead. They have no evidence against us. They must produce evidence."

"Mr. Roosevelt will be our next President," she said later. "He is an able man in military affairs, at least. Understand," she continued, "it makes no difference to me who is President of this country. It is not the individual against whom any feeling is entertained; it is the institution which places power of this kind in the hands of one man that the true Anarchists are opposed to."

Denies Intention to Flee.

Miss Goldman denied the report that had her arrest in Chicago been delayed she would have fled to Canada.

"Had I wanted to run away," she said, "I could have gone from St. Louis direct to Canada, and the police would have had a hard time finding me. The fact that I came direct to Chicago shows that I had no idea of running away."

STARTS FUND FOR ANARCHISTS.

William Urban, Through the Arbeiter Zeitung, Makes Appeal for Money to Defend Prisoners.

The Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung has started a collection for the benefit of Abraham Isaak and his family, Emma Goldman, and the other Anarchists who have been arrested on suspicion of having conspired for the assassination of President McKinley. In yesterday's issue of the paper a call was published signed by William Urban, the treasurer of the Pioneer Aid and Support association, and appealing to the public in the name of justice and humanity to contribute funds for the purpose of securing legal advice for the prisoners in the impending trial. Mr. Urban expresses the firm conviction that all the persons arrested in Chicago under the charge of having been implicated in a conspiracy against the life of the President are innocent, and the fear that during the present excitement the court might overstep its judicial prerogatives unless the prisoners are properly represented by counsel.

Up to the present time $116 have been contributed to the defense fund. Among the contributors are Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 419 with $10, the Socialistic Männerchor with $15, the women's society, "Fortschritt," for aiding the sick, with $5, Painters' Union No. 275 $25, and the debating and singing societies of the same organization also $25, and numerous individual contributions. Mr. Urban is the treasurer of the fund.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

FINAL DAYS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Story of McKinley's Brave Struggle for Life After Wounding.

FRIENDS HOPE TO LAST.

Bulletins from Physicians Give Encouragement Until Early Friday Morning.

RELAPSE IS NOT EXPECTED.

President McKinley received the wounds from which he died on the afternoon of Sept. 6—one week ago yesterday—at the hands of Leon Czolgosz, alias Frederick Nieman, a young Anarchist and disciple of Emma Goldman. The scene of the attempted assassination was the Temple of Music on the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The assault took place in the presence of 3,000 persons who had crowded into the Temple of Music, and while 10,000 others stood outside the building waiting for an opportunity to enter and shake hands with the President.

The assassin fired two shots. The first bullet struck the sternum in the President's chest, deflected to the right, and traveled beneath the skin to a point directly beneath the right nipple. The second bullet penetrated the abdomen, pierced both walls of the stomach, and lodged in the back. Only a superficial wound was caused by the first bullet, and within five minutes after the physicians had reached the President's side it had been removed. The second bullet—the fatal one—was never found.

Operation Prevents Early Death.

It was at first feared that the wounds would cause almost immediate death. Prompt action on the part of the surgeons, however, added to the fact that a hospital with every modern appliance was close at hand, held back the dread messenger and gave the nation reason to hope for an ultimate recovery for over a week. In fact, until an early hour Friday morning there was every reason to believe the President would pull through; time seemed to be the only question until he would be entirely well again and able to resume his duties at Washington.

Then came the relapse and death.

Start on Trip to Buffalo.

The President left Washington about the middle of August. He was worn out by the cares of state and through worry over Mrs. McKinley's health, and went to his home in Canton for a brief rest. There he spent much of his time out of doors, driving about the country, visiting his farm, and walking, and soon regained his old-time strength and vigor. Mrs. McKinley also improved rapidly, and on Wednesday, Sept. 4, the President, accompanied by his wife, the Misses Barber, and Miss Sarah Duncan, his nieces, left Canton for Buffalo to attend the Pan-American exposition. They arrived in Buffalo the same evening and were taken at once to the north gate of the exposition grounds.

There an immense crowd gathered to welcome the nation's Executive. The people shouted, cannons boomed, whistles screeched, and everybody and everything seemed to vie in their expressions of joy over the arrival of the beloved President. A few minutes later the President, with Mrs. McKinley leaning on his arm, and surrounded by the Reception committee, left the train and took carriages for a drive through the grounds. No ruler, either ancient or modern, ever received a more fervent welcome than did President McKinley on this occasion. The President acknowledged the cheerings and salutations of the crowds by bowing and raising his hat. Mrs. McKinley, who looked remarkably well after the tiresome journey, smiled happily. It was a happy city and a happy President that night.

About 9 o'clock the party was driven to the home of John G. Milburn, President of the exposition company, in Delaware avenue, where it was to be entertained during the stay in Buffalo.

President's Day at Exposition.

The day following, Thursday, had been set aside on the Pan-American Exposition calendar in the President's honor. It was the red letter day in the exposition's history. All Buffalo and thousands from all parts of the United States turned out to celebrate. The President was received at the exposition with all the ceremonial honors, civil and military, due his office. At the entrance of the grounds he was met by detachments of the United States marines, the Seacoast Artillery, and the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth New York Regiments. A President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

McKinley Makes Great Speech.

It was on this occasion that the President made his last, and by many considered his greatest, speech. Addressing a throng that numbered many thousands, he asserted that for the United States the period of exclusiveness had passed. He declared that the United States must build an isthmian canal, and that the construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed. He insisted that the United States had inadequate steamship service and said that it must have more ships under the American flag, built, manned, and owned by Americans.

Above all, the President urged the necessities of reciprocity, and declared that if any of the existing tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or protection they should be employed to extend and promote the markets abroad. Commercial wars, declared the President, are unprofitable. Reciprocity is in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

The press of the nation, Republican, Democratic, and Populist, rang with the President's praises the next morning. For in this speech he outlined the needs and the duty of the nation as only a man of such broad intellect and thorough acquaintance with the desires of his countrymen could. Had he prepared this speech with a view of its being his last words to a people who had twice elected him to the highest office within their gift, he could not have given them a more inspired oration.

Time Chosen by the Assassin.

It was on this Friday, when the entire nation was absorbing the doctrine, the fulfillment of which means so much to the republic's future strength, prosperity, and happiness, when people of all creeds of political belief were praising his masterful foresight, that the assassin struck him down.

The President had come to the exposition on this day for only one purpose—to mingle closely with the people who had chosen to honor him. The police and some of his closest friends had misgivings that some accident might happen the President owing to the great crowds, the diversified character of the people assembled, and the direct contact into which he had come with them, but the President himself gave such fears no thought. He felt secure in the consciousness of being generally beloved and looked upon this meeting with the people as the brightest spot in his visit.

To this reception the general public had been invited. No man, woman, or child, no matter of what color, birth, or political belief, was refused admission. The President had been introduced to the great crowd which had thronged the Temple of Music, and all came forward in a line for a personal greeting.

Among those in line was Czolgosz, whose right hand was wrapped in a handkerchief. Folded in the handkerchief was a thirty-two caliber revolver. So carefully was the weapon concealed, however, and so deftly had the handkerchief been arranged that no suspicions were aroused in the two detectives who stood close by the President to guard against any such emergency. The hand simply had the appearance of having been wrapped up to cover some sore or bruise.

A little girl was led up by her father, and the President shook hands with her. As she passed along to the right the President looked after her smilingly and waved his hand in a pleasant adieu.

Man with Bandaged Hand in Line.

Next in line came a boyish-featured man about 26 years old, preceded by a short Italian, who leaned backward against the bandaged hand of his follower. The officers who attended the President noted this man, their attention being first attracted by the Italian, whose dark, shaggy brows and black mustache caused the professional protectors to regard him with suspicion.

The man with the bandaged hand and innocent face received no attention from the detective beyond the mental observation that his right hand was apparently injured, and that he would present his left hand to the President.

The Italian stood before the palm bower. He held the President's hand so long that the officers stepped forward to break the clasp and make room for the man with the bandaged hand, who extended the left member towards the President's right.

The President smiled and presented his right hand in a position to meet the left of the approaching man. Hardly a foot of space intervened between the bodies of the two men. Before their hands met two pistol shots were fired, and the President turned slightly to the left and reeled.

The tall, innocent-looking young man had fired through the bandage without removing any portion of the handkerchief.

Two Bullets Strike President.

The first bullet entered too high for the purpose of the assassin, who had fired again as soon as his finger could move the trigger.

On receiving the first shot President McKinley lifted himself on his toes with something of a gasp. His movement caused the second shot to enter just below the navel. With the second shot the President doubled slightly forward and then sank back. Detective Geary caught the President in his arms and President Milburn helped to support him.

When the President fell into the arms of Detective Geary he coolly asked: "Am I shot?"

Geary unbuttoned the President's vest, and, seeing blood, replied: "I fear you are, Mr. President."

Assailant Hurled to Floor.

It had all happened in an instant. Almost before the noise of the second shot sounded Czolgosz was seized by S. R. Ireland, United States secret service man, who stood directly opposite the President. Ireland hurled him to the floor, and as he fell a negro waiter, James B. Parker, who once worked in Chicago, leaped upon him. Soldiers of the United States artillery detailed at the reception sprang upon them and he was surrounded by a squad of exposition police and secret service detectives. Detective Gallagher of Chicago seized Czolgosz's hand, tore away the handkerchief, and took the revolver.

The artillerymen, seeing the revolver in Gallagher's hand, rushed at him and handled him rather roughly. Meanwhile Ireland and the negro held the assassin, endeavoring to shield him from the attacks of the infuriated artillerymen and the blows of the policemen's clubs.

Supported by Detective Geary and President Milburn, and surrounded by Secretary George B. Cortelyou and half a dozen exposition officials, the President was assisted to a chair. His face was white, but he made no outcry.

Wounded President Is Brave.

He had been under fire before—in his youth when he was fighting for his country. He was brave as a young man and he had lost none of his courage.

The President sank back with one hand holding his abdomen, the other fumbling at his breast. His eyes were open and he was clearly conscious of all that had transpired. He was suffering the most intense pain, but true to his noble nature his first thought was of others—one other in particular, his wife.

He looked up into President Milburn's face and gasped: "Cortelyou." The President's secretary bent over him. "Cortelyou," said the President; "my wife, be careful about her. Don't let her know."

His next thought was of the cruel assassin who had struck him down. Moved by a paroxysm he writhed to the left, and then his eyes fell on the prostrate form of Czolgosz, lying on the floor bloody and helpless beneath the blows of the police, soldiers, and detectives.

Asks Mercy for the Assassin.

The President raised his right hand, red with his own blood, and placed it on the shoulder of his secretary. "Let no one hurt him," he gasped, and sank back in his chair, while the guards carried Czolgosz out of his sight.

The ambulance from the exposition hospital was summoned immediately, and the President, still conscious, sank upon the stretcher. Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn rode with him in the ambulance, and in nine minutes after the shooting the President was waiting the arrival of surgeons, who had been summoned from all sections of the city and by special train from Niagara Falls.

The President continued conscious and conversed with Mr. Cortelyou and President Milburn on the way to the hospital. "I am sorry," he said to Mr. Milburn, "to have been the cause of trouble to the exposition."

There is no virtue more admired in man than thoughtfulness of others, and in no man is this trait more pronounced than in President McKinley. Within ten minutes after he received his wounds, stricken with pain as he was, three thoughts had found expression. First, and most natural, that the news should be kept from his invalid wife; second, that the would-be assassin, worthless as his life is, should not be harmed; and, third, regret that the tragedy might hurt the exposition and interfere with the pleasure of others.

Taken to Exposition Hospital.

The President was borne from the Temple of Music by Drs. Hall, Ellis, and Mann Jr., in charge of the ambulance. Colonel Chapin of General Roe's staff, with the mounted escort which had accompanied President McKinley in his outdoor appearances from his arrival in Buffalo, surrounded the ambulance, and at full gallop they whirled to the hospital, which was only a short distance away. There was no need for the police to ask the crowds to move back, they did so instinctively.

Six doctors were at the President's side within thirty seconds after his arrival—Dr. E. W. Lee of St. Louis, Dr. Storer of Chicago, Dr. Van Peyms of Buffalo, and Dr. Hall, Dr. Ellis, and Dr. Mann Jr. of the exposition hospital staff. The nurses were equally prompt, for they had made ready for the task of the surgeons while the ambulance was coming from the Temple of Music.

The President was stripped and placed on an operating table where the surgeons might see his wounds. The first assistance was rendered by Dr. Lee, who was the medical director of the Omaha exposition. The President recognized him and said: "Doctor, do whatever is necessary."

Operation Is Found Necessary.

The hospital stewards were busy removing the President's apparel when Dr. Herman Mynter arrived. The surgeons consulted and hesitated about performing an operation. The President reassured them by expressing his confidence, but no decision was reached when Dr. Matthew D. Mann of the exposition hospital staff arrived. After another consultation Dr. Mann informed the President that an operation was necessary.

"All right," replied the President. "Go ahead. Do whatever is proper."

Dr. Mann performed the operation. His first assistant was Dr. Mynter. His second assistant was Dr. John Parmenter. His third assistant was Dr. Lee. Dr. Nelson W. Wilson noted the time of the operation and took notes. Dr. Eugene Wasdin of the Marine Hospital gave the anæsthetic. Dr. Rixey, the President's personal physician, arrived at the latter part of the operation and held the light. Dr. Roswell Park, who had been summoned from Niagara Falls, arrived at the close of the operation. It was Dr. Mann who wielded the knife.

The operation lasted almost an hour. A cut about five inches long was made. It was found necessary to turn up the stomach of the President in order to trace the course of the bullet. The bullet's opening in the front wall of the stomach was small, and it was carefully closed with sutures, after which a search was made for the hole in the back wall of the stomach.

Second Hole in Stomach Serious.

This hole, where the bullet went out of the stomach, was larger than the hole in the front wall of the stomach, in fact, it was a wound over an inch in diameter, jagged and ragged. It was sewed up in three layers. This wound was larger than the wound where the bullet entered the stomach, because the bullet, in its course, forced tissues through ahead of it.

In turning up the stomach, an act that was absolutely necessary, and was performed by Dr. Mann with rare skill, the danger was that some of the contents of the stomach might go into the abdominal cavity, and as a result cause peritonitis. It so happened that there was little in the President's stomach at the time of the operation. Moreover, subsequent developments showed that this feature of the operation was grandly successful and that none of the contents of the stomach entered the abdominal cavity. If any of the contents had entered the cavity peritonitis would speedily have set in.

In the room with the President were President Milburn and Secretary Cortelyou, while in the hall of the hospital were Chairman John N. Scatcherd of the Executive committee of the exposition, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Melville C. Hanna, Secretary W. V. Cox of the Government Board of Exposition Managers, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Cortelyou, Captain Hobson, and several foreign diplomats.

The anæsthetic administered was ether, and for two and a half hours the President was under the influence of this. He came out of the operation strong, with a good pulse and steady heart action.

Removed to Milburn Home.

The operation over, arrangements were made to remove the President to the Milburn house before any reaction might set in. The shooting occurred shortly after 4 o'clock and at 7:25 the ambulance backed up to the hospital door. Four surgeons carried the stretcher on which the President lay. There was not a sound from the crowd. The people had been told previously that the operation was over and that the President was in a critical condition. Again they fell back to a respectful distance while the body was being placed in an ambulance. All heads were bare until the wagon drove out of sight.

As soon as the President had been removed from the Temple of Music to the hospital Director General W. I. Buchanan started for the Milburn residence, where Mrs. McKinley was resting from the journey to Niagara Falls taken in the morning. He went to forestall any information that might reach her by telephone or otherwise. The Misses Barber and Miss Duncan, the President's nieces, and Mrs. Milburn were also at the house. Mr. Buchanan informed the nieces as gently as possible and consulted Mrs. Milburn as to the best course to pursue in telling Mrs. McKinley of the tragedy. It was finally decided on her awakening from her afternoon nap Mr. Buchanan should see her, if, in the meantime, Dr. Rixey had not arrived.

Mrs. McKinley Is Notified.

Mrs. McKinley awoke at 5:30 o'clock, and, feeling much rested, took up her crocheting. When it became dusk and her husband did not return she began to worry and made inquiries of the family as to the probable reason for his tardiness. By this time Dr. Rixey had arrived, and it was decided that he should break the news to her. As to just how he informed her of the mishap to her husband reports differ. Mrs. McKinley has been an invalid for years—ever since the birth of her second child—and last winter, as will be well remembered, her life was despaired of while she and the President were in San Francisco. She since has improved greatly, but she is still a delicate woman, and it was feared by many that the news might produce fatal results.

However, she was informed by Dr. Rixey, the physician who has attended her for some time. One report has it that he told her that Mr. McKinley had met with an accident at the exposition, the nature of which was purposely confused and made as mild as was consistent with the unusual conduct of all at the Milburn residence.

Another report says Dr. Rixey went to her and said simply: "The President has been hurt."

"How was he hurt?" asked Mrs. McKinley.

"Well, a man shot at him and one of the shots took effect, but we do not think he is badly hurt, and we think he will recover."

Mrs. McKinley was excited, according to both reports, but she did not lose her self-control. She immediately asked to be told all the particulars.

"Tell me all," she said. "Do not keep anything back. I will be brave."

Wife Brave Through Uncertainty.

And, invalid though she is, she was brave throughout the long days and nights of worry. She asked to see her husband as soon as he was brought to the Milburn house, but when told that it would be injudicious she became reconciled. As soon as he began to mend she was allowed to see him every day for a short time.

The Milburn residence is on the west side of Delaware avenue, one of the prettiest residence streets in America. It is a three-story dark green brick structure of wide dimensions. It is about sixty feet from the street line, the well-kept lawn sloping to the sidewalk. The President was taken to a large bedroom on the second floor—one of a fine suite placed at the McKinleys' disposal when they first arrived in Buffalo. The bedroom is in the northwest corner of the building and is the farthest one removed from either Delaware avenue or Ferry street. Everything had been quietly arranged for him before his arrival from the hospital. Every medical appliance was within easy reach, the professional nurses were in waiting, and quarters were arranged for the doctors.

First Night Fairly Comfortable.

The President passed the first night after the shooting fairly comfortably. His temperature increased from 100° to 100.6° between 1 and 3 a. m., and fears were entertained that peritonitis might set in. The doctors chosen to care for the case, P. M. Rixey, M. B. Mann, Roswell Park, H. Mynter, and Eugene Wasdin, were in attendance at the President's bedside all night, watching carefully each symptom.

At 10:40 p. m. the doctors issued this bulletin: "The President is rallying satisfactorily and is resting comfortably. Temperature, 100.4°; pulse, 124; respiration, 24."

At 1:30 a. m. the bulletin read: "The President is free from pain and resting well. Temperature, 100.2°; pulse, 120; respiration, 24."

At 3:15 a. m. the bulletin read: "The President continues to rest well. Temperature, 101.6°; pulse, 110; respiration, 24."

Saturday, the day following the shooting, was one of grave anxiety. The President, while holding his own, was approaching, so the doctors said, a crisis. It was thought that Sunday would decide what effect the shots fired by Czolgosz would be. Dr. Rixey gave it as his opinion that the President would recover. The other physicians refused to commit themselves, saying that they could not make promises until further developments.

X Ray Apparatus Ready.

An X ray apparatus was brought from Thomas A. Edison's laboratory with which it was intended to locate the bullet which lodged in the back. It was not used. On Sunday morning at 5 o'clock the physicians issued this bulletin: "The President has passed a fairly good night. Pulse, 122; temperature, 102.4°; respiration, 24."

Sunday proved a rather uneventful day after all. The anticipated crisis did not materialize. The news was good throughout the day. It was not merely negative good news, but news of a distinct improvement. The President's temperature on Sunday evening was a degree lower than it was during the morning, the pulse was slower, and the respiration easier. Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, one of the most noted surgeons in the world, arrived during the day and held a consultation with the other doctors at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Immediately following the consultation this bulletin was issued: "The President since the last bulletin (3 p. m.) has slept quietly, four hours altogether, since 9 o'clock. His condition is satisfactory to all the physicians present. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101°; respiration, 28." This bulletin was signed by Drs. Rixey, Mann, Park, Mynter, Wasdin, and McBurney.

Dr. McBurney's Statement.

Later Dr. McBurney said in an interview: "The fact that there is no unfavorable symptom is a most favorable sign. What we are all waiting for is the lapse of time without the occurrence of inflammation or septic conditions.

"I want to say right here that in my opinion everything has been done for him that could and should have been done. The case has been most handsomely handled. If he lives he will owe his life to the promptness and skill of the physicians here.

"The question of time is of the greatest importance in a case of this kind. An operation could not have been performed too soon. It was performed in one of the quickest times on record. It will be famous in the history of surgery.

"The President is a careful liver, and, in fact, a vigorous man. The bullet is not a large one, and the presumption is that the bullet is now in the muscles of the back. In that case it is harmless. This bullet has not been seen nor has it been felt, but taking the direction as a fact we infer the bullet lies where I have said, and is harmless.

"The wound is now sewed up and is entirely closed. It has been, since the operation, and there has been no exploration of the stomach since.

No Symptoms of Peritonitis.

"Symptoms of peritonitis would be pain and vomiting, neither of which has as yet appeared. If the patient slowly improves from now until Tuesday, and there are then no signs of these, we should feel great confidence that there would not be any. But until that period, or a large part of it, is passed we feel unjustified in expressing great confidence because during that period certain things could develop.

"I only set that limit because it allows a little margin. It is forty-eight hours. Peritonitis is likely to show between now and then if at all.

"The President takes all his nourishment by injections. At present this nourishment comprises whisky, hot water, and raw egg mixed together. He is allowed occasionally a swallow of water, but nothing else. He is entirely conscious, his mind is clear, and he is allowed to talk. He is perfectly ready to do anything that we want him to do. He is also able to move himself, but that he is not allowed to do.

"Usually when peritonitis is developing the patient does not sleep. The President has slept, which is a most encouraging sign. He is not taking any morphine now. He has not had any since yesterday. We sincerely hope he will not have to use any more.

Bullet Left in the Body.

"Regarding the X rays, I may say that I do not think it at all likely that they will be used. The only object in using them would be the determination to take the bullet now in him out. If it does not show any sign of trouble we do not want to do that. His condition is hopeful, but, as I said before, I do not feel justified in any confidence until the period I mention is passed.

"The possibility of untold things happening still exists, but, take it all in all, we could not ask for anything better. So far there are no symptoms not accounted for by the fact that he was shot and that an operation was performed. I mean by that, no new process has been discovered so far.

"A month or three weeks would be the normal or perfect time necessary for recovery in such a case. Of course, there would be a certain weakness felt after that length of time, but, from a medical and surgical point of view, recovery practically would be complete; but, mind you, that would be a perfect case."

Danger Believed Past on Monday.

The President improved so rapidly on Monday that his friends declared he would be able to attend the duties of his office, at least to a moderate extent, within a month. The worst danger was regarded as past, peritonitis seemed no longer probable, and the only cause for fear was the possibility of a sinking spell. The X-ray instrument was still in the house, but had not been used. It was decided by the doctors that so long as the bullet did not prove immediately dangerous, no serious attempt should be made to locate it, must less to remove it. If it were imbedded in a muscle, or was even loose in the abdominal cavity, it was not regarded as likely to cause much trouble for the time being.

There seemed only one contingency which would necessitate its immediate removal; if it should press against the spinal column it might cause paralysis sooner or later, and would have to be removed to save life. This contingency, however, was remote.

The bulletins throughout Monday were hopeful. One said the President had passed a somewhat restless night, sleeping fairly well; and another declared the President's condition was "becoming more and more satisfactory," and adding that "untoward incidents are less likely to occur." One issued at 3 p. m. stated: "The President's condition steadily improves and he is comfortable, without pain or unfavorable symptoms. Bowel and kidney functions normally performed."

The last bulletin for the day, issued at 9:30 p. m., said: "The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse, 112; temperature, 101; respiration, 27."

Mrs. McKinley felt so encouraged that she took a drive during the afternoon.

Tuesday's News All Favorable.

News from the bedside on Tuesday was more favorable still. The danger point was regarded as past, and fast recovery was the general prediction. The doctors had only two services—aside, of course, from careful watching—to perform. One was to open in part the President's outside wound to remove some foreign substances, and the other was to give him food for the first time. It developed that a portion of the President's clothing had been carried into the wound by the bullet, and this had not all been removed at the first operation. As slight irritation was caused by the cloth, the surgeons removed it. The operation caused no harm, and little annoyance to the patient.

The President felt so well that he asked for some newspapers to read. The request was denied. The President enjoyed the food given him—beef extract. At 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday night the physicians issued this bulletin: "The condition of the President is unchanged in all important particulars. His temperature is 100.6; pulse, 114; respiration, 28."

Wednesday Shows No Reverse.

Wednesday was another day full of hopeful signs. The President continued to show remarkable recuperative powers and passed the day without the slighest unfavorable symptom. He was able to retain food on his stomach, and surprised and amused his doctors by asking for a cigar. He was not allowed to smoke, but he was placed in a new bed. He was also given a bath. His highest temperature on Wednesday was 100.4. That was at 10 o'clock in the evening. The highest point reached by his pulse was 120—at 6 a. m.—and his respiration remained normal at 26.

It was on Thursday, just six days after the shooting, that the President suffered a relapse. Everybody was still full of hopes until 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when the physicians announced officially that the President's condition was not so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one, and the danger of heart failure increased. At midnight the situation was critical. Calomel and oil were given to flush the bowels and digitalis to quiet the heart. The bowels moved soon afterwards, and the patient improved. The pulse dropped to 120, and the prospect was regarded as brighter.

Secretary Cortelyou announced that there would be no more bulletins during the night, and the physicians departed.

Sinking Spell Friday Morning.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, after a heavy thunder-storm, the physicians and nurses who were left on watch detected a weakening of the heart action. The pulse fluttered and weakened and the President sank toward a collapse. The end appeared at hand. Restoratives were applied speedily, but they did not at once prove effective. It was then decided to send for the other physicians, relatives, members of the Cabinet, and close personal friends of the President.

The full corps of doctors were soon on the scene and all set to work as they never worked before. About 6 a. m. the President rallied and seemed to have a fighting chance. At 6:30 o'clock he was thought to be dying. At 7 it was announced by Abner McKinley, brother of the President, that he was sleeping quietly, watched closely by his physicians.

At 8:40 o'clock Mr. Milburn told a friend who called to see him that they were encouraged by the developments of the last half hour and that they thought the President had a fighting chance.

Rumors of Death Prove Untrue.

A report spread throughout Buffalo at 9 a. m. that the President was dead and several flags were half-masted. This report was proved untrue soon after by a caller at the Milburn residence, who said the President was much better than he was early in the morning. About the same time the following bulletin was issued: "The President's condition has improved somewhat during the last few hours. There is a better response to stimulation. He is conscious and free from pain. Pulse, 128; temperature, 99.8."

The remaining hours of the day, as told elsewhere, were spent in hoping against hope and in a vain fight on the part of the doctors. Just before midnight Dr. Janeway, the eminent New York physician, arrived at the bedside. At 2:15 this morning the end came.

M'KINLEY AS A PUBLIC SPEAKER.

Recognized as Orator of Eminence and Power on Wide Range of Topics.

BEGAN AT AN EARLY AGE.

Especially Strong and Logical on All Phases of Government and the Tariff.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

"The fame of President McKinley as the most captivating orator on protection issues of this generation has obscured his merits as a speaker of eminence and power upon a wide range of topics. Whether the theme is patriotic or educational, religious or secular, a discriminating eulogy upon a departed statesman or an address before farmers or journalists, we find in the speeches of Mr. McKinley the same thoughtful, courageous, sincere, and lucid thinker."

This is Senator Depew's tribute to President McKinley as an orator, and it is safe to say that no man in public life today is better equipped to pass an opinion on the President's powers as a speechmaker than he.

President McKinley made his first appearance on the stump at an early age—24. The scene was New Berlin, O., the year was 1867, and the occasion was a Gubernatorial campaign, and a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to colored men submitted to the popular vote. This, Mr. McKinley's maiden political speech, is, so far as known, unrecorded, but men who heard it say that it was strong and logical.

Speeches in Congress.

Mr. McKinley's first speech in Congress was on the tariff, and his last speech was on the same theme, but he also made notable speeches on other important questions from the floor of the National Assembly. Of the latter the most noteworthy were: Upon the contest against Judge Taylor in the Forty-fourth Congress, the subject of free and fair elections in the same Congress, a memorial address on the death of Garfield, payment of pensions in the Forty-ninth Congress, the dependent pension bill in the same Congress, the purchase of government bonds in the Fiftieth Congress, memorial address on the death of John A. Logan, the question of a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress, civil service reform in the same Congress, the direct tax refunding bill, the Hawaiian treaty, the eight hour law, and the silver bill. These speeches, which were all of the highest order of excellence, covered a wide range of subjects.

Speeches Cover Wide Range.

Outside of Congress his speeches and public utterances have covered a still wider range. Among those that might be noted as of special interest are his address at Atlanta, Ga., before the Piedmont Chautauqua association; the "American Volunteer Soldier," Memorial day address, at New York City; "Prospect and Retrospect," an address to the pioneers of Mahoning Valley; "The American Farmer," an address before the Ohio State Grange; "Our Public Schools," an address at the dedication of a public school building; "New England and the Future," an address before the Pennsylvania New England society; "Pensions and the Public Debt," a Memorial day address at Canton, O.; "No Compromise with the Demagogue," at the Ohio State Republican convention of 1891; a Fourth of July address at Woodstock, Conn.; "The American Workingman," a Labor day address at Cincinnati; "The State of Ohio," an address before the Ohio State Republican league; "Issues Make Parties," an address to the Republican College Clubs at Ann Arbor, Mich.; his notification address to Mr. Harrison; a Fourth of July oration at Lakeside; "The Triumphs of Protection," an address before the Chautauqua association at Beatrice, Neb.; "An Auxiliary to Religion," an address at the dedication of the Young Men's Christian association at Youngstown, O.; an oration at the dedication of the Ohio building at the World's Fair, Chicago; a memorial address on the "Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes"; a speech at Minneapolis on "Questions of National Import"; an address on Washington before the Union League club on Feb. 22, 1893; an address to the students of the Northwestern University on "Citizenship and Education"; "Law, Labor, and Liberty," a Fourth of July oration before labor organizations at Chicago; Grant memorial address at New York; an address at the dedication of the Grant monument at Galena, Ill.; an address before the Epworth league of the United States at Cleveland; an address before the Christian Endeavorers of the Baptist Union and before the Christian Endeavor association of the United Presbyterian Church at Columbus; an address to the Lutheran Synod at Columbus; an address at Albany on Abraham Lincoln; an address before the Chamber of Commerce at Rochester, N. Y., on "Business and Politics"; an address before the State (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce on "Business and Citizenship"; before the German veterans of the United States at Columbus; a Memorial day address at Indianapolis; an address before the G. A. R., Pittsburg; and most notably his splendid oration at the dedication of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Park, and at the Atlanta Exposition his speech upon "Blue and Gray."

Description of His Oratory.

"A careful perusal of these speeches, orations, and addresses," writes General Grosvenor of Ohio, "will show that President McKinley, while an absolute master of all that relates to the tariff and all phases of governmental revenue, has yet distinguished himself in these other fields of oratory by the same thoroughness of knowledge and the same beauty of oratorical effect. His oratory is of the choicest character; phrases and sentences come tripping and bubbling forth from him apparently without preparation, apparently without effort, forming the most beautiful of constellations of oratorical effect and oratorical beauty."

Always an Ardent Republican.

President McKinley was always an ardent Republican. He believed that in the success of Republican principles lay the hope of the republic, and in a speech at Columbus, O., on Feb. 14, 1893, when some thought that party hopelessly defeated, thus expressed his convictions:

"The Republican party values its principles no less in defeat than in victory. It holds to them after a reverse, as before, because it believes in them; and, believing in them, is ready to battle for them. They are not espoused for mere policy, nor to serve in a single contest. They are set deep and strong in the hearts of the party, and are interwoven with its struggles, its life, and its history. Without discouragement, our great party reaffirms its allegiance to Republican doctrine, and with unshaken confidence seeks again the public judgment through public discussion. The defeat of 1892 has not made Republican principles less true, nor our faith in their ultimate triumph less firm."

Necessity of Early Education.

In an address on "Early Education" he said: "The young men and young women who succeed nowadays must succeed because of superior knowledge. This is an age of exactness. What you know you must know well and thoroughly, and to reach prominence you must know it better than anybody else. It will not do to know a thing half any longer. You must know it all, and the man who knows a few things—worthy things, I mean, in science or art or mechanics or business—better than those around him, is the man who will succeed. And the only way to acquire knowledge is to labor. There is no substitute for it. The best time to get it is when you are young. Proxies are not recognized either in the intellectual or business conflicts of the present day. To use a homely but expressive phrase, 'You must hoe your own row.' Don't try to master too many things. A few things of which you are thoroughly master give you better equipment for life's struggles than a whole arsenal of half-mastered and half-matured things."

Address on Lincoln.

His address on Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Albany in 1895, was one of his best oratorical efforts. Here are some of the most striking passages: "What were the traits of character which made him leader and master, without a rival, in the greatest crisis of our history? What gave him such mighty power? Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with and among them. He recognized the importance and power of enlightened public sentiment and was guided by it. Even amid the vicissitudes of war he concealed little from the public review and inspection. In all he did he invited rather than evaded examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. There was such homely simplicity in his character that it could not be hedged in by the pomp of place nor the ceremonials of high official station. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials. His patience was almost superhuman. And who will say that he was mistaken in his treatment of the thousands who thronged continually about him? More than once, when reproached for permitting visitors to crowd upon him, he asked with pained surprise, 'Why, what harm does this confidence in men do me?'

"Among the statesmen of America Lincoln is the true democrat, and—Franklin perhaps excepted—the first great one. He had no illustrious ancestry, no inherited place or wealth, and none of the prestige, power, training, or culture which were assured to the gentry or landed classes of our own colonial times. Nor did Lincoln believe that these classes—respectable and patriotic however they might be—should, as a matter of abstract right, have the controlling influence in our government. Instead he believed in the all-pervading power of public opinion."

Eulogy of Garfield.

He was enabled to pay a beautiful tribute to his great friend, President James A. Garfield, in an address accepting the statue of the martyr President presented by the State of Ohio, in the House of Representatives on July 19, 1886:

"He was brave and sagacious. He filled every post with intelligence and fidelity, and directed the movement of troops with judgment and skill. Distinguished as was his military career, which in itself would have given him a proud place in history, his most enduring fame, his highest renown, was earned in this House as a representative of the people. Here his marvelous qualities were brought into full activity; here he grew with gradual but ever increasing strength; here he won his richest laurels; here was the scene and center of his greatest glory. Here he was leader and master, not by combination or scheming, not by chicane or caucus, but by the force of his cultivated mind, his keen and farseeing judgment, his unanswerable logic, his strength and power of speech, his thorough comprehension of the subjects of legislation. Always strong, he was strongest on his feet addressing the House, or from the rostrum the assembled people. He was always just to his adversary, an open and manly opponent, and free from invective. He convinced the judgment with his searching logic, while he swayed his listeners with brilliant periods and glowing eloquence. He was always an educator of the people. His thoughts were fresh, vigorous, and instructive.

"Another place of great honor we fill today. Nobly and worthily is it filled. Garfield has joined Winthrop and Adams and the other illustrious ones as 'the elect of the States,' peopling yonder venerable and beautiful hall. He receives his high credentials from the hands of the State which has withheld from him none of her honors, and history will ratify the choice. We add another to the immortal membership. Another enters 'the sacred circle.' In silent eloquence from the 'American Pantheon' another speaks, whose life work, with its treasures of wisdom, its wealth of achievement, and its priceless memories, will remain to us and our descendants a precious legacy, forever and forever."

He also paid a masterful tribute to General Grant at the celebration of the seventy-first anniversary of Grant's birth at Galena on April 27, 1893. He summed up the character of the great General in these words: "He was a typical American, free from ostentation, easily approached. His whole life gave proof of his nationality—a man from the people, of the people, for the people, and never above the people."

President McKinley is more beloved in the South than any other Republican President. The reason is obvious. He has shown a spirit of good will toward his countrymen in that section quite as marked as toward his Northern brothers. His addresses are full of spirit.

Mr. McKinley was invariably dignified in his speeches. He never related anecdotes and seldom indulged in humorous remarks. It has been estimated that during the last ten years President McKinley delivered about 1,200 speeches, averaging an hour in length; that he spoke to perhaps 20,000,000 people and shook hands with 2,000,000.

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MARKET BREAKS UNDER BAD NEWS

Expectation of the President's Death Nearly Causes Wall Street Panic.

HEAVY LOSSES ARE MADE.

Scramble to Sell Sends Prices of Standard Stocks Down from Two to Six Points.

MONEY POWERS TO RESCUE.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The stock market today, following the unlooked-for announcement of the sudden change for the worse in the President's condition, was put to a test no less severe than on the day immediately following the attempted assassination. And, as on that day, thanks to the continuing support given to it by the leading financial interests of the country, it stood the test so well that neither demoralization nor panic resulted, although dangerously near it.

Prices declined sharply, many standard stocks showing losses of from three to six points, with one extreme decline of ten points, but, all the facts and conditions considered, the market, it may conservatively be said, stood up wonderfully well.

Great Strain on Market.

As a matter of fact, the strain put upon the market was actually greater than on Saturday last. Then the market was prepared for it, for the fact of the attempted assassination had been known on the previous afternoon, and thus the financial powers in the street had time and opportunity to make preparations to give all necessary relief to the money market and all needed support to the stock market.

But today there was no time to prepare.

Scramble to Sell at Opening.

Prices opened down, and anywhere from two to six points, because of the scramble to sell, stocks being tossed overboard by weak or timid holders without regard to values, only to be absorbed so confidently by the larger interests in the street that shortly a rally was in progress which carried quotations up on an average of from one to two points from the low levels.

These prices, however, met with heavy realizing sales, as well as with not a little short selling, resulting in a second decline to the lowest figures of the day, this decline being accelerated by positive reports, which, in a general way, had been persistent all day, that the President was dead, and the news was being withheld from the public "for reasons of state."

Rally at the Close.

A few minutes before the close of business, when the official bulletin, issued at 2:30 p. m. was made public noting then an improvement in the President's condition, a hasty buying movement, largely representing short covering, set in, rallying prices several points.

The market closed with this rally still in progress.

Taken all in all, the market was not a highly excited one, as best evidence of which it may be said that after the first fifteen minutes it was quite possible to deal in securities with a reasonable certainty of not being "slaughtered," as the Wall street saying runs, but of getting near to quoted market figures. Considering the fact that in the first two hours about 800,000 shares of the day's total of approximately 1,100,000 were traded in, this statement is not without significance.

The heaviest trading during the day was in Amalgamated Copper, total 108,000 shares; Union Pacific, total 105,000 shares; Erie, total 85,000 shares; Southern Pacific, total 83,000 shares; United States Steel, total 98,400 shares; Atchison, total 72,000 shares; and St. Paul, total 80,000 shares.

Financial Powers Give Support.

From the opening low figures prices rallied promptly under good buying by Morgan, Standard Oil, Vanderbilt, Harriman, Kuhn-Loeb, and Keene brokers. All of this buying was substantial, particularly in the junior Vanderbilt issues, this being evidenced by the fact that, with the exception of Evansville and Terre Haute preferred—dealt in, however, to the extent of only 250 shares—Nickel Plate second preferred was the only security on the list to show an advance, appreciating 2¼ points on dealings in 1,900 shares.

This buying held prices fairly well for several hours, when, call money rising sharply, and further disquieting reports being heard from Buffalo, quotations again declined, this time to a lower level than the opening, the fall being accelerated by a vicious bear attack. These low figures were reached at 1:30 p. m.

Favorable Bulletin Saves Day.

It was just at this time, when the market was weakest, that word came from Buffalo telling that the 2:30 bulletin noted an improvement in the President's condition. Thereupon there was a rush of the shorts to cover, while there was not a little independent buying, all of which carried prices up, in some cases two points.

That the close, however, was still considerably below Thursday's final figures, the following table showing the high, low, and closing prices, and the net losses, will show:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net loss.
Amal. Copper	108¼	104¾	105⅞	5¼
Amer. Linseed Oil	46	40	40	10
Amer. Sugar	128	125¼	125¾	3¾
A., T. & S. F.	73⅝	71	72½	3
Do pfd.	94½	93	93½	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	98½	97	97½	3½
C., M. & St. P.	157½	154½	155¼	5⅜
C. & N. W.	194	190⅝	192	5
C., R. I. & P.	138	135	135	6
Chi. Term. Trans.	39⅜	38½	38⅞	4
C., C., C. & St. L.	94⅝	92½	92½	4½
Col. Fuel & Iron	95⅝	92⅝	94	5
Del. & Hudson	161½	159	159½	5
D., L. & W.	220	218	218	3¾
Erie	40⅜	38⅜	39¼	2⅞
Do 1st pfd.	68⅝	67	67⅞	2⅝
Do 2d pfd.	54½	53	54	2
General Electric	259	251	253	6¼
Great Northern pfd.	181	179	180	5
Illinois Central	143	141⅝	142	2¼
Louis. & Nashville	101½	100	100¼	2¾
Missouri Pacific	100	98	98⅝	3⅜
New York Central	151	149⅛	150	3
Pacific Mail	40	39	39	3½
Pennsylvania R. R.	142½	140½	140⅝	2⅞
People's Gas & C.	109	106⅜	107⅞	2⅝
Reading	40	38⅝	39	2⅜
Do 1st pfd.	74½	73½	73⅝	2⅜
Do 2d pfd.	51	49½	49½	3½
Rep. Iron & Steel	13⅝	11⅝	13	2½
St. Louis S. W.	27	27	27	3⅜
Do pfd.	61¼	58¼	58⅞	4⅝
Southern Pacific	55¼	53⅞	54⅝	3½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	59	59⅞	3½
Texas Pacific	41	39	40	2
Union Pacific	94⅝	92½	94¼	3⅝
Do pfd.	87½	86½	86⅞	1¼
U. S. Express	95	95	95	4
U. S. Steel	41¾	40¼	40½	3⅜
Do pfd.	91½	90	90⅞	3½
Wabash	21½	20	20½	2½
Wisconsin Central	21	20	20	1½

In Chicago banking circles the belief was expressed after the close of business yesterday that the New York stock market today would show some effect of the death of the President, but that the decline in prices which has occurred in the last week had discounted the fear that the worst might happen.

The weakness of the New York market yesterday was witnessed by large crowds of customers in Chicago brokers' offices. Practically the only news of the day which was printed on the tickers was that relating to the President's condition.

In all the banks and commission offices an unusual sadness was noticeable, and much feeling over the sudden change in the President's situation was expressed, as the hopes of those in the financial district had been buoyed up to a high point by the confident bulletins from Buffalo.

Small Effect on Local Exchange.

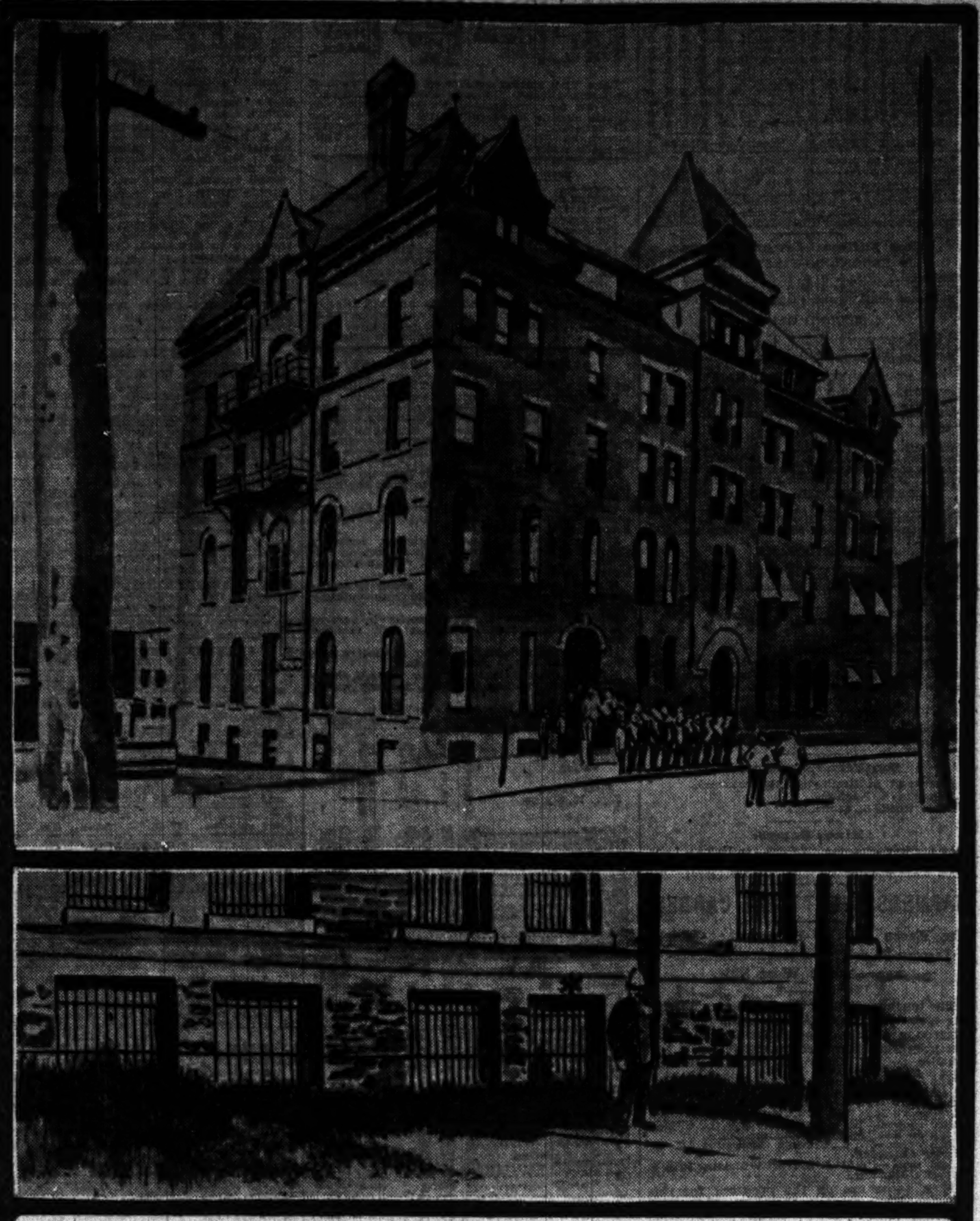
The effect of the alarming news regarding the President was small at the opening of the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday. Stocks that have been most actively traded in were off a little, but the decline was small, and does not bear comparison with the sharp break in the New York market. During the day prices of American Can and National Biscuit common—the two most active stocks on the list—were off from the previous day's record, but held well. The pressure to sell was not heavy and in consequence prices did not suffer from the first declines. Diamond Match also sold off, but that has been subjected to selling pressure for several days. The transactions on the exchange were only 8,000 shares in all.

Great confidence in the ability of the business of the country to withstand the shock of the Chief Magistrate's death was expressed by Chicago bankers. They agreed that the country was fortunate in having so good a man as Roosevelt to assume the affairs of government and said that little disturbance was to be expected.

Will Make Traders Cautious.

President James B. Forgan of the First National Bank, speaking of the matter, said: "I think that a flurry in the New York stock market will result from the lamentable death of the President, but that business will not show much effect. The tendency will be to induce caution until matters shape themselves better. Roosevelt is an excellent man to succeed as President."

Edwin A. Potter, President of the American Trust and Savings Bank, said: "So far as the stock market is concerned, I believe it has discounted practically the worst that could happen to the President. Business is on an excellent basis and I do not think it will be affected materially, although people will be inclined to conservatism."



REAR OF JAIL.
* indicates Czolgocz's cell.

It was feared a mob would storm the jail last night and troops were ordered out to defend it.

ANXIOUS DAY IN WALL STREET.

Excited Crowds Throng New York Financial District—Detectives Guard Morgan, Schwab, and Others.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The effect upon Wall street of the news that the President was sinking was evident throughout the financial district. By the time the district had begun its business day the streets were filled with newsboys, whose early extra editions of the afternoon papers were constantly being sold out. The demand for the extras came from the great army of employés, clerks, and subordinate officials in the various institutions as steadily as from the heads of the banks and the brokers themselves.

Before the opening of the stock market two of the news agencies of the street put up bulletin boards and began the work of posting their information, and around these bulletin boards there were great crowds all through the day.

Morgan Anxious for News.

J. Pierpont Morgan was at the banking office of his firm before 11 o'clock this morning. He was, during the entire day, when he had no caller, preoccupied and intensely interested in every item of news concerning the President's condition. Among his callers were General Benjamin F. Tracy, who talked with him and his partner, Mr. Bacon; Charles R. Flint, President Cannon of the Chase National Bank, President George F. Baker of the First National Bank, and Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Schwab left Mr. Morgan at 4:20 p. m., and five minutes later Mr. Morgan came out of the main entrance of his banking house. A detective met him at the foot of the steps and conducted him to his coupé. He was driven up-town.

Detectives Guard Rich Men.

During the day there was an extra force of detectives in Wall street, and Inspector Nichol Brooks was in the neighborhood of J. P. Morgan & Co. Two detectives were detailed to accompany President Schwab wherever he went.

The customers' rooms of the various brokerage offices were not crowded at any time except in the case of well known offices. This in itself was referred to constantly as one of the surest evidences that the general public at this moment has no large speculative interest in the course of securities, and this fact was pointed to in support of the belief that if the large financial interests were able to protect their own position in the market practically the whole situation would be protected.

Crowds Watch the Traders.

In the galleries of the various exchanges many women spent hours of the day watching the movements of the brokers on the floors of the several markets. The largest number of spectators was to be found in the Produce Exchange gallery, where they could watch not only the grain brokers but at some distance the scenes on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

In the gallery of the Consolidated Exchange there was another crowd of spectators who were able to get a more definite idea of the appearance of an exchange on a nervous day by reason of the nearer location of the gallery.

False Reports of Death.

Three times during the day the number of inquirers at the various telegraph offices was unusually swelled because of reports that the President was dead. The first of these reports gained currency about 11 o'clock, and traveled so swiftly that it might be said that nearly every prominent brokerage house was seeking confirmation or denial within fifteen or twenty minutes.

This report was dispelled by a dispatch stating that the President was sleeping quietly, with no change in his condition.

Shortly after 1:30 o'clock the second of the alarming reports came. Within an hour after this report was shown to be without foundation there came a third, with the statement that the flag on one of the uptown hotels had been placed at half-mast. The last report was more quickly denied than the others, and it was learned further that the flag in question had been lowered through mistake, and had already been run up to the top of its mast again.

EFFECT OF DEATH ON BUSINESS.

Consensus of Belief Is Loss of President Will Not Cause General Disturbance in Country.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—There is a wide difference of opinion on the subject of the effect of President McKinley's death on the business situation of the country, but the general belief is there will be no general disturbance to commercial prosperity and that all danger is reduced to a minimum.

The history of the United States demonstrates that the death of a President, even when his successor was more or less in accord with the policy of his party, temporarily at least, is a serious interruption of the business interests of the country. The causes which lead to this condition of things are not far to seek. The policy of the dead President, if he has served any considerable length of time, has become more or less defined, and the business interests of the country have become more or less adjusted to that policy.

But on the accession of a new President everything, for the time being, is suspended in the air. Large business enterprises grow conservative, capital grows timid, and there is a general halt all along the line of business investments until confidence is established in the new order of things.

The history of the administration of John Tyler, who succeeded Filmore, and that of Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Mr. Lincoln, demonstrated how great an injury can be inflicted upon the business interests of the country.

Roosevelt in Accord with Policy.

But in the accession of Mr. Roosevelt to the high office of President there is nothing in his private or public career to lead any sensible person to take a pessimistic view of his future public policy.

It is well known that he is in and has been in perfect accord with the policy of his predecessor. During his incumbency of the office of Vice President he has been one of Mr. McKinley's most trusted advisers. Unlike most Vice Presidents, except Hobart, he has been at all times a welcome visitor at the White House, and it is well known that he has never thrust his advice unasked upon the President.

While it is known that he is a man of sturdy independence, one who is inclined to do his own thinking, it is also known at this point among public men and throughout the country that he is also a man whose patriotism has never been questioned.

Those who know the man best in Washington believe he will faithfully carry out the policy outlined by Mr. McKinley's administration and that the shock to public business, if any there be, will be reduced to a minimum.

May Be Changes in Cabinet.

No man, certainly no man at the national capital, knows just what changes, if any, Mr. Roosevelt will make in the Cabinet of his predecessor. It has been rumored for months that Secretary Hay would like to retire from public life on account of the condition of his health and on account of a recent great domestic affliction. It has been stated by his intimates that he would have resigned some months ago, but was induced to remain at the personal solicitation of Mr. McKinley.

Secretary Root practically abandoned a large law practice at the solicitation of the President and his advisers and his personal friends to accept the portfolio of war. He has expressed on several occasions, to those who best know him, a desire to resume his practice, but his great regard for the wishes of the President, who wished him to remain during his second term of office, and a profound sense of public duty, induced him to forego an immediate return to his neglected private business.

Postmaster General Smith, it is well known, has only remained in the Cabinet up to date because of his profound love and admiration for his chief. He is the editor and chief of a great daily newspaper, is comparatively a poor man, and every hour he remains in the Cabinet is subjected to financial loss.

May Accept Some Resignations.

According to public custom all members of the McKinley Cabinet will, in due time, tender their resignations to the new President. Whether he will retain any or all of the members of the Cabinet of his predecessor time will determine. Public opinion is divided here on that point.

TRIBUTES TO DEAD PRESIDENT.

Archbishop Ireland Eloquently Eulogizes McKinley as a Man and Magistrate.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—Upon receipt of the news of President McKinley's death Archbishop John Ireland dictated the following statement:

"The nation mourns. Well may she mourn. She has lost her Chief Magistrate, whom she loved so dearly; in whom she so willingly reposed her pride. William McKinley is now dead, but his memory will live adown the ages as that of one of the most worthy to have been the President of the Republic of the United States. I knew him closely; I esteemed him; I loved him. He was the true man, honest, pure of morals, generous minded, conscientious, religious. He was the noble citizen, proud of being a son of the people, brave on the battlefield amid his country's peril, jealous of its glory, unswervingly loyal to its honor and its interests.

Was a Typical President.

"He was the typical President of the republic; large-minded in his visions of the questions bearing upon the country's fortune; resolute in using the authority for what seemed to him its best weal; ready as the leader of a self-governing people to hearken to the popular voice, and, so far as principle and conscience permitted, obeyed its behests, even to the sacrifice of his personal view. Political opponents differed from him in matters of public policy; they did not, they could not, mistrust his sincerity or his spirit of justice and patriotism.

Shame Put Upon Nation.

"William McKinley is now dead, stricken down by the hand of a vile assassin. This makes the nation's sorrow doubly deep. For sorrow is added shame, shame before her own eyes, before those of the world, that in this land of civil liberty there should have been found a man so overwhelmingly bad as to murder her President; to murder him who served so well his fellow-men; to murder him who cherished so tenderly the free institutions of America; shame that within her own borders the majesty of the republic should have been outraged and its name disgraced, the honor of humanity assailed, and its most sacred rights imperiled.

Must Accept the Blow.

"In our hour of sorrow we turn to the God of nations and commend to him our country. In his mysterious designs he judges it best to take from us our friend, our President, despite our earnest prayers that we be allowed to retain him among the living. We murmur not against his holy will, which we know to be wisdom and goodness, but in compensation for our great loss we pray that peace be given to the nation, that blessings descend upon our people."

M'KINLEY'S STATE MOURNING.

Governor Nash Issues Proclamation Asking All People to Join in Tribute to His Memory.

Columbus, O., Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—The news of the President's relapse and the later bulletins indicating approaching dissolution caused profound grief in Ohio's capital, and there was practically a suspension of business at the Statehouse.

Governor Nash returned from Cleveland in the afternoon, and the executive office was filled with State officers and prominent public men until long past midnight. When the news of the President's death arrived Governor Nash issued a proclamation.

Poignant grief was written in the face of the many personal friends of the President gathered there. Great crowds of people thronged the streets in the early part of the night, and many wild rumors were afloat. There was no disorder, however, and the crowd dispersed before midnight.

BRITISH PUBLIC EXPRESS SORROW

News of Change in President McKinley's Condition Sends Stocks Down.

GRIEF ON ALL SIDES.

Crowds Surround the Bulletin Boards During the Entire Day.

KING SENDS HIS SYMPATHY.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—The news of President McKinley's relapse was known on the Stock Exchange before it got into print or attracted the attention of the loungers at the hotels and clubs. Dealers were grieved and depressed, and in no mood for speculative finance. They acted mechanically in sending all stocks down, since it was a safe inference that the New York and Chicago markets would witness sharp declines, and that all classes of securities would be adversely affected. The opening of the American market was deferred as long as possible, and when prices sank there was no evidence of a panic, but merely of painful surprise and ordinary calculation of the temporary effect of the bad news in the United States.

There was a slight improvement before the market closed on the strength of the hopes held out in some dispatches that the President's condition was less alarming than the earliest reports had represented.

Faith in American Resources.

Dealers were frank in admitting that they did not expect a financial catastrophe in America even with the worst possible news. They had faith in the resources of Morgan, Vanderbilt, and other American capitalists for protecting the market against any effects of a change in administration and policy which would inevitably follow Roosevelt's succession to the Presidency.

There were many Americans at the Carlton, Cecil, and other hotels and the temperature fell steadily after 12 o'clock, when the afternoon papers were in the street with startling headlines. A considerable group of American millionaires was on guard during the evening and anxiously forecasting the events of the morrow. Senator Wolcott had disappeared from the Carlton, but telegraphed during the day from Florence.

Passengers gathering for today's departures by the steamships St. Louis and Etruria included George B. McClellan, Senator Mitchell, and Martin J. Keogh, but there were fewer prominent politicians at the hotels than for several weeks. Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton was in direct communication with the American Embassy.

Depression in London.

The Americans in London were terribly depressed by the confused medley of dispatches reeled off the hotel ticker during the day. When they sought for authentic information at the American Embassy there was none. The King sent a sympathetic message and an urgent request for news, but there was no official word till after 5 o'clock. United States Ambassador Choate still remains at North Berwick, but First Secretary White will keep the embassy open over Sunday and give up his engagement to Scotland and answer numerous inquiries and messages.

Tidings of the President's unexpected relapse created a revulsion from confidence to despondency which would be felt in the streets and in the clubs. The brightest faces were cloudy and there was silence everywhere, like the hush which followed the final bulletin from Osborne last January. Every bulletin board was covered by anxious watchers hour after hour, and expressions of sorrow and sympathy were constantly heard wherever Englishmen were together, so true is it that Anglo-American good feeling is a great force.

Medical Experts Reticent.

The medical aspects of the case were too obscure to be understood or discussed. A prominent English surgeon set an excellent example, when interviewed, in praising the physicians in charge of Mr. McKinley's case for their promptness and skill in operating on the wound and minimizing the dangers of peritonitis. Gunshot wounds in the stomach have received an unusual degree of attention in England, owing to the extensive hospital practice in south Africa, and the procedure of the surgeons at Buffalo has been closely and intelligently followed. One medical opinion of high class I can repeat without naming the surgeon. It is that the American surgeons adopted boldly the only possible course of treatment and had not made any mistake except in taking too optimistic a view of the case, which remained serious in spite of the President's gallant struggle for life. Whether England's surgeons who have been watching the work of the American physicians would have allowed the patient to have solid food so soon is a delicate professional question, and experts will not answer it until there is full and accurate information.

Cause of the Collapse.

The cause of the President's sudden collapse is also the subject of much discussion. A London hospital physician of long experience states that the bad symptom all through has been the extreme rapidity of the pulse. The administration of solid food he considered the primary cause of the collapse. If the physicians had stuck to beef extract he thinks the President would probably have done better, but without full knowledge he could not estimate the force of the considerations which led them to make so dangerous an experiment.

I. N. F.

NATIONS MOURN WITH AMERICA.

Papers Reflect Sorrow Over Fate of the President and Speak Words of Praise.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—President McKinley's fight for life forms the topic of the principal leading articles in today's London papers. It is recognized that the contest is a desperate one.

Sorrow, pervading all classes of Englishmen, is reflected by the newspapers. As the Telegraph says, it is moments such as these that draw peoples together more closely even than common interests and far more than diplomatic alliances.

There is an irresistible influence making for fellowship between Americans and Englishmen which cannot exist between nations of alien blood.

No Fear of a Crisis.

The Morning Post points out that if the worst should befall, the loss to the United States, although incalculably great, would be largely personal, as American institutions and policy are now so well established that nothing in the nature of a government crisis could be feared.

Vice President Roosevelt is regarded as a good all-around man, to whom the American people would not hesitate to intrust their fullest confidence.

I. N. F.

London Times Mourns McKinley.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—The Times, commenting upon the hopeless condition of Mr. McKinley, says:

"The most acute feelings of sorrow and sympathy have been stirred throughout the world by the mournful news that the President of the United States is passing away, after a gallant struggle for life.

"The people of the United States proved, by the great majority they gave him when they elected him for a second term, that they had given him their full confidence. They appreciated his public quality and respected the dignity and simplicity of his private life. They must feel that he has given up his life as the representative of order and law, the vital essence of all civilized government.

"The tragic ending of his honorable career would insure for William McKinley a permanent place in the memory of his countrymen even if he had not won it already by good and faithful service to the state."

POPE GRIEVES FOR PRESIDENT.

Cardinal Rampolla Tells of Relapse and Head of Catholic Church Expresses Sorrow and Prays.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, communicated to the Pope the bulletins received concerning President McKinley's condition. When it became evident that his condition was grave his Holiness said:

"Poor President. What a misfortune to befall a noble people."

The Pope then prayed for a long time.

Cardinal Rampolla, acting under instructions from the Pope, sent a long telegram of consolation and encouragement to Mrs. McKinley.

DIAZ STOPS ALL FESTIVITIES.

President of Mexico, Hearing News from Buffalo, Countermands Arrangements for Birthday Celebration.

Mexico City, Sept. 14.—President Diaz was at the residence of Finance Minister Limantour when the news from Buffalo reached him.

President Diaz telephoned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ignacio Mariscal, at Taicubaya, to come into town. After a consultation the President and the two Ministers drove to the United States embassy, but Ambassador Clayton had received no news.

President Diaz, after expressing anew his deep sympathy, withdrew.

After returning to the residence of Minister Limantour the President and his two counselors decided that, in case of the death of President McKinley, all the festivities arranged in honor of President Diaz, personally, today and tomorrow, on the occasion of his birthday, would be countermanded.

"Boro-Formalin" (Eimer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

While the calendar lacks some 9 days to the entrance of Fall our store starts in with its Fall programme today.

Fall suits, Fall overcoats, Fall hats, Fall furnishings.

We keep open till 9 tonight to help carry it out.

F. M. ATWOOD
THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING
We fill orders by mail.
"ATWOOD BLDG.," Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

California
Only $50.
First-class, Chicago to San Francisco, round trip, direct or via Los Angeles.
For the Episcopal Convention; on sale, Sept. 19th to 27th; return limit Nov. 15th.
The California Limited Tuesdays and Saturdays, in addition to daily fast trains. See Grand Canyon of Arizona en route.
Write for descriptive folder.
Santa Fe
Ticket Office, 109 Adams St.

THE BATHER
CORONADO BEACH

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 212 Clark St
Tel., Central 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and South Dakota. Omaha only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EX. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM MENOMINEE EX. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night to Denver. Fast time to Portland and San Francisco. Daylight Omaha, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
5.30 PM IOWA EX. Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Omaha, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
7.15 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EX. Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Mason City, Northern Iowa and South Dakota.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Lake, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley, Crystal Falls.
11.30 PM PACIFIC EX. Mason City, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

Rheumatism.

"I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief.
"Yours truly, W. C. BAKER.
"Engineer of A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia-st., New Orleans."

R RADWAY'S R READY R RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

R·I·P·A·N·S
For twenty years I would have blind spells with spots before my eyes. After that would come a terrible headache. That is now a dream of the past. I take a Ripans Tabule when I feel the trouble coming, and in twenty minutes it has passed away.
At Druggists,
10 for 5 cents.

REVELL & CO.
FURNITURE.
One of the Bargains in the September Sale.

$9
The above cut illustrates a handsome Parlor Divan, with genuine crotch mahogany inlaid back—hand rubbed and polished—upholstered in assorted colors of silk damask. Sale price, $
ALEXANDER H. REVELL & CO.
Cor. Adams and Wabash.

Galesburg Sanitarium,
Galesburg, Ills.
The finest equipped health institution in America. All kinds of baths. Big swimming pool and gymnasium. The best of skilled medical attendance. Magnificent buildings and grounds. First-class cuisine. Send for
SANITARIUM HEALTH JOURNAL—FREE
To E. V. D. MORRIS, M.D., D.D.S., Supt.

EGAN WINS HIS WAY TO FINALS.

Chicago Golfer to Meet Walter Travis Today for National Championship.

BEATS SEELEY BY 11 UP.

Present Champion Has a Hard Time in Disposing of His Rival, F. S. Douglas.

SETTLED AT THE 38TH HOLE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Walter Egan of Chicago and Walter J. Travis, the present national golf champion, won their matches today in the semi-final rounds of the national golf championship.

A brilliant finish occurred between Travis and Findlay Douglas, the former holder of that title. They played no less than thirty-eight holes before Travis could claim the victory. This was an unprecedented match in an American championship semi-final, and it recalls the great match between Fred Tait and Harold Hilton in the championship abroad two years ago.

The other half of the semi-finals resulted in an easy victory for Egan, the Chicago lad, over Charles H. Seeley, the Connecticut State champion. The two Walters will meet in the final round tomorrow.

The assemblage at the links was large and most enthusiastic. The scene during the long match between Travis and Douglas was exceedingly picturesque, the throng, over a thousand strong, winding in a long line in the wake of the two golfers, and at times breaking forth into applause. Travis used the new rubber filled ball, but Douglas depended upon a solid gutta percha ball. On the long game Travis had the better distance, but his direction was not so good as Douglas', although he seemed to putt quite up to his usual game. Putting was Douglas' one great fault and to it may be ascribed his defeat, a story that has now been often quoted about his game.

Travis was 2 up at the end of the morning play. Setting out in the afternoon a half in 5 was recorded, Douglas losing a chance on the green, when he seemed to have the hole safe. The second hole of the afternoon round went to Travis in 4 to 5, through the aid of a long putt. On the next hole Douglas laid a stymie and it was halved in 5. A half in 4 followed, and then came a spirited burst on the part of the Scotch player. He took but 21 strikes for the 5 holes, so that at the twenty-seventh hole the match was all square once more. Douglas had gone out in 40, while Travis needed 42.

Come Home on Even Terms.

Beginning the inward journey, Douglas got a 3, while Travis slipped up on his putt for the half. The Scotchman's lead did not last long, for the next hole went to Travis in 3 to 4. They halved the next in an indifferent 6, each needing three putts. A brace of 4s on the thirteenth green redeemed matters, and then came two more holes in good golfing figures, a 5 and a 4. Travis on the fifteenth green holed in 3 to 4. This made him 1 up, with but 2 to play. Douglas showed the most pluck, however, and sent a perfect drive from the next tee, one of the best of the match. His second shot with the iron was also an exquisite one and the ball held the green. Travis was over the green on his second and he also missed the approach putt, failing to get up to the hole. Amid great applause Douglas won in 4 to 5 and they faced the home green with the match again all square.

They halved the next in 5. Starting for the thirty-seventh hole Travis slipped his ball slightly and it landed in a trap bunker. He made a most brilliant recovery, getting to the green with the iron. As Douglas could do no better they halved in 4.

Holes Out with a Twenty-Foot Putt.

Now came the thirty-eighth and final hole of this unique match. Douglas sliced his drive into the meadow grass off the course and he failed to get to the green in playing out, while Travis, with two exquisite shots, was on the green in 2. Douglas played a neat mashie shot, which dropped the ball close to the cup. It was now time for Travis to play the like, and for once he putted in an inspired way, the ball running down safely into the cup from a distance of fully twenty feet, and winning the match.

Following is the score:

Travis	4	4	5	4	6	3	5	3	5	—39
Douglas	4	4	5	4	6	3	6	3	5	—39
Travis	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	—40
Douglas	4	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	5	—42
Travis	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	5	—42
Douglas	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	—40
Travis	4	3	6	4	5	4	3	5	5	—39
Douglas	3	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	—39
Extra holes:										
Travis	4	3								
Douglas	4	4								

Douglas took his defeat pleasantly enough, although he was pale and looked as if his strength had been taxed to the utmost. Travis, as usual, was stoical as an Indian.

Victory a Surprise.

Egan's heavy defeat of Seeley, the Connecticut champion, was a surprise even to the Western contingent. It was, however, to some extent a repetition of the form displayed by Seeley in the Metropolitan championship last May, when, after defeating Travis in the semi-finals, he was defeated by exactly the same score as in his match with Egan—11 up and 10 to play. Possibly Seeley's hard match with Lockwood had something to do with his poorer form. Seeley was not at his best, while Egan maintained his good form and was two strokes better than Champion Travis on the twenty-six holes he played. Egan made an auspicious beginning, taking the first three holes, the third being made in a phenomenal three. This advantage he maintained till the turn was reached. Egan had gone out in 41 to 45 for his opponent. Neither man played as well on the home journey. Seeley had a little advantage in the long game, but this was offset by his poor work on the greens. Egan won the tenth hole, and the next three were halved. Egan captured the next two, and, after halving the sixteenth, won the seventeenth. He was even up at the finish of the morning play, Seeley not winning a hole on the in journey.

Waller as Caddy.

In the afternoon Egan had the services of William Waller, his clubmate, as caddy, while Seeley depended upon young Baldwin of the Wee Burn club. Egan again played consistent golf, getting the first four holes in fours. Of these he won the second and third, and was nine up. On the next four holes Seeley could get nothing better than a half, while Egan won the sixth and eighth, giving him the match.

Egan has a pretty style, but his prominence is a great surprise to his friends from the West, who did not expect that he would outlast W. Holabird Jr. or Phelps B. Hoyt. As usual Mr. Egan Sr. was an interested spectator of his boy's play, but from distant points of vantage. He has a theory that he might upset the nerves of his son should he follow too closely after him.

Egan won by 11 up and 10 to play. The cards:

Egan	5	4	3	4	7	4	4	5	5	—41
Seeley	6	5	5	4	6	4	5	5	5	—45
Egan	4	4	5	5	6	5	4	5	4	—42
Seeley	4	4	6	5	5	4	6	6	5	—45
Egan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5		—33
Seeley	4	5	6	4	5	5	6	4		—38

The play tomorrow morning will start at 9:30 o'clock. It is possible that should the President die the play may be put off.

GOLF ON THE LOCAL COURSES.

Play Begins in the Open Tournament of the Riverside Club—Winners at Midlothian.

Play in the open tournament of the Riverside Golf club began yesterday. Of sixty-one entries only thirty-four started in the qualifying round for the Riverside and Desplaines cups.

Scores of those who qualified, with the results of their matches in the first round, were as follows:

Riverside Cup—H. K. Allen [91] defeated J. F. Palmer [94], 5 up and 3 to play; J. Holabird [88] defeated E. F. Buchan [90], 1 up; J. W. Beckwith [94] defeated F. F. Reed [93], 3 up and 2 to play; E. R. Driver [86] defeated Dr. C. W. Heywood [92], 4 up and 3 to play.

Desplaines Cup—S. O. Dugger [95] defeated Waller Knott [96], 2 up and 1 to play; C. Zueblin [95] defeated H. S. Blake [99], 3 up and 2 to play; S. Bull [98] defeated S. H. Moody [99], 1 up; R. Kidston [99] defeated N. H. Bokum [94], 1 up.

D. B. Lyman Jr. [95], D. R. Craig [96], J. S. Driver [101], E. Wylde [102] qualified for a Duffer's Cup.

The tournament will finish today.

At Midlothian yesterday the results were as follows:

Miss Neely defeated Mrs. Canby, 4—3.
Mrs. De Wolf defeated Mrs. Harvey, 7—5.
Miss Hunt defeated Miss Canby, 5—4.
Mrs. Fitzgerald defeated Mrs. Porter, 6—4.
Mrs. Barnhart defeated Mrs. Vanwoert, 2 up.
Miss Buckingham defeated Miss Hanson, 7—5.

On account of the condition of President McKinley the special dinner and dance will not be held tonight.

Miss E. Haven and D. Haven won the foursome bogey handicap at the Onwentsia club, their score being 106, 18, 88. They were 4 up on bogey.

STEEPLECHASE PROVES FARCE.

Every Starter in Jumping Event at Harlem Either Falls or Refuses—One Is Disqualified.

Yesterday's steeplechase at Harlem was a fiasco. Four supposed timber toppers started. Captain Conover fell going over the second barrier and Dick Furber stumbled over him. Saintly led Mazo to the eighth obstacle, then tumbled, which left Mazo to finish alone. The latter, however, refused the last obstacle, but was taken back and driven over the obstruction, and came home alone. In the meantime, Conover and Furber were remounted and started over the course. Conover finished second, but was disqualified for not going over the full course, and second place given to Furber. While the latter pair were battling for a piece of the purse, Saintly was caught and brought back to Jockey Slater, remounted, finished, and secured third money.

Harlem Summaries Sept. 13.

Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-1	C. B. Campbell, 96 [Doss]	6	6½	5½	4¹	1ʰ
13-1	Lady Idris, 98 [L. J'cks'n]	1	1¹	1ʰ	1ʰ	2ʰ
3-1	The Butcher, 100 [T. Kn'ht]	2	2ʰ	2ʰ	2¹	3¹

Time, 1:19 3-5. Canova, 106 pounds [Bassinger]; Miss Zara, 92 [Rice]; Lucille Bramble, 99½ [T. Dean]; Give All, 92 [W. Knapp]; Isabey, 101 [Otis]; MacLaren, 98 [Birkenruth]; Balder, 94 [R. Steele]; Maydine, 105 [R. Sullivan]; and Sister Mamie, 100 [Weir], finished as named. Winner, C. B. Campbell's ch. g., by King Regent—Gold Bond. Won in a hard drive. C. B. Campbell came strongly in the last eighth, but was lucky to win, as had not L. Jackson allowed Lady Idris to swing wide at the stretch turn the latter would certainly have won.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Harry New, 108 [T. Kn'ht]	1	1ʰ	1½	1¹	1³
5-1	L. Appleby, 103 [Coburn]	3	3¹	2¹	2¹	2ʰ
17-1	Cobacco, 105 [Bassinger]	4	4¹	3¹	3²	3²

Time, 1:06. Rose Plume, 103 pounds [J. McInerny]; Spanker, 105 [Davisson]; Buzzer, 105 [R. Sullivan]; Highland Beauty, 100 [Ransom]; Emathion, 105 [Dominick]; and Frances M., 105 [Birkenruth], finished as named. Winner, W. H. Laudeman's blk. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Barcelona. Won easily. Harry New finished fast and strongly through the last eighth and was much the best.

Third race, short course, purse $400, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	4.	8.	Str.	Fn.
9-5	Mazo, 133 [Lloyd]	1	2	1	1	1
4-1	*C. Conover, 128 [R. T'lor]	4	Fell.			
8-1	Dick Furber, 132 [P. Clay]	3	Fell.			
4-1	Saintly, 125 [Slater]	2	1	Fell		

*Disqualified.

Time, 4:24. Winner, J. D. Hooe's ch. g., by Rossington—Rena B. Mazo was the only horse that did not fall. He refused the tenth jump, but was taken back and took it at the second attempt.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
25-1	El Ghor, 100 [Otis]	10	7¹	4¹	4¹	1ʰ
10-1	Emma C. L., 97 [Seaton]	2	3¹	1ʰ	1ʰ	2ʰ
13-2	Oliver Mc, 106 [Coburn]	5	6²	5ʰ	2ʰ	3ʰ

Time, 1:19 3-5. Della Ostrand, 110 pounds [J. Winkfield]; Queen O'Day, 99 [T. Knight]; Little Duchess II., 95 [Davisson]; Pupil, 106 [Dominick]; Golden Link, 108 [R. Sullivan]; Wallenstein, 105 [Rutter]; Harney, 106 [Bassinger]; and J. H. Barnes, 108 [W. Wilson], finished as named. Winner, G. W. Curtis' ch. g., by Top Gallant—Euphony. Won driving. El Ghor came with a rush in the closing strides.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Rag Tag, 100 [J. McIn'ny]	5	4¹	2¹	2½	1¹
4-1	Santa Teresa, 100 [Otis]	7	3	6	4²	2²
9-10	Muresca, 105 [T. Knight]	2	1²	1²	1¹	3²

Time, 1:12 2-5. Lucy Locket, 95 pounds [Seaton]; Miss Charlie, 94 [Davisson]; The Way, 96 [Ransom]; Dodie S. 92 [Rice]; and Lysbeth, 105 [Dominick], finished as named. Winner, J. T. Stewart & Co.'s b. c., by Margrave—Regalia. Won driving. Rag Tag, always well up, finished strongly, but had to be hustled out to beat the fast-closing Santa Teresa.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
13-1	Pay Me, 93 [Rice]	3	1¹	1²	1²	1²
13-5	Rasselas, 99 [Otis]	1	2ʰ	2ʰ	2¹	2²
6-1	Sortie, 93 [J. Walsh]	4	3²	3¹	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:48 2-5. Zack Phelps, 93 pounds [Hops]; Audie, 97 [Doss]; Ida V., 94 [R. Steele]; Elmer L., 100 [T. Knight]; and Amoroso, 98 [L. Jackson], finished as named. Winner, J. McDonald's b. g., by Getaway—Biggoyet. Won easily. After the first quarter had been run Pay Me ran into the lead and easily held it for the entire journey.

Harlem Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:			
If You Dare	107	School for Scandal	100
B. G. Fox	105	Emma R.	98
John W. Patton	105	Hop Scotch	98
Educate	101	Glove	94
Xanthos	101	Slips	92
Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:			
Jaubert	105	Lucien Appleby	100
Bragg	100	Landseer	97
Gold Medal	100	Amots	97
McChesney	100	Sly Maid	97
Third race, ¾ mile, handicap:			
Federal	105	Maggie Davis	101
Vulcain	104	Odnor	95
Lennep	102		
Fourth race, 1 mile and 100 yards, handicap, the Maywood Stakes, $1,000 added:			
Pink Coat	117	Vulcain	105
Caviar	110	Barrack	103
Star Chamber	108	Malay	102
Federal	105	Argregor	100
Fifth race, 1 mile:			
Pay the Fiddler	104	Guy H.	97
Haviland	104	Searcher	94
Lennep	104		
Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:			
Synia	105	Baird	101
Banish	105	Kentucky Babe	98
Hard Knot	105	Prince Blazes	96
Espionage	103	Evelyn Byrd	94
Prairie Dog	103		
Seventh race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:			
Formero	109	Ed Roth	97
Golden Link	104	Bright Night	97
Yoloco	102	Isabey	97
The Bondman	99	Man of Honor	96
Joseph Jefferson	99	King Bermuda	94
Dan Cupid	99	Hanan	94

Coney Island Summaries Sept. 13.

Weather clear; track good.

First race, last ⅝ mile new Futurity course, $700 added, 2-year-olds, maidens, fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
18-5	Rockwater, 110 [O'Connor]	2	1½	1½	1½	1²
8-1	Octoroon, 110 [Mounce]	11	4ʰ	3¹	2¹	2ʰ
7-1	Lady Godiva, 110 [T. B'ns]	10	5ʰ	4ʰ	4ʰ	3¹

Time, 1:01 4-5. Mint Bed, 110 pounds [Martin]; Happy, 110 [Smith]; Pearl Finder, 110 [Beauchamp]; Legation, 110 [Cochran]; Bijou, 110 [T. Walsh]; Musidora, 110 [McCue]; Bessie McCarthy, 110 [Oakley]; Notilmah, 110 [Rice]; Miss Patsy, 110 [Booker]; Ice Water, 110 [Wonderly]; Fontenix, 110 [Garrigan]; May J., 110 [J. Daly]; and Emma A. M., 110 [Slack], finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Laureate or Clifford—One I Love. At post 42 minutes. Start fair. Won easily. Rockwater broke running and received a first-class ride. Octoroon was used up at the post. Lady Godiva, off badly and shut off and interfered with repeatedly, finished fast.

Second race, ¾ mile, $800 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Bold Knight, 114 [Simms]	4	3½	3¹	1½	1²
6-1	Sly, 114 [Bullman]	1	1¹	1ʰ	2¹	2¹
12-1	Vesuvia, 98 [Cochran]	9	6²	6²	4¹	3ʰ

Time, 1:28. Disturber, 100 pounds [Michaels]; Maria Bolton, 98 [Martin]; Blueaway, 108 [Slack]; Dr. Riddle, 108 [Wonderly]; Wait Not, 109 [McDermott]; Anecdote, 102 [Donegan]; and Fresnal, 98 [Daly], finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie—Corona. Start driving. Won driving. Sly appeared to be the winner to the stretch turn, where she lost several lengths by turning wide.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, on turf, 2-year-olds, the Golden Rod Stakes, $1,250 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Homestead, 100 [Cochran]	1	1ʰ	1¹	1¹	1ʰ
9-10	Cameron, 111 [O'Connor]	3	2ʰ	2ʰ	2²	2¹
20-1	Peninsula, 110 [Mounce]	4	4ʰ	3ʰ	3¹	3¹

Time, 1:21. Dixieline, 115 pounds [McCue]; and Shandonfield, 100 [Wonderly], finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Candlemas—Sweet Home. Start good. Won driving. Peninsula was running faster than the two leaders at the finish.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, $1,200 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
7-5	St. Finnan, 100 [Wonderly]	1	1ʰ	1½	1²	1¹
1-1	Carbuncle, 118 [McCue]	2	2	2	2	2
6-1	Alsike, 88 [J. Daly]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:55. Winner, ch. c., by Tammany—Ayrshire Rose. Start bad. Won driving.

Fifth race, 1 mile, $700 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-1	L. Fisherman, 115 [J. W'ds]	2	6ʰ	3½	2¹	1ʰ
8-1	Rowdy, 112 [T. Burns]	5	3¹	2¹	1¹	2²
7-1	Lamp o' Lee, 115 [O'Connor]	3	4¹	4¹	3¹	3²

Time, 1:42. Icicle, 112 pounds [Wonderly]; Kalif, 112 [McCue]; Irene Lindsay, 112 [Bullman]; Captain January, 112 [Spencer]; Arak, 112 [L. Smith]; Zemora, 112 [Cochran]; Crim. Rambler, 112 [Miles]; Idle Ways, 115 [Mounce]; and Elizabeth Moan, 112 [Slack], finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Candlemas—Evangeline. At post 20 minutes. Start fair. Won driving. Lone Fisherman came around the entire field on the far turn. Icicle suffered from crowding at the end. Irene Lindsay put up a fast six furlongs.

Sixth race, 1⅜ miles, on turf, the Russet Handicap, $1,500 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Water Cure, 111 [O'Connor]	2	1²	1⁴	1⁵	1⁶
2-1	Adv. Guard, 114 [Spencer]	5	3²	3²	2²	2⁵
18-5	First Whip, 120 [McCue]	4	2¹	2²	3⁴	3²

Time, 2:38 1-5. Black Dick, 91 pounds [Cochran], also ran. Winner, ch. g., by Watercress—Lena's First. Start good. Won easily. Water Cure trailed to the backstretch, where he was sent into the lead in a few strides, practically stealing a long and winning lead. Advance Guard was undoubtedly the best and is in great form.

Shamrock to Remain Idle.

New York, Sept. 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton tonight announced that owing to the news from Buffalo concerning President McKinley the Shamrock would not be sailed tomorrow.

KATOLL TOSSES AWAY A CONTEST

White Sox Beaten by Brewers After Seeming to Have Game Cinched.

WEAKENS IN THE PINCH.

Champions Are Powerless Before Pitcher Garvin, Except in One Inning.

BOSTON WINS AND LOSES.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	77	48	.621	Baltimore	60	59	.504
Boston	69	53	.566	Washington	54	66	.450
Detroit	68	55	.553	Cleveland	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	63	60	.514	Milwaukee	46	77	.371

Yesterday's Results.

Milwaukee, 5; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 5; Washington, 1.
Washington, 5; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 12; Philadelphia, 10.

Games Today.

Milwaukee at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Boston.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.

The White Stockings marred the last "ladies' day" of the year at the South Side grounds yesterday by letting a cinched game slip through their fingers at the last moment, largely through overconfidence—their worst enemy. Milwaukee won out, 5 to 3.

After pitching a fine game, Jack Katoll practically handed victory to the Brewers on a pewter platter in the ninth inning. The score at that time stood 3 to 1 in Chicago's favor. McBride, the first man up, was retired at first. Katoll suddenly went up in the air, apparently without cause. He permitted Hallman to walk. Friel singled and Maloney was passed, although Katoll was clearly trying to get the ball over the plate.

This filled the circuit, and a moment later Katoll had the easiest possible chance to end the game when Donahue hit a slow bounder to him. A toss to the plate and a relay to first by Sullivan was all that was required, but Katoll grabbed for the ball with one hand instead of two, missed it, and a run scored. Conroy, batting for Garvin, flied to left so short that the runners all hugged their bases, and there was still a chance. Hogriever cut a liner through to right which scored two runs, and the champions, losing their heads, threw the ball around wildly enough to let in another run. This gave the Brewers a lead of two, and it was plenty, for a lucky double play by Anderson alone snuffed out any possible chance the White Stockings had when Hustings allowed McFarland to walk in the last half.

The champions made their three runs in the seventh on a weird throw by Friel, which followed a base on balls, a scratch hit, and a sacrifice, and was followed by Sullivan's scratch double. At all other times the home batters were helpless in Garvin's hands.

Two hits, with a sacrifice between them, netted the Brewers a run in the first half of the seventh. With the errors eliminated that would have been the only run of the game and the tailenders should have won, 1 to 0. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	0	1	1	1	0	Hogr'ver, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	2	2	4	0
Mertes, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Andrs'n, 1b	0	1	14	1	0
Hartman, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	McBride, ss	0	1	1	5	0
M'Far'd, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Hallman, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Friel, 3b	2	2	0	2	1
Burke, 3b	0	1	2	2	1	Maloney, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	5	2	1	Donahue, c	1	2	6	1	0
Katoll, p	1	0	0	4	1	Garvin, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Conroy	0	0	0	0	0
						Husting, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	5	27	14	3	Totals	5	9	27	16	1

*Batted for Garvin in ninth.

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Sullivan. Total bases—Chicago, 6; Milwaukee, 9. Sacrifice hits—Maloney, Garvin, Isbell. Stolen bases—McFarland, Katoll, Burke, Anderson. Struck out—By Garvin, Katoll [2], Isbell, Sullivan, Hoy; by Katoll, Gilbert, McBride [2]. Bases on balls—Off Garvin, 5; off Katoll, 2. Double plays—McBride-Gilbert-Anderson; Donahue-Anderson-Gilbert-Anderson; Anderson [unassisted]; Hartman-Mertes-Isbell. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Milwaukee, 6. Hit by pitcher—Gilbert. Time—1:35. Umpire—Cantillon.

Notes of the Game.

Milwaukee again today and tomorrow, winding up the season at the South Side grounds.

Yesterday's was the first game Milwaukee has won against Katoll in two seasons, according to Jack's figures.

Katoll caught Anderson napping between first and second in the fourth, and the champions by dumb play allowed him to get away from them.

Jones was caught between first and second in the eighth inning through a blunder. He thought Mertes' grounder toward first was foul instead of fair and started to go back to first after getting nearly to second, while Mertes was put out.

Other American League Games.

AT WASHINGTON—FIRST GAME.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	3
Boston	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—5	3	1

Batteries—Carrick and Luskey; Winters and Shreck.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	*	—5	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3	4	3

Batteries—Mitchell and Criger; Lee and Clarke.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	4
Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—7	11	3

Batteries—Dowling and Wood; Cronin and McAllister.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	4	3	0	2	0	2	1	*	—12	17	3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	—10	16	2

Batteries—Foreman, Nops and Robinson; Wiltse and Steelman.

Johnson Back from Quiet Trip.

President Johnson of the American league and Matt Killilea of Milwaukee returned to Chicago yesterday, but declined to disclose their whereabouts for the two days previous. President Johnson would neither affirm nor deny that he had been in St. Louis, where rumor located him. Harry Quin of Milwaukee was in the city yesterday and held a conference with President Hart.

REMNANTS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Boston Wins the First Contest 2 to 1 in Eleven Innings and the Second 1 to 0 in Nine.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	78	44	.639	Boston	61	61	.500
Philadelphia	71	51	.583	Chicago	50	76	.397
Brooklyn	71	53	.573	Cincinnati	46	70	.397
St. Louis	65	57	.533	New York	47	72	.395

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 2; Chicago, 1 [eleven innings].
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0 [seven innings].
New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1 [fourteen innings].
New York, 3; Cincinnati, 0 [six innings].

Games Today.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Boston took two games from Chicago today, the first by a score of 2 to 1 in eleven innings and the second by a score of 1 to 0, the home team scoring its run with two out on Kittridge's single in the ninth inning. Willis held Chicago down to a single hit by Dexter in the seventh. Chicago's run in the first game was made on a triple by Hartsel and Green's single. Boston tied the score in the seventh. Hamilton, the first man up in the eleventh, drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	2	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	3	12	1	0	Green, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Dexter, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Cooley, lf	0	2	3	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Hamilt'n, cf	2	2	5	0	0	Gannon, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	Raymer, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Long, ss	0	0	2	2	2	Childs, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Moran, c	0	0	8	0	0	Kling, c	0	0	3	0	0
Pittinger, p	0	0	0	3	0	Eason, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	9	33	10	2	Totals	1	8	30	11	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Cooley. Three-base hit—Hartsel. Home run—Hamilton. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Long. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Slagle. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Pittinger, 6. Bases on balls—Off Eason, 3. Double play—Raymer-Childs-Doyle. Wild pitch—Pittinger. Passed ball—Moran. Time—1:57. Umpire—Nash.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagle, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	Green, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Demont, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Dexter, 3b	0	1	0	4	1
Cooley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Hamilt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Gannon, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	Raymer, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Long, ss	0	1	0	5	1	Childs, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Kittr'dge, c	0	1	10	0	0	Kling, c	0	0	3	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	2	0	Taylor, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	1	7	27	12	1	Totals	0	1	*26	16	1

*Winning run made with two out.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Lowe [2], Long, Tenney. Struck out—By Willis, 7. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Willis, 1. Double plays—Willis-Long-Tenney; Raymer-Doyle-Kling. Time—1:20. Umpire—Nash.

Other National League Games.

AT BROOKLYN—FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3	5	1
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*	—5	5	4

Batteries—Phillips and O'Connor; Kitson and McGuire.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	6	0
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	—4	3	2

Batteries—Poole and O'Connor; Newton and Farrell.

AT NEW YORK—FIRST GAME.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	13	1
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	12	2

Batteries—Hickman and Bowerman; Hahn and Bergen.

SECOND GAME.

New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3	4	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Batteries—Taylor and Bowerman; Phillips and Bergen. Game called on account of darkness.

AT PHILADELPHIA—FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8	16	3
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	—7	11	2

Batteries—Sudhoff and Nichols; White and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	—1	2	1

Batteries—Powell and Hayden; Townsend and Douglass.

Western League.

Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 1.
Denver, 5; Des Moines, 1.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 13.—Minneapolis-St. Joseph game postponed, the St. Joseph team failing to make railroad connections.

Western Association.

Grand Rapids, 10; Fort Wayne, 3.
Columbus, 5; Marion, 3.

Southern Association.

Shreveport, 6; Birmingham, 6 (darkness).
Memphis, 2; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock, 6; Selma, 5.

Minor Games.

At Sterling—Sterling, 12; Chicago Unions, 7.
At Sycamore—Sycamore, 13; Aurora, 5.
At Holland—Holland, 2; Grand Haven, 1.

HARNESS EVENTS ARE CARDED.

Six Races on the Program at Washington Park This Afternoon—Matinee on the West Side.

The tenth matinée of the Gentleman's Driving club will be held at Washington Park this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Six events are on the program. Here are the entries:

2:20 trot—C. W. Marks' May Olcott, M. H. Tichenor's Tribulation.
2:23 pace—E. Hanecy's Jessie Roy, A. R. Streeter's Miss Finn.
2:20 pace—John R. Thompson's Van Dusen, John M. Roach's Josh, Will J. Davis' Will Davis.
2:10 pace—C. W. Marks' Split Silk, L. C. Merrick's Jo Hee, John R. Thompson's Saul.
2:15 pace—W. C. Brown's Harry G., C. W. Marks' Carleo M.
2:30 trot — Will J. Davis' Willessie, John S. Cooper's Manmeg.

Five races are on the program for this afternoon's matinée at the West Chicago Driving club, Twelfth street and Central avenue.

Race Results at Delmar.

First race, 9-16 mile—Gugurtha won, Louis Wagner second, Bendara third. Time, :57¼.
Second race, 1 mile—Eleven Bells won, Deblaise second, The Caxton third. Time, 1:46.
Third race, 13-16 mile—Dias won, Merry Wager second, Aline S. third. Time, 1:24.
Fourth race, 11-16 mile—Atteile won, Lillian M. second, Rose of Red third. Time, 1:10.
Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Boot won, Tea Gown second, Miss Golightly third. Time, 1:31¼.
Sixth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Teucer won, Satin Coat second, Tickful third. Time, 1:45½.

Fort Erie Winners.

First race—Olea, Franceni, Princess Aurora.
Second race—Annie Louis, Latchstring, Hattie Davis.
Third race—J. H. Sloan, Gray Dallis, Spry.
Fourth race—Rushfields, Colonel Ballentine, Mercer.
Fifth race—Zack Ford, Flop, Mrs. Daniels.
Sixth race—Jim Nap, Diva, Leon.

PURPLE TEAM TRIES TO TACKLE.

Dr. Hollister Teaching Football Candidates the Rudiments of the Game—Colored Player in the Lineup.

A radical departure was made yesterday by Dr. Hollister, the Northwestern University coach, when he ordered his men to practice tackling. It was the first time since the little instructor assumed his duties at the Methodist institution that he had his men working at that branch of the game for any time. This fact was plainly evident by the way in which even the men of last year's team failed to make clean throws after they had once caught their man, which was not often.

W. F. Heiskell, a colored player from Fisk University at Nashville, appeared for practice on Sheppard Field yesterday and made a favorable impression. He weighs 170 pounds. He played end at Fisk University for three years and did good work there. The coach played him at end yesterday, and the snap and energy which he displayed was a surprise to the other men.

After the practice at catching punts and tackling was over the men were lined up for a brisk signal practice. The men were placed as follows: Heiskell, right end; Davidson, right tackle; Knox, right guard; Selzer, center; Smoot, left guard; Allen, left tackle; Booth, left end; Smiley, quarter; Dietz, left half; Sabin, full back; Stratford, right half.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAMS ORGANIZE.

Football Season Will Begin on Oct. 12—Twelve Clubs Are Represented in the League This Season.

Representatives of twelve high school football teams met in the Board of Education rooms yesterday to organize for the season. The following managers were present: W. H. Kleppinger, Englewood; E. Diffenbacker, North Division; J. Fishleigh Jr., Lake View; B. G. Parker, Hyde Park; Z. C. Sailor, John Marshall; Paul Henderson, South Division; A. L. Ball, English High; E. F. Marsh, Evanston; M. M. Colshek, Joseph Medill; L. A. Munger, West Division; H. E. Walker, Austin; H. F. Bezdek, Lake.

W. H. Kleppinger of Englewood was elected President and B. G. Parker of Hyde Park secretary. It was decided that all league games be played on Saturdays except in case of a tie, when the game could be played on Wednesday. A Schedule committee was appointed, consisting of Parker of Hyde Park, Marsh of Evanston, Walker of Austin, and Munger of West Division. This committee will arrange a schedule and submit it to the managers at their meeting next Friday. The schedule will begin Oct. 12. All other high schools which desire to enter the league must be represented next Friday.

First Football Games Today.

Coach Stagg will give his football candidates their first tryout today in a game with the Englewood High School on Marshall Field. Chester Ellsworth reported yesterday. He weighs 187 pounds. The lineup today will be:

U. of Chicago.		Englewood.	
Speik, 166 pounds	L. E.	McFadden	L. E.
Ellsworth, 187	L. T.	Short	L. T.
Cook, 180	L. G.	Badenoch	L. G.
Wheeler, 175	C.	Morris	C.
Rempe, 178	R. G.	Maxwell	R. G.
Kennedy, 180	R. T.	Travers	R. T.
Hunter, 160	R. E.	Salmon	R. E.
Jennison, 158	R. H. B.	Miller	R. H. B.
Grandberg, 163	L. H. B.	Wilson	L. H. B.
Sheldon, 150	Q. B.	Stough	Q. B.
Perkins, 164	F. B.	Brown	F. B.

Besides Englewood three other high schools will play their first games today. Hyde Park will play the alumni of that school at Washington Park, West Division will line up against Hinsdale, and Austin will go to Geneva, Ill.

Chicago Yacht Club Race Today.

The yachting season of the Chicago Yacht club will close today when there will be a race for the twenty-foot craft and a rowing race between the Naval reserve crews.

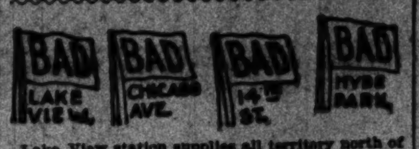
Columbia Club's Open Regatta.

The annual fall regatta of the Columbia Yacht club is scheduled for today. In the event of President McKinley's death the races will be postponed one week. Open races for boats in all classes will be sailed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Stops Diarrhœa and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.


BAD LAKE VIEW
BAD CHICAGO AVE.
BAD 14TH ST.
BAD HYDE PARK

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Azores Islands, 4:30 p. m.
For Bocas del Toro, Colombia, via Mobile, 6 p. m.
For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.
For La Ensenada, Mex., via San Diego, 12 p. m.
For Hawaii, Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close daily at 3 p. m. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric.
For Australia, New Caledonia, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, B. C., close daily at 12 p. m. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Forecast:

Illinois—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers. Sunday fair, light to fresh southerly winds.

Ohio—General fair Saturday. Sunday probably showers, light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Saturday, showers Saturday or Sunday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Saturday, showers at night or Sunday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, showers at night or Sunday, light to fresh winds, becoming southeasterly.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers, cooler in southwest portion. Sunday fair in western, probably showers in eastern portion, light to fresh southerly winds.

Minnesota—Showers Saturday, cooler in southeast portion. Sunday fair, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming westerly.

Missouri—Showers Saturday, cooler in eastern and southern portions. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Iowa—Showers Saturday, cooler in eastern portion. Sunday fair, variable winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday, westerly winds. Sunday fair.

Nebraska—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Saturday. Sunday fair, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 13, 8 p. m.	Temperature	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	80	86	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
Albany	66	70	N.W.	.32	Clear
Alpena	56	70	W.	.20	Clo'dy
Atlanta	72	82	W.	.14	Rain
Amarillo	78	82	S.W.		Clear
Battleford	66	68	Calm	Tr.	Clear
Bismarck	64	66	N.W.	.02	Fair
Buffalo	62	70	W.	.58	Clear
Boston	72	76	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cairo	70	76	S.W.		Fair
Calgary	58	62	Calm	.16	Fair
Charlotte	73	88	N.		Clo'dy
Cheyenne	70	76	N.W.		Clo'dy
Chicago	68	73	S.E.		Clo'dy
Cincinnati	70	72	N.		Clo'dy
Cleveland	66	66	S.W.	.38	Clear
Concordia	68	68	N.E.	.46	Clo'dy
Davenport	72	78	S.E.		Fair
Denver	74	80	N.		Clo'dy
Des Moines	72	80	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	66	72	N.W.	.02	Clear
Dodge City	80	80	N.W.		Clear
Dubuque	70	76	S.		Clo'dy
Duluth	70	74	S.W.		Clo'dy
El Paso	84	90	W.		Clear
Edmonton	56	60	N.W.		Clear
Galveston	76	86	N.	1.48	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	62	66			Clear
Green Bay	66	76	S.W.	.06	Fair
Havre	56	56	W.	.01	Fair
Helena	56	58	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Huron	62	70	S.E.	.01	Clear
Indianapolis	68	70	S.E.		Clo'dy
Jacksonville	84	92	S.		Clear
Kansas City	68	80	N.		Clear
Lander	68	78	N.W.		Fair
Little Rock	76	78	S.E.	.08	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	68	74	S.W.		Clear
Marquette	62	72	N.E.		Clear
Memphis	76	78	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	68	68	W.		Clo'dy
Milwaukee	64	68	S.E.		Clear
Minnedosa	56	66	Calm		Clo'dy
Montgomery	72	90	S.W.	1.20	Clo'dy
Montreal	66	70	Calm	.02	Fair
Nashville	70	74	S.E.		Clo'dy
New Orleans	80	88	S.	.08	Clear
New York City	72	80	W.		Fair
Norfolk	76	80	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
North Platte	62	70	E.	Tr.	Fair
Oklahoma	80	86	S.	Tr.	Fair
Omaha	62	66		.70	
Oswego	60	66	W.	.32	Clear
Palestine	76	86	S.E.	3.52	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	64	70	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	72	80	N.W.		Clo'dy
Pittsburg	66	70	W.	Tr.	Clear
Pueblo	78	86	S.E.		Clear
Qu' Appelle	52	58	N.W.	.16	Clo'dy
Rapid City	58	70	N.W.	.30	Fair
San Francisco	66	76	W.		Clear
St. Louis	74	80	S.E.		Fair
St. Paul	66	74	S.		Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	70	72	W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	62	68	S.W.		Clear
Springfield, Ill	72	78	S.E.		Clear
Springfield, Mo	74	80	S.E.		Clo'dy
Vicksburg	74	82	S.E.	.94	Clo'dy
Washington	70	78	W.		Clear
Williston	58	68	N.W.	.14	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	58	72	N.W.	.02	Rain

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 61; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 70; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 72; 6 p. m., 72. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.32; 6 p. m., 29.37.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Willis H. Hutson, Grace W. Bryant	30—28
John Kozmierczak, Mary Waslewicz	26—18
Frank Chase, Jennie Beck	32—30
Oscar Kink, Harvey, Ill., Rose Hurd, same	30—30
Daniel Halkowics, Melania Alstwabska	28—25
Andrzej Lisowski, Josie Meikle	22—19
Peter Keul, Kenosha, Wis., Franciska Walter	40—39
William C. Richards, Evanston, Ill., Catherine Clifford, same	23—19
Gustof Anderson, Joliet, Ill., C. Wilhelmina Lindstrom, same	41—41
Frank Chace, Mobile, Ala., Aurelia Cohen, New Orleans, La.	30—39
John McConnell, Katherine Greine	21—18
Walenty Kozo, Maryanna Swidel	24—21
Joseph Gersch, Maria Wandorska	35—30
John Hammer, Mathilda Wirth	21—18
Pawel Koziowskis, Zofia Pieczemenko	28—20
Dennis Kavanagh, Agnes Murphy	49—29
John C. Warren, Frances M. Garratt	21—18
Herman J. Humbentel, Alma Nickel	22—20
Hugh Sullivan, Mae Connell	23—19
Robert O. Johnson, Louisville, Ky., Clara E. Foote, same	41—25
Aaron Siegel, Fannie Berlin	32—20
Eugene V. Stevenson, Louise Leonard	27—21
Axel E. Olson, Minnie Borg	25—23
Carmina Sarra, Rosina P. Merra	48—45
Charles Huber, Katherina Kournora	26—35
Henry Isaacs, Dawson City, Canada, Belle Weissenbach	33—28
Ernest Beyer, Sophie Ennen	27—26
Julius Watterman, Paula Gross	25—25
Israel Brill, Mary Eldod	32—23
Peter J. McGinnity, Pittsburg, Pa., Annie M. Kelly, same	30—23
William H. Booth, Anna Mozer	30—20
Otto Lang, Evanston, Ill., Mathilda Miller, same	34—36
Fred Courville, Mary J. Nolan	24—19
Ingvald Ingvaldsen, Martine Johnsen	28—23
Antonio Sbarbaro, Aurelia Isala	40—34
John H. D. Petersen, Veronaca Holmburger	29—25
Peter McCabe, Edith Hall	31—21
Fred S. Root, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Estelle M. Schneider, same	31—22

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Aitchison, Harry, 24; 9310 Anthony-av., Sept. 12.
Bruchmaine, Michael, 84; 18 De Kalb-st., Sept. 13.
Brech, Laura E., 29; 3453½ Indiana-av., Sept. 12.
Braha, Michael, 38; 20 Boulevard-way, Sept. 10.
Church, Ann E., 83; 1161 Fillmore-st., Sept. 12.
Craig, John, 34; 51st-st. and Lake-av., Sept. 11.
Dean, Pamelia F., 86; 2223 W. 47th-st., Sept. 11.
Erickson, Eddie, 14; 372 W. Erie-st., Sept. 12.
Falk, Robert, 51; 678 W. 21st-place, Sept. 13.
Frankel, Emanuel, 15; 4021 Cottage Grove-av., Sept. 12.
Harrison, Mary, 20; 75 Armour-st., Sept. 11.
Haskins, Mary A., 81; 674 W. Monroe-st., Sept. 13.
Hand, Thomas, 54; 186 Randolph-st., Sept. 12.
Kimmelly, Cornelius, 71; 5148 Prairie-av., Sept. 10.
Kosla, Agnes, 63; 289 N. Center-av., Sept. 11.
Mowry, Anne E., 53; 1552 W. Adams-st., Sept. 11.
Moffett, Sue E., 51; 3563 Rhodes-av., Sept. 12.
Miller, Katy, 27; 90 Winnebago-av., Sept. 10.
Nagawiecki, Michael, 48; 60 Emma-st., Sept. 12.
Parcell, Joseph, 48; 3104 Lincoln-st., Sept. 12.
Rothstein, Rachel, 58; 354 W. 12th-st., Sept. 12.
Rass, Joseph, 51; 243 Mohawk-st., Sept. 12.
Smith, Joe C., 31; 334 Clark-st., Sept. 11.
Stone, Matilda, 50; 5303 Washington-blvd., Sept. 11.
Schreiber, John, 63; 308 Sedgwick-st., Sept. 13.
Stoetzel, Henrietta, 27; 780 Rockwell-st., Sept. 12.
Straehle, Caroline, 29; 144 25th-st., Sept. 12.
Smith, Edward H., 39; 235 Halsted-st., Sept. 11.
Tarrach, Gottlieb, 59; 304 W. 18th-st., Sept. 11.
Thoennis, Gertrude, 24; 126 28th-place, Sept. 13.
Tolson, Dr. B. F., 51; 49 Rush-st., Sept. 12.
Walsh, Edward J., 41; 1208 Pratt-av., Sept. 12.
Wolf, Fredrica, 39; 401 N. Wood-st., Sept. 10.
Wilkinson, George J., 54; 29 42d-place, Sept. 13.
Wiswald, Margarite M., 6; 418 Larrabee-st., Sept. 12.

DEATHS.

BARRY—Sept. 13, 1901, Captain James Barry, beloved husband of Lizzie Barry, brother of John, Miles, Peter, Thomas, and the late Michael Barry, Mrs. James Reardon, and Mrs. James Cole. Funeral Monday at 9:30 o'clock sharp, from late residence, 41 Delaware-pl., to Cathedral of the Holy Name, carriages to Calvary.

BRECH—Laura, beloved daughter of Henriette Brech and sister of Emma and Edward Brech and Amanda Haedtler. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 15, 1 p. m., to Oakwoods, from late residence, 3453 Indiana-av.

CAMERON—Duncan Cameron, Sept. 13, at his residence, 824 Warren-av., aged 59. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m. Services at house. Funeral private.

CARBINE—Entered into rest Thursday, Sept. 12, at 12:35 a. m., Sarah B., widow of the late Thomas Carbine. Funeral services will be held at the family residence, 400 Washington-blvd., Sunday, Sept. 15, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

EUSTACE—Honnor M. Eustace, beloved child of John C. and Mollie Eustace, aged 9 years 1 month, Friday, Sept. 12, 1 a. m. Funeral private, by carriages to Calvary, Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 o'clock.

HASKINS—Entered into rest on Friday morning, Mary A., widow of the late Rev. Ira Haskins. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 15, 1 p. m., at 1066 Warren-av.

MOWRY—Anna E. Mowry, aged 53 years, wife of George Mowry, 1552 Adams-st. Funeral at the house today at 10 o'clock. Interment at Forest Home.

MAGNUS—Joseph G., at Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 3, 1901, aged 40 years 9 months, son of the late F. W. Magnus and Anna M. Magnus, brother of Henry, William F., John, Valentine, and Mrs. J. Gauer. Remains will arrive over Northwestern railway. Funeral Saturday, Sept. 14, at 1:30 p. m., from St. Vincent's Church, corner Webster and Sheffield-avs.

O'CONNELL—At his residence, 2283 W. Monroe-st., Patrick O'Connell, age 76 years, husband of Margaret O'Connell (née Mackey). Funeral Sunday, Sept. 15, from the above number, to St. Mel's Church, Washington-blvd. and 43d-av., 9 o'clock a. m., to Calvary.

RYAN—Carrie Braham Ryan, beloved wife of A. T. Ryan, at Chicago, Sept. 12. Funeral from his sister's home, 4454 Calumet-av., Monday morning at 10 o'clock, carriages to Waldheim. Please omit flowers. St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati papers please copy.

SCHREIBER—John Schreiber, beloved husband of Elise Schreiber, father of Charles, Emil, and Eda Schreiber and Mrs. Emma Luder Jr., Sept. 13, 1:30 a. m. Funeral from late residence, 308 Sedgwick-st., at 2 o'clock, Monday, Sept. 16, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

WADSWORTH—In Suffield, Conn., Sept. 12, Philip Wadsworth, aged 69 years. Funeral at residence of daughter, Mrs. E. W. Schwartz, Monday, Sept. 16, 2:30 p. m.

WILCOXSEN—George Jannett Wilcoxsen, Friday, at 4:30 a. m., at his residence, 29 E. 42d-pl. Funeral Saturday, 4 p. m.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE JACKSON PARK SANITARIUM WILL close for the season tomorrow.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—CUT STEEL BAG CONTAINING MONEY, watch, and chain; supposed to be lost at ladies' entrance Victoria Hotel. Keep money; return watch and chain. MRS. HICKS, Victoria Hotel.

PERSONAL—SADIE SAMUELS LEFT ME Sept. 12 with $44 and child. Will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. PHILIP SAMUELS.

WRINKLES REMOVED PERMANENTLY; also scars. Mme. Irene De Bitt, 344 Michigan-av.

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—TO—
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City Ticket Office 103 Adams-st., Docks foot Michigan-av.

STUDEBAKER MAT. TODAY 25, 50, 75c.
16TH CONSECUTIVE WEEK IN CHICAGO.
POSITIVELY CLOSES SAT. NIGHT, OCT. 5.
KING DODO NOW'S THE TIME.
Raymond Hitchcock, Cheridah Simpson, Gertrude Quinlan, Elsa Ryan, Arthur Wooley, Miro Delamotta, Ensemble of Eighty.
Nights, 25c to $1; Mats., Wed., 25, 50c; Sat., 25, 50, 75c
Monday, Oct. 7, Arthur Byron in PETTICOATS and BAYONETS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
Last 3 Times. Matinee Today.
OTIS SKINNER
In his Brilliant Production of
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
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SUNDAY EVENING,
WILLIAM COLLIER
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SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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EVENINGS AT 8:15.
Charles Frohman's Colossal Production.
UNDER 2 FLAGS
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An Interesting Incident in the Life of a Successful Man as Told in a Personal Interview.

Mr. Arthur Langguth is President of the Michigan Presbyterian Publishing company and is known as a conscientious and reliable man as far as the official organ of that church, the Michigan Presbyterian, circulates. In Detroit, where he has a handsome home at No. 15 John R. street, he is known as the successful manager of a large business and a leading citizen. In a recent interview he said:

"Several years ago, in some manner I strained my back. Instead of getting better it became worse, and the pain increased so much that I could not lie down on my back and when sitting was obliged to lean forward. It was not only very painful but caused me great inconvenience, and in spite of all the remedies I took it did not become any better. I did not want to leave my business, but my physician said it was imperative, and so at last I reluctantly consented and said I would go to Colorado for a change and rest.

"But as I was making my preparations for the trip the wife of a minister who is a friend of our family advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so strongly did she recommend them that I put off the journey and tried the pills.

"Well, it was wonderful. I improved from the very start. I had become extremely emaciated from the pain and loss of appetite, but by the time I had taken a box my appetite began to return, the pains began to leave me, and I picked up in health. In a short time I was completely restored, and since then I always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, for they are a splendid tonic and strength-builder."

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Six or more races beginning at 2:15 p.m.
Music by Banks Cregier's Orchestra.
Special Ill. Central trains leave Randolph St. at 12:15, 12:40, 1:00, 1:30 p.m., stopping at Van Buren St., Park Row, Halsted St. and Ashland Ave. Returning, first train at 4:30; other trains directly after the races.
Lake St. Elevated leaving Clark and Lake St. 12:30, 12:44, 12:51, 12:58, 1:05, 1:12, 1:19, stopping at all Loop stations, leaving Rockwell St. and 5th Ave. 14 minutes later, direct to track without stop. Returning, first train after the race stops at all stations; other trains after race, stopping at Ashland Ave. and Halsted St.
Metropolitan "L" leaves Pacific Ave. and Van Buren St. 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, stops at all Loop stations, Halsted St. and Marshfield Ave.
12th St. Electric from Van Buren and State St. direct to track without change from 12:30 to 1:30 at short intervals.
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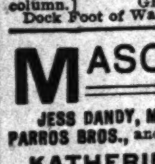

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

JEANNETTE L. GILDER WRITES OF FRANK NORRIS' VIEWS ON LITERARY SUCCESS.

[BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER, EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.]

Mr. Frank Norris has written an article for the October number of The World's Work, which he calls "The Reward of the Novelist." He might better have called it "My Opinion of the Modern Historical Novelist." Mr. Norris, as every one knows, is a realist. His "Me Teague" and "The Octopus" are as realistic as Zola. Naturally he does not care for the romantic novel merely because it is a romantic novel. He wants other qualities, but he does not want realism in them. They must scorn details if they give us life. He cares naught for the clothes if there is a man inside of them. The latter day historical novelist he calls a mere copyist. He has no quarrel with the "man who started the fad," but with the "detestable trading upon another man's success." The men who do this he calls "copyists" and "fakirs." These are "not novelists at all, though they write novels that sell by the hundreds of thousands." He designated them as business-men solely:

> They are business-men. They find out—no, they allow some one else to find out—what the public wants, and they give it to the public cheap, and advertise it as a new soap is advertised. Well, they make money; and, if that is their aim—if they are content to prostitute the good name of American literature for a sliding scale of royalties—let's have done with them. They have their reward. But the lamentable result will be that these copyists will in the end so prejudice the people against an admirable school of fiction—the school of Scott—that for years to come the tale of historic times will be discredited and many a great story remain unwritten, and many a man of actual worth and real power holds back in the ranks for shame of treading where so many fools have rushed in.

The modern historical novelist gives too much attention to accuracy. He thinks of nothing but clothes for those he can get from books. If these "Little People," as Mr. Norris calls them, only knew their Scott they would know that his archæology is about a thousand years "out" in Ivanhoe. What matters that—"he got beneath the clothes of an epoch, and got the heart of it, the spirit of it.

> These precise "Little People" take the clothes from the people of their romances and one finds only wooden manikins. Take the clothes from the epoch of which they pretend to treat and what is there beneath? It is only the familiar, well-worn, well-bethumbed nineteenth or twentieth century after all. As well have written of Michigan avenue, Chicago, as "La Rue de la Harpe," "The Great North Road," or the "Appian Way."

Why is it that these novelists only write of soldier life? he asks. There was certainly something else going on besides cutting and thrusting, night riding, escaping, venturing, and posing. It is easy enough to know why it is this aspect of life in past ages that novelists like to write about; it is because people like to read about it. We have business life, student life, professional life, and home life of our own, but we do not have the cutting and thrusting, at least not in the same way. There is nothing picturesque about our way of settling quarrels. We either go to court, or we shoot, or we lynch. Naturally we like to read about people who settled their quarrels with swords, who wore velvet and laces, and feathers in their hats.

Mr. Norris argues that there is plenty of romance around us if we only knew how to get at it. There is, he exclaims, "as much romance on Michigan avenue as there is realism in King Arthur's court." This will be interesting news in Chicago and I am sure that it will inspire your novelists to turn the searchlight of their genius upon your fashionable streets and avenues.

Messrs. Appleton have broken the record of first editions with "The Eternal City." Two hundred thousand copies were printed at one fell swoop. One hundred thousand were printed in England, which makes 300,000 in all, and this before a single copy was put upon the market. Mr. Hall Caine can well afford to write but one novel in three years. There is the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, on the other hand, who wrote six books in 1900. If Mr. Brady's books sold by the hundreds of thousands instead of the thousands, he would not be obliged to write any oftener that Mr. Hall Caine. His books are not as long as Mr. Hall Caine's. I doubt if his novels are more than 40,000 words each, while "The Eternal City" must be much over a hundred thousand.

In the latest copy of the British Weekly, the widely circulated non-conformist journal edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, I find a long article on "Mr. Hall Caine and His Critics," by his friend, Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams. Mr. Williams begins by telling us that "The Eternal City" is "a book which challenges criticism, invites discussion." Mr. Hall Caine has, however, "always persistently refused to reply to criticism." He does not ignore it, "how could he when his books are himself?" but his opinion is that an author should refrain from being drawn into newspaper controversy. He did, however, unburden himself to Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams. Mr. Hodder Williams disclaims that this is an official answer to Mr. Hall Caine's critics, but it may "at least be regarded as reflecting his attitude on a few of the questions raised by his book." The article is too long to be quoted in full—it covers a page (six columns) of the British Weekly—but the gist of it is a general denial of the charges brought against the book and its author. Mr. Hall Caine does not admit that he takes sides, but merely that he states facts and leaves the reader to do the rest.

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While I do not like all of Mr. Hall Caine's methods I believe that he is entirely sincere. An author who is not sincere cannot carry conviction to the hearts of his readers. If you doubt what I say try to write such a novel as "The Christian" or "The Eternal City" and see what the result will be. You would be found out in a moment if you did not believe in yourself, and your book would fail to interest. I remember talking on this subject with Mr. George W. Carleton, one of the most successful publishers of his day. He published trash, to be sure, but it was innocuous trash—Mary J. Holmes, Augusta Evans, and May Agnes Fleming. He told me that a friend of his, a man of great learning and worldly information as well, expressed in emphatic language his disgust at the success of the trashy novels that Mr. Carleton published. "I could write such stories by the yard," said he. "Capital," exclaimed Mr. Carleton, "go home at once and write me a few yards." The man went and in the course of a month returned with the manuscript. Mr. Carleton read it and gave it to his reader to read without telling the name of the author. The reader shared Mr. Carleton's opinion—that it was trashy enough, but that it was not sincere. "The public would find you out in a moment," said the publisher, "and they wouldn't read your story. They could see at a glance that you were writing down to your audience and they would resent it. Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Fleming, and the rest write out of their hearts. What they write may be trash, if you like, but it is their best; they are writing up, not down." The man was convinced and turned his attention to the law, a profession to which he gave the best that was in him and succeeded.

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Mr. Edgar Fawcett is an author who has made more or less success in writing down to his audience. If not exactly down, he has at least written as two men. One wrote novels of great ambition and poetry that found a place in the best magazines. The other wrote sensational tales for cheap story papers—"The Mystery of the Little Attic Room" was the name of one that I recall. The others were in the same vein. I do not think that he is writing these sensational stories now, but he used to, and at the same time that he was writing tales of fashionable life for higher class periodicals.

The most important book that the young firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. have yet put their imprint upon is the story of the Harriman Alaska expedition, told by John Burroughs, John Muir, and George Bird Grinnell. The expedition, the result of which is recorded in these two volumes, was originally planned by Mr. Edward E. Harriman as a summer cruise for the pleasure and recreation of himself and family. It developed, however, into a most important scientific expedition, resulting in valuable discoveries in zoölogy, botany, ornithology, geology, and other ologies. No less than twenty-six new species of mammals were discovered, besides glaciers and fjords. The party numbered 126, eleven of whom were Harrimans. Mr. R. Swain Gifford and Frederick Dellenbaugh were the artists who accompanied it. Dr. C. Hart Merriam seems to have been director-in-chief. It was he who had the publication of the book in charge and he is to be congratulated. I doubt if a more beautifully made book has ever been devoted to scientific research. The illustrations, in color, are unusually well reproduced, and the whole appearance of the book is sumptuous and dignified. Mr. Burroughs writes the narrative of the expedition, Mr. Muir writes of the glaciers, and Mr. Grinnell of the Indians. One does not have to be particularly interested in science to enjoy this book. With two such entertaining writers as Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Muir at the helm there is no flagging of interest.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

Blood and Environment.

"The Westerners," by Stewart Edward White, Has This for One of Its Problems:

"The Westerners," by Stewart Edward White, is a rugged novel of the Northwestern country. At times, it is true, its ruggedness is too close to actual roughness, but it incorporates an intelligent effort at the legitimate use of materials which hitherto have in large part gone to waste or have been put through the mill of the cheaply sensational. The setting of plains and mountains, of Indian warfare and of pioneer valor, of caravan trails and mining camps, is too rich in color to be lost to literature. And, despite Bret Harte and Mark Twain in their differing fields of the short story and of humor, it has not often been employed, Charles King's attempts at the borrowing of the atmosphere of the great region having been meager of results.

It is in this transfer of atmosphere to the printed page that Mr. White has been extremely successful, and the feat is one which condones the sketchy treatment which falls to all but his chief characters, and the stiffness with which many of the episodes—some of them of the improbable order—are joined together.

Mr. White preaches a bit of a creed in the story. It is that blood is superior to environment. His heroine, known to the camp of Copper Creek as Molly Lafond, daughter of the half-breed, Michail Lafond, has in her vein the undiluted blood of the Puritans of New England. To the end, however, this is a secret which never gets beyond the author and his public, and the fact is one of the weaknesses of the novel. Molly is the victim of the undying vengeance of the half-breed, her parents, an enthusiastic professor, who comes West for geological research, and his worshiping wife, being killed in the Bad Lands in her babyhood as the first step to the satisfaction of the vengeance.

It will be seen that the plot in its incipiency is neither strong nor original. The working out, however, is better. Though Michail Lafond sought revenge for a disappointment which the author cannot make seem other than trivial, the state of the half-breed's mind is cleverly analyzed, and so are the motives for his after actions. He brings Molly to womanhood before he begins to plot against her. None of his moves are direct, his faith being wholly in environment. He aims to force her to ruin herself, placing her in a rough camp and trusting to her love for admiration and to her high animal spirits to attain his end for him. It seems likely for a time that his cold reasoning is correct, but on the brink of the gulf the instinct of race checks her and she recoils in horror. An honest lover is close by and to his protection she flies. Lafond is beaten. The story is full of incidents, but this is the path of them. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Brief Mention.

As there seems to be a Balzac revival, it is not surprising to receive notice of a pocket edition of the great French writer's books. It is issued by Little, Brown & Co., who now publish Miss Wormsley's excellent translations of the Comédie Humaine, formerly put out by Roberts Bros. The present set is to be in thirty volumes, each [illegible] inches, and there will be limp leather sets as well as cloth. The type is large in spite of the size of the books, and there are photogravure frontispieces by Goupil from original pictures by leading French artists. The first four volumes to appear are "Pere Goriot," "Two Young Married Women," and "Albert Savarus," "Fame and Sorrow" and other stories, and "Modeste Mignon" and "A Daughter of Eve." Four volumes will be issued each month. The edition is in the general market and volumes are to be sold separately.

READY TODAY
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

LAZARRE

READY TODAY.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

OUT TO-DAY!

Full of the brightest stories and poems by the brightest writers—a veritable "Horn of Plenty"—is the OCTOBER NUMBER published to-day, of

THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

The enormous popularity of the September number, of which it was necessary to print three editions in order to supply the sensational demand, invests the October number with special interest. The success of this magazine is to-day a topic of discussion throughout the reading world. Not only in this country, but in England, on the Continent and in Australia, *The Smart Set* has attained a prestige unprecedented in the history of American magazines. There must be a reason for this, and it is not far to find—its 160 pages are filled with the contributions of the smartest and cleverest of the world's writers, selected with a view to entertainment, and entertainment only.

Some features of the October number may be cited as an illustration of the magazine's interesting character:

A novelette of London society,

THE CAREER OF MRS. OSBORNE,

By S. CARLETON and HELEN MILECETE.

THE HOUSEHOLD GODS	By RICHARD GALLIENNE
THE SPLENDOR OF DEAD DAYS	By MARVIN DANA
THE BLACK SWAN	By JULIEN GORDON (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger)
A BOUQUET OF ILLUSIONS	By EDGAR SALTUS
COMEDY OF THE RUINED GENTLEMAN	By CLINTON ROSS
SONNETS TO A LOVER	By MYRTLE REED

For Sale Everywhere. 25 cents a copy. $3.00 a year.

ESS ESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

COURT EXTENDS TEXT BOOK ORDER

School Management Committee and Others Are Made Parties to Injunction.

FEAR OF A DISTRIBUTION.

Action Taken to Defeat Attempt to Give Out Literature Already Bought.

TEACHERS TELL THEIR WOES

The fight against free text books was given another turn in the courts yesterday when the injunction was extended by Judge Vail to include the School Management committee.

The decision of the committee to distribute the free text books which already had been purchased was the occasion for the restraining order.

The application was made to Judge Clifford by Attorney Charles A. Munroe, counsel for Peter Kill, in whose name the original bill of complaint was filed. Judge Clifford considered that the matter should be taken before Judge Vail, who issued the original restraining order.

Judge Vail, on the presentation of the petition, allowed the amendment of the bill to include the new parties to the suit and issued the restraining order.

In addition to restraining Thomas Brenan, chairman of the School Management committee, from distributing the books, the present order of the court restrains Mayor Harrison, Controller McGann, and Treasurer Gunther from issuing or approving any warrants for the payment of the sums expended by the Board of Education for the purchase of free text books.

Counsel in the case assert that contempt of court proceedings will follow the alleged attempt to evade the injunction.

Trustee Frank J. Loesch says almost all of the books have been distributed. Other members of the School Management committee say that as the delivery of the books has been completed and the warrants made out for payment, the injunction will have little effect.

Teachers Besiege Cooley.

Superintendent Cooley spent one of the busiest days he has had as the head of the public school system hearing from the twenty-eight high school teachers who are recommended to be dispensed with and their friends.

He could only confirm the report that it had been recommended by the School Management committee that they be removed from their present positions and given other work for the remainder of the year.

President Graham H. Harris of the Board of Education returned from Honolulu and expressed surprise at the conditions that had been found to exist.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Harris, "I said it was quite possible there were teachers on the pay roll who could be dispensed with. I had no idea there were so many classes of three or four pupils as have been discovered. I am heartily in favor of cutting down the teaching force where there is an extravagance. It is but another instance in which Superintendent Cooley has saved the Board of Education thousands of dollars."

Principals Give Excuses.

It was difficult to find high school principals who would admit having small classes in their schools. They preferred to attribute the number of teachers dispensed with to the lengthening of school hours.

"No classes have been organized in my school with less than fifteen pupils," said Spencer R. Smith, principal of the South Division. "There have been classes of less than that number completing the year, but it was because some of the members dropped out. I have been able to dispense with several teachers because of the added work put upon the others."

"I have always felt rather lonesome in sustaining the position that no teacher who was unable to hear a class of fifty as well as a class of twenty-five ought to hold a place in a high school," said Principal Franklin P. Fisk of the Northwest Division School. "There have been no small classes in my school and I have not discontinued any branches in order to dispense with two teachers."

Superintendent Cooley is already besieged with petitions to make special exceptions. A class in the Hyde Park High School reading a Greek tragedy has made application to be allowed to finish the reading. These special exceptions, Superintendent Cooley says, are bringing him gray hairs.

Argument Over Gymnasiums.

The Buildings and Grounds committee got into an argument over the question of gymnasiums and assembly-rooms for the new schools being erected. Trustee Meier presented a petition for combined gymnasiums and assembly-rooms in certain of the new schools. Chairman Downey insisted that the board had little money and said that it would be bad policy to provide such things for the children until they have been given seats so that they can learn to read and write.

Dr. Hartung, one of the new members of the board, took up the fight for the gymnasiums and urged that other cities were leaving Chicago far behind in the matter of gymnastic work.

New Playground Today.

The Webster playground, Thirty-third street and Wentworth avenue, will be opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is to be the fourth and last playground to be opened in 1901.

ARRESTS IN DYNAMITE CASE.

Three More Men Accused of Share in the Plot to Blow Up Stone Yards.

Lieutenant Egan of the Thirty-fifth street police captured three men yesterday, who are alleged to be the prime movers in the attempt to wreck the stone yard of Edgeworth & Son, at Twenty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, a short time ago. The men arrested gave their names as William Hayes, George McFarland, and Ed Moriarity. They were taken to the Central Station from the lodging-house at 149 Clark street, and afterward taken to the Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Moriarity and McFarland, the police say, are the men for whom they have been searching ever since the night that dynamite sticks were placed beneath the stone cutting machines at the Edgeworth yards.

Three more men, James Duffy, Louis Schwartz, and Joseph Hayes, are in custody, and the police are searching for Frank Hardy.

STEAMER HARTFORD IS SAFE.

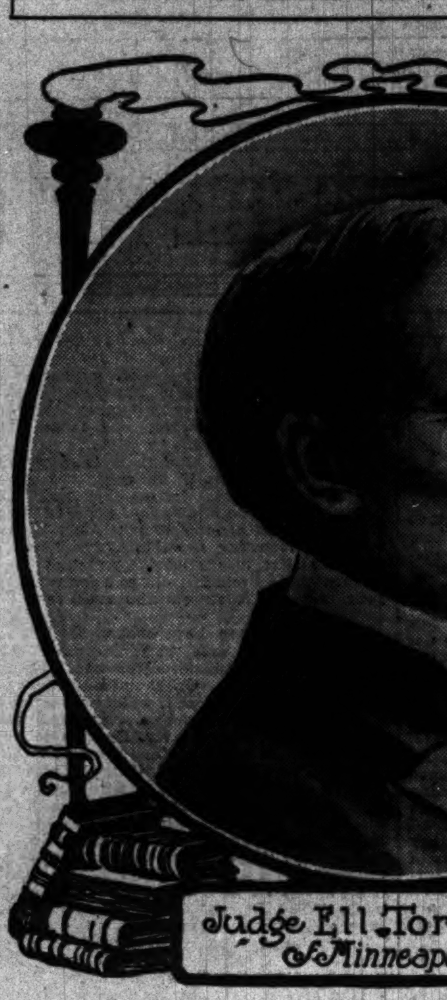
American Vessel, Chicago Bound, Runs Gantlet of Canadian Authority and Will Not Be Seized.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 13.—The steamer Hartford, which ran away from the Canadian government at Port Colborne, passed here without any attempt being made to intercept it, and is now out of harm's way so far as seizure by the Canadians is concerned.

New York and Return, $20.00.

Beginning Sunday, Sept. 15, the Pennsylvania Lines will sell tickets to New York and return, good twenty days, at $20.00, $21.00, and $33.00, according to route traveled. Particular information at the Pennsylvania offices, No. 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, or by addressing H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. R.


Judge Eli Torrance of Minneapolis

Elected at Cleveland encampment yesterday.

G. A. R. ELECTS TORRANCE

MINNEAPOLIS MAN CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Daniel E. Sickles of New York Withdraws from the Contest, Leaving the Field Practically to the Western Candidate—Other Officers Are Elected and Installed—Convention Brought to an Abrupt Adjournment by News President Was Dying.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 13.—Judge Eli Torrance of Minneapolis was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at today's session of the annual convention.

General Daniel E. Sickles of New York withdrew from the fight, leaving the field to Stewart and Torrance.

The balloting stood 230 to 476 in favor of Torrance, when Comrade Wagner, who had the Stewart interests in hand, moved to make Torrance's election unanimous.

Other Officers Elected.

The other officers elected were:

Senior Vice Commander—John McElroy, editor National Tribune.

Junior Vice Commander—James O'Donnell, Custer Post, Chicago.

Surgeon General—W. R. Thrall, Cincinnati.

Chaplain-in-Chief—The Rev. L. M. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

The installation of officers was conducted in secret, after which the convention immediately adjourned.

Adjournment Comes Suddenly.

The unfavorable news regarding the condition of the President cast a decided gloom over the convention. There was a manifest disinclination to transact any business while the death of the Chief Executive seemed imminent. Consequently the election of officers was rushed and the thirty-fifth annual convention of the G. A. R. abruptly terminated.

The naming of the place for holding the next encampment was referred to the administration council.

Mrs. Calista R. Jones of Bradford, Vt., was today unanimously elected National Commander of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Eli Torrance came of patriotic stock, his ancestors having served in the colonial and revolutionary wars, and in every subsequent war, including that for the preservation of the union. Although under military age he was on June 26, 1861, enrolled as a private in Company A, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, and for almost three years carried a musket, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, except when disabled by wounds. His regiment was among those that suffered severe losses in battle.

Torrance's Military Career.

On the 11th of May, 1864, he was discharged with his regiment at Pittsburg, Pa., by reason of expiration of term of service, and on July 9 following reënlisted the service as Second Lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and on Oct. 15, 1864, was transferred to the Ninety-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to duty at Baltimore, where he had the honor of guarding the body of the martyred President when it lay in state at Baltimore. On June 17, 1865, having barely reached his majority, he was finally discharged from the service by reason of the close of the war.

During the years since he joined the G. A. R. he has held the following important positions: Judge Advocate, Department of Minnesota, 1889; Commander of John A. Rawlins post, 1890; Judge Advocate, Department of Minnesota, 1894; Commander, Department of Minnesota, 1895; Judge Advocate General to Commander-in-Chief Gobin, 1897-'98; Judge Advocate General to James A. Sexton and W. C. Johnson, 1898-'99; Judge Advocate General to Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw, 1899-1900. He also served as a member of the national council of administration and on important committees of the national encampments.

NATION REDEEMS MANY BONDS.

Secretary Gage Announces That He Has Expended $32,018,000 Since Last Spring.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Secretary Gage this afternoon authorized the statement that the Treasury has purchased since last spring bonds to the amount of $27,417,000, on account of which $32,018,000 was disbursed.

The purchases yesterday and today amounted to $7,715,000, for which $9,786,000 was disbursed. The purchases of the last two days consisted chiefly of long and short term 4 per cents, the former amounting to $3,846,000 and the latter to $3,306,000.

The purchases of 5s of 1904 were $124,000; of 3s of 1908, $138,000. During the fiscal year—that is, since July 1—the Treasury has bought bonds to the face value of $10,316,000, calling for the disbursement of $15,650,000.

TEST OF HEAVY ARMOR PLATE.

Naval Bureau of Ordnance Tries Twelve-Inch Shields Intended for the Battleship Missouri.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The thickest service armor plate yet tested was tried at the Indian Head proving grounds today by the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. This was a twelve-inch barbette plate, representing 600 tons of the armor for the battleship Missouri. Three shots were fired at 1,675, 1,669, and 1,667 foot seconds velocity respectively. The penetration was slight, about three inches in each case, and the test was pronounced a most successful one.

DEFENDS RISK TEST PLAN.

J. T. MINEHART CHARGES ARREST TO "WILDCAT" FIRMS.

Declares That Accusations of Conspiracy Against Him and Secretary Walker Are Prompted by Companies Whose Business, He Says, Was Affected by His Reports on Their Standing—Asserts Customers Were Pleased with Service Rendered.

President J. T. Minehart of the Policyholders' National union, who, with its secretary, W. B. Walker, was arrested on Thursday on charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses, was busy yesterday securing statements from his patrons and agents, who, as he expressed it, "were industrious enough to keep a contract."

"This attack on us was not unexpected," said Mr. Minehart. "We are securing the cancellation every day of from $40,000 to $50,000 of insurance in 'wildcat' companies, and we believe they are back of all this. We knew they have been after us in the past. They have tried to secure quo warranto proceedings. Assistant State's Attorney Sprogle went through everything, at our request, and declared there was not the slightest ground for action, either in our plans or methods. They sought to compel us to open our books, but we beat them at that, and in all cases hitherto the managers of the wildcat companies were back of it.

Says They May Find Many Errors.

"We employ as many good men as we can get to solicit the business of large insurers, who turn over their policies to us for expert legal and technical examination. We have found thousands of cases of verbal errors, undoubtedly unintentional on the part of those issuing the policies, but which could have made trouble if there had been a loss to adjust. As I said, we are daily canceling the policies of wildcat companies, which innocent insurers get in various ways, and which are so much waste paper, only issued to get premiums. Several other companies have gone into the hands of receivers lately, and we warned our customers against them for some time before the crash finally came, and saved them many losses.

"Our business is legitimate and necessary. We have had some men who have been no good, and we had to get rid of them. We tried to protect ourselves by asking that they take stock before taking a contract, that we might be assured of their personal interest in the business. Mr. Kent, one of the complainants in this action, admitted to us that he had not gone out of his office to work for business. We don't want that kind of men, and we canceled his contract, as we had a right to do under its terms.

Agents Reported Satisfied.

"Today we have received thirty or forty telegrams from managers who are working who are entirely satisfied and say all their customers are, and that they have no trouble renewing them for another year, as they appreciate the value of the service we render. Any one may have a copy of the contract we make. We agree to furnish the offices—that is, provide furniture for them, and pay the first month's rent. The agent must produce business after that to take care of his rent."

CAUGHT SHORT OF MAY CORN.

George W. Hunt Embarrassed by Advance in Price—Dealers Escape Losses.

The slight advance in May corn yesterday from the low point of the day before—58½ cents to 59 cents—brought temporary embarrassment to George W. Hunt, a scalper, who confines most of his operations to that grain.

On Thursday he sold 250,000 bushels to various parties at prices ranging from 58½ to 58¾ cents. In addition to being "short" of corn he was also short of money. Prices advanced after he bought the corn, and when he saw the market going against him he ordered the corn bought in for his own account. The market weakened, however, before these orders could be executed, and the trades were finally closed at substantially the same price at which the corn was originally sold. No one, therefore, sustained any loss.

TEN-ACRE TRACT OF LAND SOLD.

Property Known as the "Wellington Dumps" Changes Ownership—Price Paid $72,000.

Otto C. Meinhausen has purchased from Gertrude Wehrheim a ten-acre tract of land bounded by Wellington street and Diversey avenue and Paulina street and the tracks of the Northwestern railroad, for $72,000. The land was part of a subdivision for building lots at one time, but later the subdivision was abandoned. The land has been known as a part of the "Wellington dumps." The railroad facilities make it an excellent manufacturing site.

The First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, through President Nelson A. McClary and Secretary William A. Douglass, has given a trust deed to the church property in Oak Park to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to secure an issue of $25,000 in first mortgage bonds. The money is to be applied to the church building now in course of construction.

Excursion to Cincinnati Via Pennsylvania Lines.

$8.90 for the round trip, Sept. 15, 16, 23, and 24, tickets good to return seven days from date of sale.

Pennsylvania ticket offices, No. 248 Clark street, corner Jackson; 15 Congress street, Auditorium Hotel; Union Station, Canal and Adams streets; and Pennsylvania Station, Rockwell and Madison streets.

H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

TRADE FEARS THE WORST.

BUFFALO BULLETINS MORE CONSIDERED THAN MARKETS.

News of the President's Relapse Throws a Gloom Over the Board of Trade, and Grains and Provisions Alike Are Dull, Lower, and Neglected—Little Disposition to Trade and Weak Stock Market a Depressing Influence—Quotations of the Day.

All ordinary factors in the grain and provision markets were subordinated to the intense anxiety and alarm over the condition of the President. There were moderate losses at the opening in sympathy with the weak stock market, but the range was narrow and there was little trade and little disposition to trade. The pits were well nigh deserted except by those whose business compelled their presence there, and the general interest was all in the infrequent bulletins from Buffalo. The impression was held by many that the uncertainty held little hope, while others believed the worst had come, but the news was being held back temporarily for reasons of state. This feeling increased the atmosphere of gloom which pervaded the great hall.

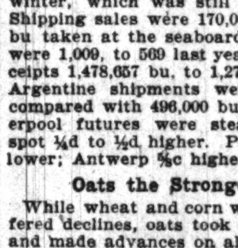
The corn loss at the opening was from ⅜c to ⅝c. The weakness caused by the extraordinary conditions noted was accentuated by an indifference at Liverpool to the advance of the previous day here and to a jump in the Argentine shipments to 1,360,000 bu, compared with 1,064,000 bu the week before and 1,136,000 bu a year ago. While the leading longs believed the Argentine exportable surplus has been reduced almost to the point of exhaustion there will have to be a more marked and more permanent falling off in the shipments to infect the general trade with the same theory. The improved cash demand continued an important factor and there were sales of 337,000 bu, including 112,000 bu for direct export to four different ports—Liverpool, London, Hamburg, and Antwerp. It was said, however, the demand was mostly on distressed ocean freight room and for immediate loading only. The seaboard reported sales of 120,000 bu.

Losses Finally Are Small.

There was some further decline after the opening on selling by pit traders, but no long property was shaken out, and there was a partial recovery, the close showing losses of ⅜c on September, ½c on December, and ½-⅝c on May. September sold between 55⅜c and 54⅝c, closing at 55c; the December range was from 57-57⅛c to 56⅝c, the close at 56⅞-57c, and May closed at 58⅝c. Some temporary help was given the market by the covering of about 300,000 bu short corn, sold on Thursday by a scalper who was unable to protect his trades after the advance. The big traders were not apparently in the market at all, the leading longs still holding their lines, but not trying to boost the market by adding to them. There was some commission selling early, and scattered commission buying on the break, but most of the trade was confined to the scalpers. Country acceptances were generally reported small, and no increase is expected until after all possibility of danger from frost is passed. The movement continued smaller than last year, primary points having 399,647 bu, to 689,678 bu. Local arrivals were 211 cars, with 9 contract, and 270 are estimated for today. Clearances showed some gain from the recent low figures, 46,855 bu for the day, and for the week 771,000 bu, compared with 550,000 bu the week before and 2,403,000 bu last year. Liverpool futures were ⅛d lower and spot ⅛d to ⅜d lower.

Wheat Held at 70 Cents.

There was a quiet and uneventful trade in wheat, the market depressed by the news from Buffalo, the weak stock market, and the decline in corn. December wheat touched 70c, but there developed a considerable commission demand at that point, which was not all filled, a moderate reaction following. December sold between 70c and 70⅝-½c, closing at 70⅛c, a loss of ½c. September lost ¼-⅜c, to a close at 68⅜c, and May closed at 73⅝c, a loss of ¼-⅜c. At the outset the large Northwest receipts were, as usual, a depressing factor, and a lack of acknowledgment by Liverpool of the previous advance here was an added inducement to sundry holders to put their lines on the market. There were some hedging sales for the Northwest, otherwise little doing except when the December break to 70c uncovered a goodly supply of resting orders. Minneapolis reported a good cash demand for wheat and the most satisfactory flour business in some time, with sales of 63,000 brls on Thursday. Clearances were a helpful factor, 1,108,112 bu for the day, and for the week 6,648,000 bu, an increase of 2,248,000 bu from the preceding week. The local cash demand was not urgent except for hard winter, which was still more firmly held. Shipping sales were 170,000 bu, with 216,000 bu taken at the seaboard. Northwest cars were 1,009, to 569 last year, and primary receipts 1,478,657 bu, to 1,274,753 bu last year. Argentine shipments were only 8,000 bu, compared with 496,000 bu a year ago. Liverpool futures were steady to ⅛d lower; spot ⅛d to ½d higher. Paris was ¼c to ½c lower; Antwerp ⅝c higher.



Dec. Wheat Range.

Oats the Strongest Grain.

While wheat and corn were weak and suffered declines, oats took a contrary course, and made advances on all deliveries of ⅛@¼c. The outside gain was on September. All through the session, except possibly early in the morning, there was a good buying demand with any large quantity of oats coming out. The advance from the low point, 35⅛c for December, was of such a steady character as to indicate support from some sources. The trade was inclined to put it down to McReynolds, Carrington-Hannah, and parties operating through Buckley. The market was not at all disposed to yield with corn and closed firm at outside points. Receipts were 112 cars, with 12 of them contract. Seaboard clearances were 18,700 bu, making 105,500 bu for the five days of the week.

There was a reaction all through the provision list, closing prices being 2½@5c lower than Thursday's. Early demand was good, especially for January product, and it looked to the crowd as though Cudahy interests were accumulating it. Shippers were also fairly free buyers of October lard. The yards reported a light run of hogs, only 14,000. As a consequence, prices were a little higher. A slight increase was shown in cured meat shipments, the figures being 2,524,000 lbs, as against 2,362,000 lbs a year ago. Lard shipments were 1,640,000 lbs, against 2,941,000 lbs last year.

Rye was weak with other grain, December selling at 54⅝c early and at 54¼c later, closing 54c bid and 54¼c asked. Nine cars were inspected.

Barley was called steady to 1c higher for the medium grades, with the higher not particularly wanted. Sales of good were made at 58c and of low grade 52@54c. Receipts were 61 cars.

Timothy seed showed no change, though a fair business. September sold at $5.20 and October at $5.10. Country seed covered a range from $4.25 to $5.00. Contract clover remained $8.60@8.75. Ordinary cash seed was easy at $6.00@8.50.

Fair strength but not much activity was shown in flaxseed. No. 1 Northwestern sold 2c higher, at $1.52. No. 1 September was unchanged at $1.48. October opened at $1.42, sold at $1.41, and closed $1.42. The three points had 59 cars.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

	Sept. 12.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 14, 1900.
WHEAT.					
Sept. ..	68⅝-½	68⅝-¼	67⅞	67⅞	75
Dec. ..	70⅝	70⅝-¾	70	70⅛	....
May ..	74¼	73¾	73½	73⅝	....
CORN.					
Sept. ..	55⅜	55⅜	54⅞	55	40⅜
Dec. ..	57⅛-¼	57⅛-¼	56⅝	56⅞-7	....
May ..	59⅛-¾	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	....
OATS.					
Sept. ..	33¼	34¼	33¼	34⅛	21⅜
Dec. ..	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½-⅝	....
May ..	37½	37⅞-⅝	37⅛	37⅞-⅝	....
PORK.					
Sept. ..	14.65	....	....	14.62½	....
Oct. ..	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.72½	11.40
Jan. ..	15.80	15.75	15.67½	15.75	11.25
LARD.					
Sept. ..	9.45	....	....	9.42½	....
Oct. ..	9.45	9.42½-5	9.40-2½	9.42½	6.72½
Jan. ..	9.17½	9.15	9.12½	9.12½-15	6.55
SHORT RIBS.					
Sept. ..	8.00	....	....	....	7.40
Oct. ..	8.05-7½	8.02½	8.07½-8.00	8.00	7.22½
Jan. ..	8.12½-15	8.10		8.07½-10	6.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	37	26	5	68
Spring wheat	4	34	29	67
Corn	9	191	11	211
Oats	12	82	18	112
Rye	6	3		9
Barley	1	48	12	61
Totals	69	384	75	528

Inspected out: 74,000 bu winter wheat, 172,200 bu corn, 64,000 bu oats. From unlicensed elevators: 17 cars and 412,300 bu winter wheat, 18 cars and 62,000 bu spring wheat, 33 cars and 147,000 bu corn, 17 cars oats.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Flour, brls	19,803	15,091	15,524	28,446
Wheat, bu	223,120	380,020	462,020	252,243
Corn, bu	270,387	456,720	165,082	176,272
Oats, bu	171,670	450,309	260,146	285,413
Rye, bu	4,000	14,450	....	648
Barley, bu	80,200	56,400	7,700	1,793
T. seed, lbs	178,500	132,500	257,190	160,990
C. seed, lbs	....	5,355	1,620	....
O. seed, lbs	67,700	31,260	36,070	....
F. seed, bu	10,000	19,220	2,740	107,145
B. corn, lbs	96,400	5,000	92,400	35,000
C. meats, lbs	724,400	452,617	2,524,181	3,362,157
Can. m'ts, c's	1,003	....	10,818	4,626
D. beef, lbs	880,741	772,155	2,992,480	3,086,792
Beef, tcs	10	....	7	333
Beef, brls	21	....	22	37
Pork, brls	11	....	974	368
Lard, lbs	194,900	58,420	1,639,555	2,941,300

Receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu—Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments, bu—Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	223,120	270,387	462,020	165,082
Milwaukee	59,250	1,800	11,250	....
Minneapolis	423,300	9,860	78,120	1,000
Duluth	453,043	2,655	418,404	....
St. Louis	64,000	27,000	32,000	48,000
Toledo	169,021	59,466	....	17,600
Detroit	9,323	1,579	2,653	4,232
Kansas City	68,000	10,400	81,900	17,600
Peoria	9,900	23,000	....	10,000
Total	1,478,657	399,647	1,116,347	258,464
Seaboard.				
New York	100,700	81,800	221,433	44,655
Boston	73,460	3,750	....	....
Philadelphia	59,872	5,270	....	1,600
Baltimore	181,844	26,771	400,000	600
New Orleans	42,000	....	....	....
Galveston	82,600	....	....	....
Newp'rt News	....	....	104,000	....
Total	540,416	118,191	725,433	46,855
Grand total	2,019,073	517,838	1,841,780	305,319
Same d's 1900	1,631,600	880,564	1,258,852	373,082

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—In moderate demand and steady. Spring special brands, $4.20@4.30; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft, $3.40@3.50; winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.20@3.30; white rye, brls, $2.80@2.90; dark, $2.65@2.70.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 hard, 100,000 bu on p. t.; grade not given, 70,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 3 red, 69½c; No. 2 red, 70⅝c. Billed through: No. 3 red, 68½c; No. 2 hard, 67½c.

SPRING WHEAT—About steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 67@67⅝c; No. 4, 65½c. Free on board: No. 4, 64½@65½c; No. 3, 65½c. Billed through: No. 4, 64½c; No. 3, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c.

CORN—In good demand and steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 112,000 bu for export on p. t.; No. 3, 55¼@55½c; 125,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 white, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55⅜c; 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 4, 55c. On track and free on board: No. 3, 55¼@55⅜c; No. 3 yellow, 55⅝@56¼c; No. 2, 55⅝c; No. 3 white, 55⅜@56½c. Billed through: No. 4, 53½c; No. 3, 54@54⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 54½@55c; No. 2 yellow, 54⅝c; No. 3 white, 55½c.

OATS—In better demand and firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 36¼@36⅝c. On track and free on board: No grade, 36⅝c; No. 4, 35c; No. 4 white, 36½@36⅝c; No. 3, 34½c; No. 3 white, 36¼@37¼c; No. 2, 35@36c; No. 2 white, 36⅝@37½c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 35@35¼c; No. 3, 34¼@35c; No. 3 white, 35½@36c; No. 2, 34½c; No. 2 white, 35⅝@36c.

RYE—Weak. Sales on track: No. 2, 55½c. Free on board: No. 2, 55@55¾c; No. 3, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Cash lots mess pork, $14.75@14.80; repacked, 15@20c discount. Lard, $9.42½@9.45. Short ribs, $8.50@8.65, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash and oak pork brls, 87½@90c; lard tierces, $1.05@1.07½.

WHISKY—Basis finished goods, steady, $1.30.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 585 tons; shipments, 10 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.50@14.00; not graded timothy, $9.50@12.00; clover mixed, $8.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $13.00; No. 1 prairie, Iowa, $11.50; No. 2 prairie, Iowa, $10.00; No. 4 prairie, State, $7.00; not graded prairie, Iowa, $8.00@10.00, inside for heating.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts for today are 140 cars wheat, 270 cars corn, 170 cars oats, and 13,000 hogs.

Memberships are offered at $3,100.

The Millers' association of France estimates the wheat crop of that country at 320,000,000.

A car of new corn from South Dakota was received at Milwaukee yesterday.

Estimated local stocks of provisions at the close of business yesterday include 49,000 brls mess pork, 43,000 tcs lard, and 19,250,000 lbs short ribs.

The Duluth Commercial Record, taking the government condition figures as a basis, figures the wheat crop of the Northwest States as follows: Minnesota, 81,000,000 bu; North Dakota, 73,500,000 bu; South Dakota, 38,000,000 bu; total, 192,500,000 bu.

Much of the recent shipping business in corn, as well as in wheat, is said to be on distressed ocean freight room. Recently local shippers have worked a number of boat loads for export which were to be carried free, for ballast, and a cargo was worked the middle of the week at the rate of 1-16c per bu, which means practically free ocean freight.

J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, paid a short visit to the floor. Speaking of the corn crop of Nebraska Mr. Morton said: "It will be impossible to tell much about the crop until after the huskings, the yield is so extremely and unusually irregular, and I expect the same conditions obtain in other States."

For a long time 70c was rock bottom for September wheat, buying by those who believed that a cheap price causing a rally every time it was reached. There developed quite a demand for December wheat at the 70c figure yesterday, buying by men who think wheat low enough, think it a bargain sale at such a price, and will probably take it off the market and hold it, even if there should be some further break.

As an instance of the tightness with which Western farmers are holding their wheat the experience of a local elevator concern is interesting. It sent bids all over Nebraska Thursday night, by error, which were 1c too high in proportion to the future and fully 1c higher than any competitive bids, but acceptances were only one car. The farmers are bullish, have plenty of money, and so can afford to hold for a higher price if they wish. Advices to Hulburd-Warren from their stations in Kansas are that the bulk of the crop there has been moved, that as much wheat has been taken at stations already as will be marketed the remainder of the crop year. All the poorer wheat, it is said, is being ground for mill feed in the Southwest, the shortage in the corn crop making that a more profitable use for the low grade wheat than grinding it into flour.

H. D. Wetmore returned yesterday from a week's trip over northern Iowa, by freight train, during which he investigated the corn crop, not from a car window but by getting off at each station, going into the fields, and talking with dealers. He covered the State on the Rock Island, St. Paul, and Mason City and Fort Dodge roads, going from Des Moines to the northwestern part of the State, and back along the northern border. "My observation," he said, "convinces me that the average yield for the north half of the State will be three-quarters of a crop, at a low estimate, though it will not run as high as that near Des Moines. There never was a crop when the yield varied so much, according to the care and extent of cultivation. I got off at every station and went into the fields, and some fields would only run 25 bu to the acre, while others adjoining them would run 50 bu. They are cutting up a good deal of corn for fodder, and all the farmers say there is more strength in the fodder than ever before. The stalks are sweet and wholesome, the strength going into them that didn't go into the corn, for while the ears are as big as ever the kernels are a little short. The dealer who buys corn to crib this year wants a good, liberal weight to come out even. The farmers all say there is as much stock in the stall as usual at this time of year, but that they will not bring feeders in from the West to fatten on 50c corn. They do not look for much corn to grade above No. 3."

The Modern Miller says: "Winter wheat seeding is progressing rapidly under favorable conditions. Late rains have been beneficial. Farmers are holding winter wheat and the deliveries are small, especially of soft winter. Flour is selling slow, the domestic trade holding up better than the foreign. Sales are at close prices.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	6,649,000	772,000
Last week	4,406,000	551,000
Last year	4,666,000	2,403,000
Since July 1	66,342,000	11,366,000
Same time last year	33,177,000	37,325,000

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

The cattle market ruled weak and unevenly lower, most grades of native beef steers closing 20@30c lower than last Monday's best price. Hogs advanced 5@15c and sheep and lambs ruled strong to 10c higher than on Thursday.

Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 9	25,120	615	29,155	33,021
Tuesday, Sept. 10	9,379	1,579	17,916	15,658
Wednesday, Sept. 11	26,129	1,068	26,887	19,408
Thursday, Sept. 12	11,180	772	20,128	9,104
Friday, Sept. 13	3,500	350	14,000	5,000
Totals	75,308	4,384	108,086	88,251
Same time last week	68,492	3,766	114,593	100,070
Cor. time 1900	58,062	2,806	130,042	64,587
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 9	5,859	59	6,289	3,014
Tuesday, Sept. 10	3,422	16	2,944	7,612
Wednesday, Sept. 11	5,341	16	4,938	3,034
Thursday, Sept. 12	6,734	196	5,899	2,913
Friday, Sept. 13	3,000	150	4,000	3,000
Totals	24,356	437	24,070	19,573
Same time last week	26,210	583	31,079	30,466
Cor. time 1900	19,858	517	29,020	12,204

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	159,000	202,000	129,000
Same period last week	163,000	200,000	158,000
Same period 1900	159,000	223,000	124,000
Same period 1899	169,000	218,000	140,000

Eleven markets received 56,100 hogs, against 56,300 on Friday of last week and 65,000 a year ago. Total the first five days this week, 297,000, against 317,000 a week ago and 331,000 a year ago.

Receipts for Sept. 14 are estimated at 200 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep, against 600 cattle, 10,716 hogs, and 1,170 sheep Saturday of last week.

Average cost price of hogs at Chicago, $6.55, against $6.46 Thursday and $6.49 a week ago. Average cost price the first five days of this week, $6.50, against $6.39 a week ago.

Packers purchased 13,600 hogs, as follows: Armour, 4,000; Anglo-American, 1,000; Continental, 1,500; Hammond, 1,000; Morris, 1,100; Swift, 4,000; and city butchers, 1,000. Shippers took 4,000 and only 1,000 head were left in the pens.

Cattle—The demand for cattle was indifferent and prices ruled weak to lower with most beef steers 20@35c lower than the high time last Monday, which was considered high day of the year. The best offered sold at $5.90, but they were no such cattle here as sold earlier in the week at $6.55. Inferior to good 920@1,350-lb steers sold at $4.00@5.85; bulk, $4.80@5.50. About 800 Kansas and Texas, averaging 1,009@1,271 lbs, sold at $4.10@4.55, with some at $4.80. Corn-fed Westerns averaging 1,330 lbs sold at $5.70. There were no grass Western received and 287 grass Texas steers averaging 995 lbs sold at $3.80. Texas and grass Westerns closed 10@15c lower than Monday. Two loads of 283-lb Texas calves sold at $4.50. Native canning and butcher stock closed 15@30c lower than a week ago. Stockers and feeders declined about 10@15c.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices advanced 5@10c. Some of the choicest heavy sold 15c higher than Thursday's lowest market. The market was strong almost from start to finish, especially on the better grades. A few choice offerings, which arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock, were gobbled up in a hurry. Owing to the smallness of the receipts some local and outside orders for prime hogs went over unfilled. The quality of the offerings was generally good, with a more liberal proportion of good 300@400-lb averages among the arrivals. The bulk of the general offerings, regardless of weight, sold at $6.50@6.65, with the primest heavy at $6.95. Not many carload lots sold below $6.40, with rough heavy in odd lots as low as $6.10@6.25. Most of the fair to good mixed sold at $6.15@6.40. Good to choice mediums sold at $6.45@6.55, with grassy and thin mixed at $6.65@6.80, with butchers at $6.65@6.90, according to weight and quality. Of course the butchers above $6.70 were mostly selected. Receipts were below all expectations, being nearly 4,000 smaller than a week ago and 11,000 smaller than a year ago. Three loads averaging 302@388 lbs sold at $6.95, with 401@403 lbs at $6.90.

Sheep—Trade in both sheep and lambs was quite active; the best grades of sheep went readily at strong prices and others sold about steady. Lambs were mostly 10c higher, choice 61-lb Nevada selling up to $5.10. Several lots of 73@81-lb natives sold at $4.90@5.10. Native sheep sold at $1.50@4.25; bulk, $2.75@3.75; Westerns, $1.75@3.75; bulk, $3.40@3.75; native lambs, $2.00@5.10; bulk, $3.60@4.65; Westerns, $3.75@5.10; bulk, $4.05@4.70.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,082; medium and common steers slow to 10c lower; no good cattle here; would sell steady; bulls steady; cows weak to 15c lower; steers, $4.30@5.40; oxen, $4.30; bulls, $2.30@3.75; cows, $1.50@3.85. Cables unchanged. No shipments. Calves—Receipts, 137; veal steady, $4.50@7.75; tops, $8.00; culls, $4.00; grassers and buttermilks, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,867; sheep slow; lambs fully steady for top grades; others dragging; sheep, $2.50@3.75; culls, $2.00; lambs, $3.50@5.25; culls, $3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,638; slow; State hogs, $6.75@6.85; Western hogs nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500, including 2,600 Texans; market generally steady for natives, weak to 10c lower for Texans; native shipping and export steers, $4.50@6.15; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.10@5.70; canners, $1.25@2.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market, 5c higher. Pigs and light, $6.25@6.55; packers, $6.25@6.60; butchers, $6.65@6.85. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady to 10c lower; native steers, $4.85@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.25; Western steers, $3.35@5.75; Texans and Indians, $2.70@3.25; Texas cows, $2.20@2.60; native cows and heifers, $2.50@5.45; bulls, $2.25@4.00; calves, $3.00@5.30. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market 5@15c higher; top, $6.65; bulk of sales, $6.30@6.65. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; lambs, $3.25@4.65; Western wethers, $3.25@3.75.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market active; steady; Texans shade lower; natives, $2.70@6.15; Texans and Westerns, $2.60@5.75; cows and heifers, yearlings and calves, $2.25@3.85; veals, $2.50@5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900; market opened 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $6.40@6.60. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700; market steady to strong; top Idaho yearlings, $3.65; Idaho lambs, $4.80.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; active and strong; native steers, $5.50@6.00; Western steers, $3.50@4.85; Texas steers, $3.30@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.80@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.10; calves, $3.00@5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, $6.42½@6.50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600; market steady.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Dull. Hogs—Choice heavy, $7.00@7.12; pigs, $5.90@6.10. Lambs—Choice to heavy, $4.90@5.00. Sheep—Choice to extra, mixed, $3.50@3.75.

New York Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Mining stocks:

Adams Con.	21	Little Chief	12
Alice	47	Ontario	1050
Breece	140	Ophir	85
Brunswick Con.	7	Phoenix	8
Comstock Tunnel	6	Potosi	3
Con. Cal. and Va.	190	Savage	2
Deadwood Terra	50	Sierra Nevada	20
Horn Silver	175	Small Hopes	30
Iron Silver	58	Standard	325
Leadville Con.	7		

Report of C., M. and St. P. Road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad was made public today. The gross earnings were $42,369,012, an increase of $484,320; the operating expenses were $27,977,503, a decrease of $443,334; and the net earnings were $14,391,509, an increase of $927,654. There is a surplus now on hand of $2,738,977, an increase of $631,695.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $184,074,269; gold, $117,741,477; silver, $21,873,294; United States notes, $11,583,711; Treasury notes of 1890, $69,461; national bank notes, $9,389,184.

RANGE OF PRODUCE PRICES

QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN AND STAPLES AT LEADING EXCHANGES.

Record of Day's Trading in Principal Commodities from the Eastern Seaboard to the Western Markets—Tendency of Cotton in the East and South — Receipts and Shipments of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Milling Points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 28,730 brls; exports, 30,805 brls; sales, 5,000 pkgs. Market was unsettled and quiet, closing easy.

Wheat—Receipts, 100,700 bu; exports, 211,433 bu; sales, 1,859,000 bu futures, 40,000 bu spot. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 75⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 74c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, nominal. Options were affected all day by the unfavorable news from Buffalo. They ruled generally weak and dull, trade being, in fact, at a standstill. Cables were lower and Northwest receipts continued large. Closed easy at ⅜@⅝c net decline; May, 79@79⅛c, closed 79c; September, 74@74 5-16c, closed 74c; October, 73⅞@74c, closed 73⅞c; December, 75⅝@76⅛c, closed 75⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 81,800 bu; exports, 44,655 bu; sales, 185,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot. Spot easy; No. 2, 61⅛c elevator and 62⅛c f. o. b. afloat. Option market declined moderately under news of the President's condition, small clearances, favorable weather news, and the wheat break. Closed easy and ⅛c net lower. May, 62⅝@62⅞c, closed 62⅝c; September closed 61⅛c; December, [illegible] 61⅝c, closed 61⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 102,000 bu; exports, [illegible] bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 38¼c; No. 3, 38c; No. 2 white, 40@40½c; No. 3 white, 39½c; track mixed, Western, 38@39c; track white, Western, 39@47c; track white, State, 39@47c. Options quiet and easy with the other markets.

Lard—Steady; Western steamed, [illegible]; September closed $9.72½, nominal. Refined quiet.

Pork—Steady; mess, $15.75@16.50.

Sugar—Raw steady to firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c. Refined firm.

Condition of Cotton Market.

Cotton—It was a gloomy, nervous, uncertain day on the Cotton Exchange. The market for futures opened weak and lower by 9 to 14 points under active and feverish selling. There was some reaction after the call, with the market at one time within 4 points of last night's closing figures.

But before midday the market again turned weak and broke to 7.43c for January under fresh selling for all accounts.

A pronounced break in Liverpool and reports that Southern spot markets were going to pieces under heavy offerings added to the heaviness of the market here. The weakest period of the day was reached at 2:30 p. m., when January sank to 7.41c under final liquidation of remaining long interests. Before close the market had rallied several points on room covering. The market was finally steady with prices net 13 to 17 points lower.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 68⅝c; track, 70½@70⅝c; September, 68⅝c; December, 70⅞@70⅝c; May, 71⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68½@68⅝c. No. 2 cash, 57¼c; track, 57¼@58c; September, 57¼c; December, 58⅛c; May, 60c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 cash, 36@36¼c; track, 36⅜@37¼c; September, 35⅝c; December, 37c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c. Lead—Dull, $4.27½@4.35. Spelter—Dull, $3.85.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Close: Wheat—September, 63⅞c; December, 66⅜@66½c; May, 70⅛@70¼c; cash, No. 2 hard, 65½c; No. 3, 64¾@65c; No. 2 red, 69c. Corn—September, 58⅜c; December, 57c; May, 59⅝c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 58¼@58⅝c; No. 2 white, 59c. Oats—No. 2 white, 38@38½c. Receipts—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 37,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 73,890 bu; corn, 17,600 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅛c; No. 3 spring, 63⅜c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅛c; September, 67⅛c; October, 67⅝c; December, 68c; May, 71⅛c. Corn—55c. Receipts—Wheat, 453,040 bu. Shipments—418,404 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—December wheat opened ⅛@⅞c lower at 67⅛c, sold to 67½c, and broke to 67⅛c. May opened ⅛@⅝c lower, selling at 70⅛@70⅝c. Near the close there was momentary firmness, December closing at 67⅛c; May, 70⅝@70½c; September, 67c. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern sold at ⅛@⅜c over December; No. 2, 66c; No. 3, 62@65c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Flour—Drooping. Wheat—Easier; close: No. 1 Northern, 69@69⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 67⅛@68c; December, 70⅛c. Corn—December, 56⅞@57c.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—Wheat—Dull; weak. Cash and September, 71½c; December, 73c; May, 76½c. Clover seed—Cash, prime, $5.40; October, $5.30; December, $5.35.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 13.—Corn—Firm; No. 3, 55½c. Whisky—On the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Staple Dry Goods, Coffee, and Metals in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The market for dry goods today has shown quieter conditions generally. There has been no change in the tone, however, and prices continue firm for both staple cotton goods and fancies. Print cloths quiet at full prices. Linens firm, but demand moderate.

Coffee.

The coffee futures opened steady at last night's closing figures in the absence of any influencing factors of importance, and ruled featureless most of the session. Towards the close of the day room covering advanced prices a partial 5 points. Futures closed steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales were 29,000 bags, including September at 4.70c; October, 4.80c; November, 4.90c; December, 5.00c; March, 5.25c; May, 5.40c; July, 5.55c; and August, 5.60c.

Metals.

All foreign metal markets were lower today. This affected local values of tin, while the rest of the list here remained at old prices. Copper here was dull and nominally unchanged at 16½c to 17c for Lake Superior and 16⅜@16⅝c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull here at $4.37½, but 2s 6d lower in London. Domestic iron markets were without change and quiet. Pig iron warrants, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 foundry Northern, $15.00@15.50; No. 2 foundry Southern, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 foundry Southern, $14.75@15.25; No. 1 foundry Southern, soft, $14.75@15.25.

IN FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Provisions, and Cotton at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Grain—Wheat—Spot, No. 2, Western, winter, quiet, 5s 6d; No. 1 Northern, spring, quiet, 5s 7½d; No. 1 California dull, 5s 11d. Futures quiet; September, 5s 6d; December, 5s 7½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 5s. Futures quiet; September, 4s 11⅛d; October, 4s 10⅝d; November, 4s 10⅝d.

Provisions—Lard, American refined, firm, 48s; prime Western firm, 47s 6d. Hams, short cut, firm, 53s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, firm, 31s 6d. Shoulders, square, firm, 40s. Hops at London, Pacific coast, dull, £3@3 5s.

Cotton—Spot, limited demand; prices 3-32d lower; middling, 4 19-32d. Sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,300 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures closed barely steady.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 13.—Credit balances, $1.20; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 100,984 brls; average, 91,480 brls; runs, 84,243 brls; average, 75,684 brls.

Where She Fails.

She's versed in Latin, German, Greek;
French and Italian she can speak;
In fact, you'll quickly acquiesce,
As linguist she's a great success.
But from us this confession's wrung—
At times she can't control her tongue.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

SHOCK TO STOCK MARKET.

PRICES BREAK SHARPLY ON NEWS FROM BUFFALO.

Conditions Unfavorable and Prospects of Death of President Cause Flood of Selling in Wall Street — Small Amount of Relief Afforded by Secretary Gage's Bond Sale Comes at the Right Time and Saves Further Pressure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The shock of the President's relapse fell upon the stock market with almost greater force than did that of the first attack upon him. Prices, as a rule, fell today below the low level of last Saturday.

The laborious course of restoration of prices during the week had carried the average level well back to that ruling last Friday. A false report of the President's death had circulated in London today, and the panicky selling from that center was thrown upon the opening market here.

The condition of the money market and some of the developments of yesterday left the market vulnerable even to a normal course of events. Disappointment over yesterday's dividend action on St. Paul was keen, and heavy selling of that stock was inevitable in any event. Amalgamated Copper also continued under special pressure. Republic Steel was acutely affected by the comments on its poor showing of earnings for the year. The amount of offerings of government bonds brought out by Secretary Gage's proposals was disappointing, the total reaching only about $7,500,000, compared with the $20,000,000 invited, but as payments made for these in cash upon presentation at the Subtreasury today, most of the offered bonds being sold in New York, this became an important incident of the day, pouring an abundant stream of cash into the market at the moment of greatest need.

The appreciation of this situation was seen in the prompt offerings of the bonds at the Subtreasury, the payments on this account for the day reaching about $9,000,000, or practically the whole amount involved in the settlement of the purchase.

There can be no doubt that this was an important factor in saving the day, for the pressure of liquidation was at times severe, and the enormous supporting orders executed by friends of various stocks were only partly successful.

The critical condition of the money market during the last week has apparently brought some relief to the drain on New York reserves, and the cash losses are estimated to be no greater than $2,500,000. This does not include today's large gain from the Subtreasury.

The loan item is a matter of mere guess work, but the free lending of money early in the week to keep down the money rate must be reckoned with as well as the liquidation which has been effected.

Call loans went to 10 per cent today, but relapsed to 6 per cent.

The more important extreme declines were as follows: St. Paul, 6⅝; Amalgamated Copper, Northwestern, Rock Island, Great Northern pfd, Colorado Fuel, and American Car pfd, 6 to 6⅝; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Delaware and Hudson, Union Pacific, American Tobacco, Republic Steel pfd, Consolidated Gas, and Brooklyn Transit, 5 to 5⅝; General Electric, 8½; American Linseed pfd, 10; and the majority of active stocks all through the list from 2 to over 4 points.

Railroad bonds were weak, but not so acutely so as stocks. Total sales, par value, $3,850,000. United States old 4s and the 5s declined ½, the 3⅝s and the new 4s 1½ per cent on the last call.

Close—Money on call firm at 5@10 per cent; last loan, 6 per cent; ruling rate, 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange, heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485⅛ for demand and at 482⅝ for sixty days. Posted rates, 483@484 and 485@486½. Commercial bills, 481¾@482¼.

Bar silver, 58⅝c; Mexican dollars, 45½c; government bonds, weak; State bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, weak.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Spt. 13.	Closing Spt. 12.
Am. Sugar	15,000	128	125¼	125⅝	129½
Am. Tobacco ctfs	500	132	131½	131½	136⅞
Am. Locomotive	600	25	24¼	24½	25¾
Do pfd	600	85½	85	85½	.....
Am. Cotton Oil	800	30⅞	29½	29⅞	31
Do pfd	100	88	88	88	.....
Am. Express	200	190	190	190	.....
Am. Smelting	9,800	45½	43¾	44¼	45⅝
Do pfd	900	98	97½	98	99
Amal. Copper	136,500	108¼	104⅝	105⅞	111⅛
Am. Bicycle	700	3½	3	3	.....
Atchison	72,100	73¼	71	72½	75¼
Do pfd	12,600	94¼	93	93½	96½
Anaconda	4,300	44	43	43½	45½
Am. Linseed	100	18½	18½	18½	.....
Do pfd	600	40	40	40	.....
Am. Mlt. Co. pfd	300	26	26	26	26
Am. Car Foundry	1,700	28½	28	28¼	29⅞
Do pfd	900	85	83	83	86
Am. Ice	1,000	30¼	30	30	31⅞
Do pfd	300	68⅝	68	68	.....
Am. Woolen	800	16	16	16	.....
Brkln. R. Trans	18,600	64¼	61½	62⅝	67⅛
Brunswick	100	10	10	10	.....
Balt. & Ohio	6,500	98½	97	97½	101
Do pfd	100	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	93¾
Chi. & Alton	2,200	37½	36	36½	.....
Do pfd	500	77	76⅝	77	78
C. & N. W.	900	194	190½	192	.....
C., M. & St. P.	76,600	157⅛	154½	155¼	161
C., R. I. & P.	8,200	138	135	135	141
C. & E. I.	300	127	126	126½	.....
Canada Southern	1,700	74	71	73	73
Ches. & Ohio	7,800	45	42½	43	45⅝
Cent. R. R. of N. J	300	160	160	160	162
C., C., C. & St. L.	3,300	94⅝	92½	92½	97
Canadian Pacific	1,900	109	107½	108	110¼
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	5,300	217	215½	215⅝	220¾
Chicago Terminal	2,700	21	19⅝	19⅞	22½
Do pfd	2,400	39⅝	38½	38½	42½
Colo. & Southern	6,100	13½	12⅝	12⅝	14½
Do 1st pfd	900	58½	58	58½	55
Do 2d pfd	1,000	24½	23¼	23⅝	25¼
Colo. Fuel & Iron	3,700	95⅞	92⅝	94	.....
C. I. & L.	5,400	41	38	40	43½
Do pfd	300	73	72	72½	.....
C. & H. C. & I.	500	17⅞	16	16	18⅝
C. L. & W. pfd	200	70⅛	69¼	69¼	.....
Chi. & Gt. West	4,300	23	22	22½	24½
Do pfd B	50	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	.....
*Cont. Tob. pfd	200	115	114½	115	.....
Dist. of Amer	800	7½	7	7¼	7⅝
Do pfd	800	26¾	26	26	27
Diamond Match	100	144	144	144	144½
D., L. & W.	500	220	218	218	221½
Del. & Hudson	2,100	161½	159	159½	.....
D. & R. Grande	1,100	43	42	42	45
Do pfd	1,300	93	90	91	94
D. S. S. & A.	1,100	11	10¼	11	12
Do pfd	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	20¼
E. T. H. pfd	300	90	89	89	.....
E. & T. H.	1,700	63⅝	61½	61½	64½
Erie	68,300	40⅛	38⅝	39½	42½
Do 1st pfd	7,300	68⅝	67	67⅝	70⅝
Do 2d pfd	2,300	54½	53	54	56
Gen. Electric	900	259	251	253	259½
Glucose	1,000	56	55	55½	57
Gt. Nor. pfd	500	181	179	180½	185
Hocking Valley	800	51	49	49½	.....
Do pfd	100	73	73	73	.....
Int. Pump	400	45½	44½	44½	46
Int. Power	600	96	93	93	96⅝
Ill. Central	2,200	143	141⅝	142	144⅝
Iowa Central	400	36	35½	35½	.....
Do pfd	400	70	70	70	72
Int. Paper	1,100	23	23	22⅝	24½
†Do pfd	300	79	78	79	81⅛
Int. Silver pr.	100	35	35	35	.....
K. C. & So. pfd	400	39	39	39	41
Louis. & Nash	12,000	101½	100	100¼	103
L. E. & W.	1,000	60⅛	59½	59½	.....
Do pfd	100	123	123	123	.....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	400	24	23½	23½	25
Do pfd	300	70½	70	70	.....
‡Manhattan	12,300	115	113¼	114	117½
M., K. & T.	1,600	27	25⅝	25⅝	28½
Do pfd	1,200	53	51	51	55⅝
Met. St. Ry.	7,200	162	159	160¼	163⅝
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	2,500	23½	22⅞	23	25
Mobile & Ohio	100	83	83	83	.....
Missouri Pacific	10,400	100	98	98¾	102
Mex. National	9,600	13⅞	13	13⅞	14⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	300	106	104½	104½	.....
Do pfd	500	115¼	115	115	.....
Nat. Biscuit	900	42½	41½	41½	43⅛
Nat. Salt pfd	800	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	.....
N. Y. Central	9,100	151	149½	150	153
Nor. & West	9,600	52	51	51¼	54⅛
Nor. Amn. Co	100	93¼	93⅛	93½	97
N. Y., Ont. & W	11,300	32½	31	31⅞	33⅞
National Lead	100	18½	18½	18½	.....
Do pfd	100	87	87	87	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	4,100	40⅛	38¼	40⅛	41⅞
Do 2d pfd	1,900	83	78	83	80⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	300	142	140	141	.....
Ont. Silver	500	12	12	12	12
People's Gas	10,700	109	107	107⅞	110
Penna. R. R.	20,700	142⅛	140½	140⅝	144
Pacific Mail	1,100	40	39	39	42½
Pullman	200	211⅝	209	211⅝	.....
Pressed Steel Car	900	39⅝	39	39	.....
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	70	70	70	.....
Pacific Coast	700	62	62	62	.....
Quicksilver	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4
Reading	14,300	40	38⅝	39	41⅝
Do 1st pfd	5,600	74½	73¼	73½	76
Do 2d pfd	7,700	51	49⅝	49½	53
Rubber Goods	100	27	27	27	27½
Rep. Iron & Steel	11,700	13⅝	11⅝	13	16½
Do pfd	9,500	63½	60½	63¼	65⅝
Southern Ry	29,600	30⅞	29⅝	30⅝	31⅝
Do pfd	4,300	86	84	85⅝	87
St.J. & G.I. 2d pfd	200	25½	25½	.....	.....
Southern Pac	67,000	55½	53⅞	54⅝	57⅝
St. L. & S. W.	300	30	27	27	30½
Do pfd	1,400	61½	58	58½	63⅛
St. L. & Adair	800	116⅝	116	116½	117½
St. L. & S. F.	3,100	45	43	43	46
Do 2d pfd	3,100	66	64⅝	65½	68½
S. S. S. & I.	30	29½	29½	29½	.....
S. R. & T.	300	4⅝	4½	4½	5
T., St. L. & W.	100	20	20	20	.....
Do pfd	100	34	34	34	.....
Texas Pacific	8,700	40⅝	39	40	42
Twin City	800	100	99	99	101½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	5,500	61	59	59½	62⅞
Union Pacific	102,900	94⅝	92½	94½	97⅝
Do pfd	6,300	87½	86½	86⅞	88
Union B. & Paper	200	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
Do pfd	100	72	72	72	.....
U. S. Rubber	200	18	17½	17½	18½
Do pfd	600	55	55	55	55⅝
†U. S. Leather	7,400	12½	12	12	12⅝
Do pfd	5,200	80	78¼	78¼	81½
U. S. Express	100	95	95	95	.....
U. S. Steel	106,300	41¼	40¼	40⅜	43¼
Do pfd	31,100	91½	90	90¾	93⅞
Wheel. & L. E.	300	17½	16	17½	18⅝
Do 1st pfd	400	49½	46½	49½	50
Do 2d pfd	100	28½	28½	28½	.....
Wabash	1,600	21¼	20⅛	20⅞	22½
Do pfd	4,700	38	37	37⅝	39⅞
Wis Cent	2,600	21	20	20	21⅞
Do pfd	1,400	42	40	40	42½
Western Union	3,900	92	90¼	90¼	92½
Va. Car. Chem	100	59	59	59	61

*Ex-Dividend 1¾ per cent. †Ex-Dividend 1½ per cent. ‡Ex-Dividend 1 per cent.

Total sales, 1,305,306 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	180	United States	95
American	190	Fargo	160

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg	108	U. S. new 4s, coup	138
U. S. ref. 2s, coupon	108½	U. S. old 4s, reg	112
U. S. 3s, reg	108	U. S. old 4s coupon	113
U. S. 3s, coupon	108	U. S. 5s reg	108
U. S. new 4s, reg	138		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

26000 Atch gen 4s 103¼@⅜
64000 do adjmt stpd 94
2000 Ala class A 108
10000 B-O 3½s 94½
2000 do 4s 103½
10000 do conv 104
10000 B-O S W 3½s 98@98½
89000 BklnUn El 1st 100¼@⅜
2000 B R-P 5s 117½
7000 CentGa con 5s 105½@⅝
15000 do 2d inc 29@30
30000 C Pac gtd 4s 101
11000 do 3½s 86@⅜
10000 C-O 4½s 105
9000 C B-Q Neb ex 110
605000 do joint bds 96@96
2000 C R I-P 4s 106½
2000 C-A 3½s 84⅝
11000 Chi Terml 4s 93½
10000 Col Mid 3-4s 80
15000 Colo So 4s 86¼@87¼
18000 E L-B S 5s 100
2000 Erie con 4s 97½
1000 EdisonNY con 5s 106
10000 H-T C 1st 5s 111
5000 Int Paper 4s 91
21000 Mex Cent 1st inc 30@32
10000 M K-T 1st 4s 98½
14000 do 2d 80@81
12000 Mo P tr 5s 1917 105
2000 Met El 4s 114½
10000 Mohawk-M inc 105¼@⅜
5000 Met St Ry 5s 119⅜
8000 N Y O-W ref 4s 102¼
14000 N-W con 4s 102
10000 N Y G-E 5s 114
30000 N P gen 3s 71¼@½
10000 do 4s 104⅝
15000 Pac Coast 1st 109@⅜
33000 P-E 4s 69@70
5000 Rdg gen 4s 95¼
5000 R G W 4s 100⅝
8000 St L-I M 5s 116
5000 St L S W 2d 76½
4000 St J-G I 3-4s 94
56000 S A-A P 4s 86
30000 So P 4s 90⅝@91
6000 So Ry 5s 116¼@½
39000 S R T 6s 50¼@51
16000 do inc 6½
2000 T C-I debar 109
1354000 U P conv 4s 104⅝@105½
339000 Wab deb B 59@60¼
10000 W N-P 1st 119
15000 Wis C 4s 88
1000 W S gtd 4s reg 113

Total sales, $3,791,000.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The depression in stocks as a result of the relapse of President McKinley extended to all securities today. The copper shares were heavy in tone, arbitrage issues were decidedly weak, and miscellaneous shares were also lower.

Call loans, 5@5½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; clearing house loans, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Anaconda	500	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼
Atchison	4,500	72¼	73¼	71½	72
Do pfd	1,500	93½	94¼	93	93¼
Adventure	1,800	27	27	25¼	26¼
Allouez	500	4	4¼	4	4
Arnold	400	2	2	2	2
Atlantic	500	37¼	38	35	35
Arcadian	600	12½	12½	12	12
Amn. Tel	700	161	161¼	160¼	160¼
Amn. Sugar	5,000	127	127⅛	125⅝	125⅝
Do pfd	50	124	124	123	123
Amal. Copper	18,000	108	109	104⅝	106
Bingham	800	38⅝	38⅝	36½	37
Baltic	500	50	50	47½	48
Bonanza	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Centennial	1,000	26¼	26½	25¼	25¼
Calumet	10	726	726	726	726
Cochiti	200	5	5	4½	4½
Copper Range	800	70¼	72	70	70½
Dom. Coal	800	41	41	41	41
Erie Tel	200	35	35½	35	35
Elm River	500	4	4	4	4
Franklin	800	18	18⅝	18	18¼
Fitchburg pfd	50	143	143⅝	143	143⅝
Isle Royale	1,500	35¼	37	35¼	35¼
Mohawk	2,000	48⅝	48⅝	47½	48
Michigan	1,200	14½	16	14½	15¼
Mass. Elec	600	38	39	36½	36½
Do pfd	100	93	93½	93	93½
Mass. Con	2,900	20	31¼	20	31
Mayflower	1,500	2⅝	3	2¼	3
Osceola	1,500	109	109	107	107
Old Colony	500	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
Old Dom	1,200	30½	31	30¼	31
Santa Fé	800	6⅝	6⅝	5½	5½
Parrot	2,800	50	50	48½	48½
Phœnix	500	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Pullman	50	209	209	209	209
Quincy	50	170	170	170	170
Père Marquette	100	66	66	66	66
Do pfd	50	80	80	80	80
Rhode Island	800	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅝
Trinity	1,700	33	33¼	31¼	32
Tamarack	150	345	346	345	345
Union Pac	4,000	93	95	93	93½
Union Shoe Mchy	150	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Do pfd	225	28	28	27½	27½
United Fruit	400	74	75½	73½	75
Utah	400	28	28	26½	27
U. S. Mining	1,500	17	18	17	17¼
Victoria	2,000	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼
Wolverine ex div	300	67	67	65¼	65¼
Westinghouse	125	96	96	96	96
Winona	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$10000 N. E. Coke 5s 56

DAY IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

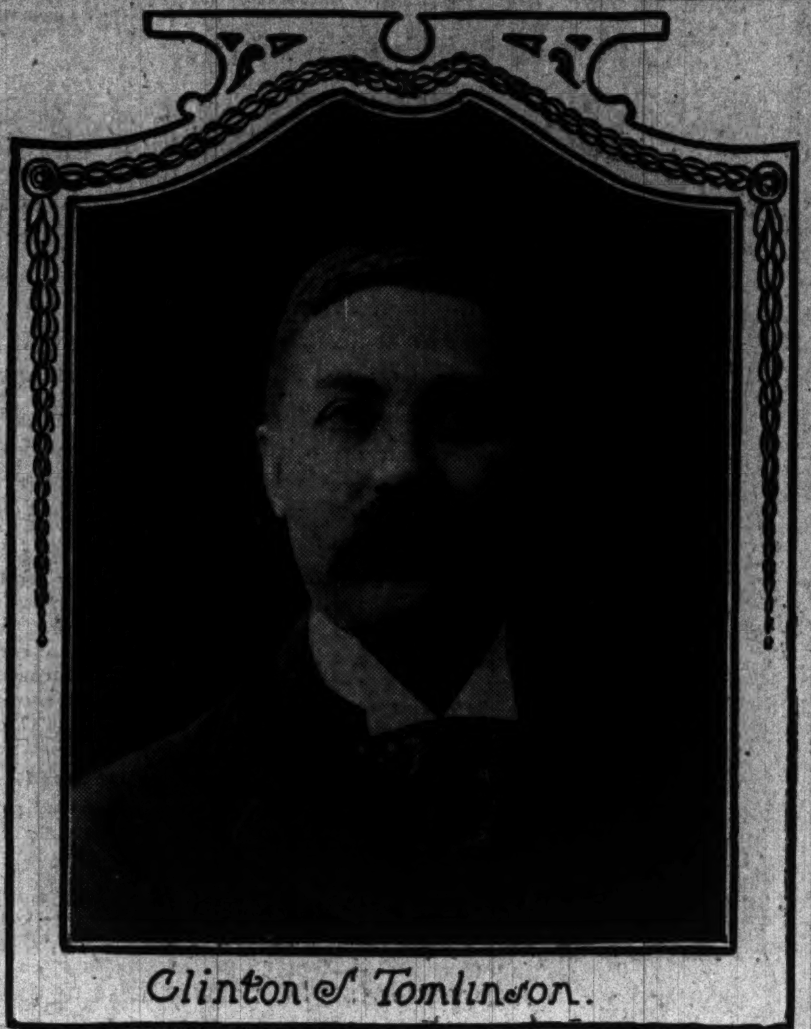
Duties Amounting to $36,033.20 Collected on Imports and Withdrawals from Warehouse.

Duties paid at the custom house yesterday amounted to $36,033.20, of which $20,253.81 was on imports and $15,779.39 on warehouse withdrawals.

The following foreign goods arrived yesterday at the Port of Chicago: Three cases paper bags, 12 cases pepper, 16 cases household goods, 55 cases hosiery, 6 cases musical instruments, 72 cases calfskins, 185 cases toys, 5 cases effects, 1 case clocks, 1 case watches, 5,322 packages fish, 2 cases brandy, 25 cases liquors, 2 cases costumes, 1 case harmonicas, 3 cases lamps, 1 package tea, 18 cases machinery, 1 car calcium carbide, 1,000 cases window glass, 3 cases metal ware, 97 packages glassware, 10 cases arms, 5 packages steel hose, 6 cases feathers, 12 cases woolens, 13 cases linens, 8 cases silks, 1 case felt, 4 packages chemicals, 2 cases leather, 1 case combs, 2 cases saffron, 3 cases gloves, 4 cases cottons, 3 cases bronze, 1 case cigarets, 1 case cloaks, 1 case drugs, 1 case jewelry, 1 case photos, 1 case toilet articles.

Duties were paid on the following merchandise entered for immediate consumption: Two cases silk wearing apparel, 75 barrels stout, 75 barrels ginger ale, 25 barrels club soda, 4960 packages herrings, 10 cases decorated earthenware, 10 cases guns, 40 cases window glass, 21 casks decorated glassware, 13 cases books, 2 cases rosaries, 34 cases plaster statuettes, 4 cases art material, 234 cases dry goods, 1 case cotton laces, 1 case diamonds, 1 barrel meat, 3 cases still wine, 1 case artificial flowers, 6 cases feathers, 2 cases gloves, 23 cases glassware, 1 case manufactured metal, 1 case optical instruments, 1 case pneumatic tools, 1 case combs, 95 cases pumice, 1 case watch movements, 2 cases saffron, 2 cases cigars, 1 case toys.

EDITOR OF CHICAGO DRY GOODS REPORTER.



Clinton S. Tomlinson.

Clinton S. Tomlinson, editor of the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, is probably more closely associated with the wholesale and retail trade in the many lines represented by his paper than any man in the city. He was graduated by Northwestern University, class of '86, coming here from Iowa to attend that institution. He took charge of the Dry Goods Reporter in 1893. He has been Secretary of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers since its organization five years ago. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic club and the Hinsdale Golf club.

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Money was in fair supply today and there was little demand. Discounts were inclined to harden. The alarming relapse of Mr. McKinley cast a gloom over the stock exchange, where dealings were practically suspended. There was no material fall except in Americans. Prices continued to droop and operators were afraid to buy until the New York market opened, after which there was a hardening tendency. But prices were sensitive and were easily influenced by small sales. New York sent buying orders to be acted upon if stocks touched particular figures, beyond which there was no attempt to sustain values. Business all round was dull. The close was irregular.

Consols, money	93 15-16	Norfolk & West	58
Do, account	94	Do pfd	90
Anaconda	9	N. Pac. pfd	96½
Atchison	75½	Ontario & W	32⅞
Do pfd	97	Pennsylvania	72¾
Balto. & Ohio	100½	Reading	19⅜
Can. Pacific	111½	Do 1st pfd	37½
Ches. & Ohio	45½	Do 2d pfd	25½
Chi. Gt. West	23⅛	Southern Ry	31
C., M. & St. P.	162	Do pfd	88
D. & Rio Gr	44⅝	Southern Pac	56½
Do pfd	94½	Union Pacific	97
Erie	40⅝	Do pfd	89
Do 1st pfd	69⅝	U. S. Steel	43¾
Do 2d pfd	56½	Do pfd	94
Ill. Central	145	Wabash	21
Louisv. & Nash	103⅝	Do pfd	39
M. K. & Texas	27⅞	Spanish 4s	69⅞
Do pfd	55½	Rand Mines	42½
N. Y. Central	155½		

Bar silver steady, 27d per ounce. Money, 1¼@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Prices on the bourse today opened weak, owing to the critical condition of President McKinley. The transactions were trivial. During the last hour prices improved and closed firm.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Prices on the boerse today opened weak, owing to the critical condition of President McKinley. Speculators were reluctant to deal and there were severe declines, especially in Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific.

BEANS HIGHER, POTATOES LOW.

Former Article Affected by Reported Damage to the California Crop.

A sharp demand for beans sprung up yesterday and did not find many on the market. Prices therefore advanced 15c a bu. Potatoes, on the other hand, lost the advance made Thursday, the weakening influence being clearing weather.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	15½c	Cheese, fancy brick	10¼@11c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	13@14½c	Butter, creamery, extra	19½@20c
City recandled	15½@16c	Firsts	16@17c
Seconds, case	$2.40@2.70	Seconds	14@14½c
Cheese, Y. A.	10¼@10⅝c	Dairies	16@17c
Cheese, twins	9⅝@10c	Ladles	13@13½c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	8@9c	Live turkeys, lb	6@9c
Do, dry picked	8@8½c	Chickens	5@8½c
Do, roosters	5½c	Do, spring, lb	10½c
Iced turkeys	6@8c	Geese, doz	$3.00@4.50

FISH.

Black bass, lb	11@12c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	1½@2c	Eels	6@8c
Pike	5½@6½c	Perch	3@4c

GAME.

Ducks, mallards, doz	$3.00@3.50	Sandsnipe, doz	25@35c
Do, blue wing	$2.00	Plover, golden, doz	$1.75@2.00
Jacksnipe, doz	$1.75@2.00	Do, grass	$1.50@1.75

VEALS.

50@60 lbs	5@6c	100@110 lbs	8@8½c
60@70 lbs	6@7c	75@150 lbs	6@7c
85@100 lbs	7@7½c	150@200 lbs	5@6c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.25	Do, Niagara, 8-lb basket	15@17c
Apples, fancy	$2.75@3.50	Bartlett pears, Ill., bu	$1.00@1.25
Lemons, Cal	$2.00@3.00	Peaches, Mich., 6-bskt. cases	75c@$1.25
Do, Messina	$2.50@5.00	Do, Ill., 4-basket cases	35@50c
Pineapples, Fla., crates	$3.50@4.00	Do, ½ bu	35@65c
Oranges, Valencias	$3.50@4.00	Gems, Mich., ½ bu	50@60c
Blueberries, Mich., 16 qts	$1.25@1.50	Osage, doz	$1.10@1.25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, brls	$6.00	Rocky Ford, Colo., crates	$1.50@1.75
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.35	Watermelons, Ill., per car	$50.00@90.00
Grapes, Malaga, Cal	$1.35@1.50		

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.15	Turnips, new, sacks	60@75c
Medium	$2.10@2.12	Lettuce, head, home-grown, tubs	75c@$1.00
Celery, Michigan, cases	40@50c	Do, leaf, in cases	25c
Cucumbers, Ill., ¼-bu sacks	40@50c	String beans, new, ¼-bu sacks	50@65c
Cabbage, new, home-grown, crates	$1.50@1.60	New potatoes, Wis	$1.05@1.14
Do, per 100	$4.00@6.00	Do, boat stock, sacks	$1.05@1.10
Cauliflower, Mich., doz	$1.25@2.00	Sweet potatoes, brls	$2.50@4.25
Onions, 70-lb sacks	75@90c	Tomatoes, Ill., bu	60c
		Do, Mich., ½ bu	25@30c

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Apples, brls	1,154	1,947	209	811
Beans, bu	......	......	1,660	627
B. corn, lbs	96,400	5,000	92,400	35,000
Butter, lbs	994,134	888,029	718,010	594,065
Cheese, lbs	582,221	530,415	208,010	133,020
D. fruits, lbs	329,680	112,290	67,000	53,440
Eggs, pkgs	5,566	6,425	3,616	2,176
Hay, tons	585	344	10	20
Hides, lbs	209,885	320,865	506,500	783,408
Potatoes, bu	12,861	37,663	3,925	3,441
Poultry, lbs	52,500	20,710	20,886	11,316
Poultry, c'ps	189	814	101	......
Wool, lbs	215,160	155,587	882,500	188,396

LOCAL ISSUES WELL HELD

LOSSES SMALL COMPARED WITH NEW YORK LIST.

American Can and National Biscuit Common Suffer Most from Selling Movement, but All Declines Are Less than Two Points—Forecast of Bank Statement Indicates Loss of $2,500,000 in Cash—Sales on the Exchange—Financial Topics.

In comparison with the sharp decline in the New York market yesterday Chicago stocks showed small losses. Liquidation was on a much smaller scale and the pressure was not great. The market was not much more active than usual, transactions amounting to only 8,075 shares. The most active stocks—American Can and National Biscuit common—made the largest losses. In other issues which are not commonly traded in on a large scale the declines were fractional in most instances.

American Can is more in sympathy with the movement of the New York market than other stocks, and it opened at 23, or 1⅜ below the close on Thursday. From that point it sold off to 22¼, and then recovered to 22⅝ at the close, which represents a net loss of 1⅜. The preferred was quiet, but went off to 72½, a decline of 1⅜.

In National Biscuit common sales were 2,150 shares. From an opening at 43¼, ½ below the previous close, the stock declined to 42 and closed ¼ above that or at a net loss of 1½. The preferred lost ⅝ on light trading. Diamond Match improved at the opening from the low prices of the preceding day and lost 1½. Chicago Union Traction common was lower, and, except for the industrials, was affected the most by the new development in the President's condition. It lost 1¼. A transaction took place in Shelby Steel Tube preferred at 30, or 5 below the last sale.

A fair volume of sales in the bond list showed some concessions in prices.

Loss in Cash Holdings.

Known movements of money in the bank statement indicate a better showing than was expected at the beginning of the week. Some loss in cash is anticipated, however, and it is estimated at $2,500,000. The forecast is as follows:

"Up to the close of business yesterday the known movements of money indicated a loss in cash by the banks of $2,500,368, of which $1,675,000 represented a loss to the Subtreasury, partly for the transfer of money to the interior. On the direct express movement $843,368 more was shipped than was received from the country.

"On the other hand, the large payments over the counter today by the Subtreasury for government bonds purchased will figure for one-sixth in the statement, and to an extent will offset the apparent loss from known movements. Some of the local bank officials express the opinion that a sufficient reduction may be found in the loan and deposit items to reduce further the net loss. The bank figures have been affected by preparations to pay between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 for dividends due tomorrow and early next week. The dividend on United States Steel common is due tomorrow, and next week the dividend of $8 a share on Standard Oil and also the Consolidated Gas dividend will be paid.

"The payments of the Subtreasury today for bond purchases amounted to $1,300,000, and these will be reflected in the statement in favor of the banks."

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.			
First week Sept.	$364,091	$323,622	$40,469
From July 1	2,330,797	1,816,944	513,853
NORFOLK AND WESTERN.			
First week Sept.	317,467	309,651	7,816
From July 1	2,968,940	2,921,078	47,862
TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WESTERN.			
First week Sept.	22,556	23,994	*1,438
From July 1	226,118	225,022	1,096
GEORGIA CENTRAL.			
First week Sept.	129,095	137,055	*7,960
From July 1	1,288,140	1,157,415	130,725
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.			
First week Sept.	101,833	83,731	18,102
From Jan. 1	2,117,292	1,895,172	222,120

*Decrease.

Money Market.

Call money was bid up to 10 per cent in New York yesterday and was firm all day. The ruling rate was 6 per cent and the last loan was at that figure. Money closed at 5 to 6 per cent. Currency shipments from Chicago banks to the interior have decreased and New York exchange was up to 5c discount yesterday, which shows that the withdrawals from the East have fallen off. Local bankers expect greater shipments later in the fall, however.

Financial Topics.

The $70,000 Erie, Pa., 4 per cent, 10-20-year optional repaving bonds were awarded to Mason, Lewis & Co. at 105.25.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

	Demand.	60 days.
Sterling—		
Actual	485½	483¼
Commercial	484½	482⅝
Paris francs—		
Actual	518⅝	520⅝
Commercial	520	521⅞
German marks—		
Actual	95	94⅜
Commercial	94⅞	94¼

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	22¼	22⅝
Do pfd	71½	73
American Hide and Leather	4	6
Do pfd	32	36
Bay State Gas	⅝	⅞
Compressed Air	14	16
Electric Boat	18	23
Do pfd	42	49
Electric Vehicle	4½	6½
Do pfd	8	10½
Electro Pneumatic	1⅛	1½
General Carriage	1	1½
Havana Comml. Co.	9	10½
Do pfd	43	46
N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans	10	11½
Pitts, Bessemer & L. E.	34	36
Otis Elevator	30	30¼
Do pfd	96	98
Royal Baking Powder pfd	98¾	100
Seaboard Air Line	26	26½
Do pfd	48	48½
Do 4s	82	82⅝
Standard Oil	735	745
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	6	7
Do pfd	33	36
Illinois Vehicle	⅛	1

Sales on the Chicago Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	3,109	23¼	22¼	22⅝
Do pfd	200	73½	72½	72½
American Strawboard	200	25	25	25
Central Union Telephone	200	42	42	42
Chicago City Railway	5	208	208	208
Chicago Edison	11	167½	167½	167½
Chicago Union Traction	350	16⅞	16	16
Do pfd	150	58	58	58
Diamond Match	268	144	142	142
Lake Street Elevated	110	12⅝	12½	12½
Metropolitan Elevated	50	37	37	37
Do pfd	800	91⅛	91	91
National Biscuit	2,150	43¼	42	42¼
Do pfd	42	102	101¼	101½
National Carbon	100	18	18	18
Shelby Steel Tube pfd	100	30	30	30
South Side Elevated	30	110	110	110
West Chicago	300	101	100	100½

BONDS.

$13000 N W El 5s 105	$8500 Lake deb 5s 103
1000 WChi cons 5s 101½	5000 Met El gold 4s 100
1500 Lake deb 5s 103½	10000 Met El ex 4s 98¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 6.
New York	$208,626,346	$212,965,475
Chicago	26,388,099	27,811,777
Boston	21,715,044	21,093,030
Philadelphia	18,745,437	13,791,548
St. Louis	7,701,334	8,609,818
Baltimore	4,427,196	3,187,850

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows:

Chicago, 5c discount before clearing, 10c discount after; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—215361—Blaser vs. Parmelee; dec. sale.—213120—Hart vs. Charlfaux; dec. sale.—213122—Hart vs. Alger; dec. sale.—213166—Hart vs. Quinlan; dec. sale.—213167—Hart vs. Quinlan; dec. sale.—213109—Hart vs. Thrailkill; dec. sale.—213118—Hart vs. Alger; dec. sale.—213117—Hart vs. Binners; dec. sale.—207400—Hart vs. Rogers; dec. sale.

Judge Vail—8817—In re. petn. of Kohl; dec.—3848—Goodridge vs. Armstrong; def. dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

6415—John Plambeck; liabilities, $1,300; no assets; R. H. Stoll, attorney.

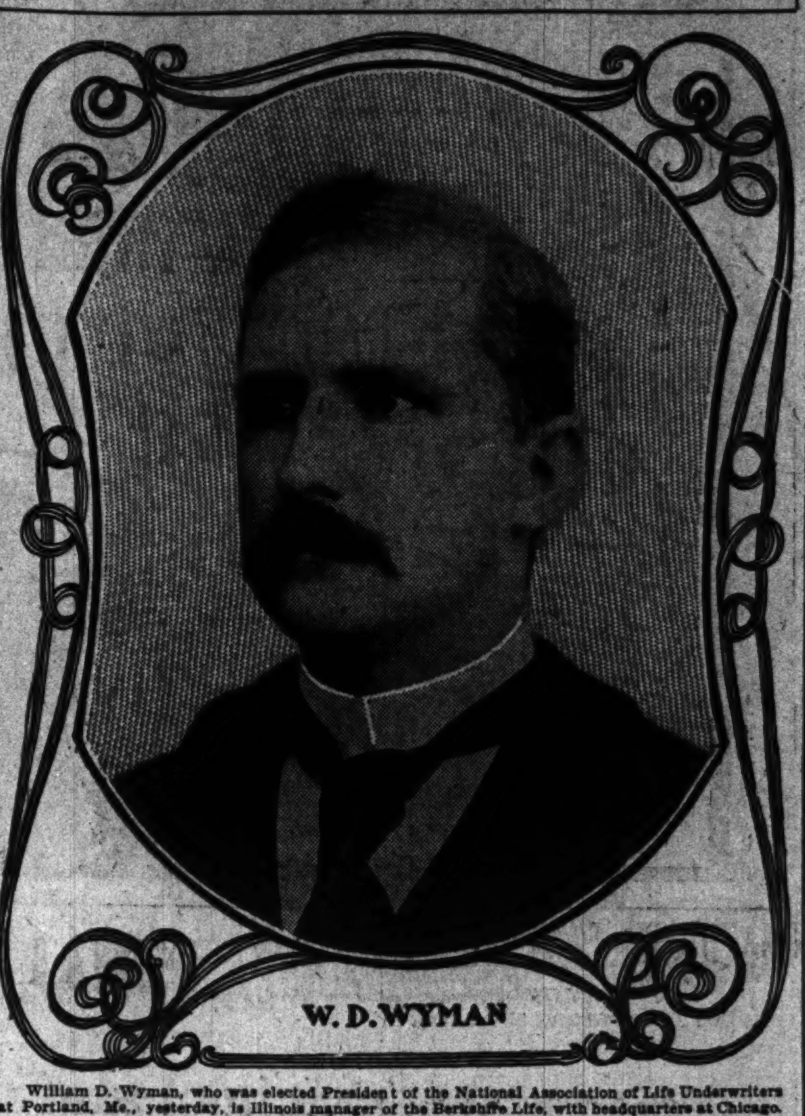
6416—William E. Manning; liabilities, $1,600; no assets; Lemma & Roberts, attorneys.

6417 Frank M. Burroughs; liabilities, $500; no assets; R. S. Carroll, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Vail—Default divorces.
Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.
Judge Clifford—Emergency business.
Judge Chytraus—First call, 1 to 100, inclusive.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course.
No Criminal Court calls.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' NEW PRESIDENT.



W. D. WYMAN

William D. Wyman, who was elected President of the National Association of Life Underwriters at Portland, Me., yesterday, is Illinois manager of the Berkshire Life, with headquarters at Chicago. At several previous times he had been urged to be a candidate, but had always declined, as he did this year, but the Western delegates insisted that the position had been given to the East long enough and he was the only Western man strong enough to be selected upon whom they could unite.

Mr. Wyman was born at Hillsboro, Bridge, N. H., in 1859. He taught school for a time, but in December, 1883, found his calling as a solicitor for life insurance for the Massachusetts Mutual at Chicago. He progressed rapidly and in June 1, 1885, was made one of the general agents here.

On April 22, 1899, he was made Illinois manager of the Berkshire, for which he produces the largest business from any of its agencies, with headquarters in the Title and Trust Building. He was the first President of the Chicago Life Underwriters' association, in 1892, and served again in 1897, and for several years has been on the Executive committee. His home is in Evanston.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

WESTERN UNION MEETING MAY BRING SOME SURPRISES.

Governing Committee Has a Conference Previous to Its Departure for Round Island and It Is Thought That Some Pertinent Suggestions Will Be Made by the Members Who Are About to Retire—Weary of Hard Work and Criticism.

The Governing committee of the Western Union held its final meeting yesterday, preparatory to the annual meeting, and its members will leave today for Round Island, in the St. Lawrence, where their final meeting will be held on Tuesday, preparatory to the regular session on Wednesday.

Much interest attaches to the report of the committee, especially as several of its most active members are weary of the labor and criticism attached to the place, and will retire after this meeting. On that account it is expected that they may express themselves with greater freedom than usual as to the troubles of the business, which have been so acute of late.

Members of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules say that some surprises may be expected in their report, which will suggest radical changes in existing methods.

Company managers are protesting against an ordinance introduced in the Blue Island Council, which proposes to pay the firemen only for the time they are actually engaged at fires. It is regarded as dangerous to make the pay contingent upon the happening of fires, because it furnishes a motive for having fires. In similar instances elsewhere this has been found to be disastrous.

Control of the North German Fire Insurance company of New York is to pass to Adolph Loeb & Sons of this city, who have purchased 1,000 of its 2,000 shares of stock at $1.25. They and their friends formerly held 500 shares. Adolph Loeb was United States manager of the North German of Hamburg, the parent company, which reinsured a few months ago. Reorganization under the new management will be effected on Jan. 1, and the company will be conducted from here, operating in the larger cities. It had, on Jan. 1, assets of $305,571 and a surplus of $31,492.

R. M. Cochran, from the home office of the National Surety company, has been appointed superintendent of the bond department for the Illinois and Indiana general agency of Overman & Co., with authority to pass on applications without reference to the home office.

E. O. Boyer, Michigan special agent of the Union Casualty, has been transferred to the Chicago office, and will plant the company in the State.

A meeting of the field men of Ohio has been called at Columbus for Oct. 7, to form a State organization similar to that in Illinois and Indiana.

INSURANCE MEN END SESSION.

National Association of Life Underwriters Elects W. R. Wyman of Chicago as President.

Portland, Me., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The National Association of Life Underwriters closed its business session at noon today, and the delegates and visitors were given an excursion among the Islands of Casco Bay in the afternoon as the guests of the Union Mutual Life of Portland.

The proceedings of the convention this morning consisted of the presentation of an instructive paper, illustrated by diagrams, by Professor W. P. Stewart, instructor of agents of the Mutual Life of New York, on the "Science of Life Insurance," and the award of prizes for the two best essays on the "Influence of Life Insurance on Character." George H. Wilkin of Springfield, Mass., and Edward O. Sutton of the same place were the winners.

The prize to the former was the Calef cup and to the latter the Ben Williams vase. Colonel W. Vrooman of New York presented the cup and W. E. Underwood of New Orleans presented the vase.

The contest for the Presidency of the association, which has been lively, resulted in the election of William R. Wyman of Chicago, general agent of the Berkshire Life. Fred B. Mason of Chicago was elected Secretary and H. S. Bull of Albany, N. Y., Vice President. The nine members of the Executive committee are: W. H. Joyce of Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur J. Birdseye of Hartford, Conn.; W. H. S. Whitcomb of Burlington, Vt.; J. W. Fitzpatrick of Portland, Me.; and George A. Cantine of Newburgh, N. Y.

The next year's meeting of the association is to be held in Cincinnati in October. The fine sense of propriety of the association was shown in the unanimous vote this morning to dispense with the banquet arranged for this evening on account of President McKinley's nearness to death.

$8.00 Cincinnati and Return.

The Big Four, "C., C., C. & St. L. Ry.," on Sept. 15, 16, 23, and 24 will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return, $8.00; good returning seven days from date of sale. City ticket office, 234 Clark street, depots, and hotel ticket offices.

TRADE WITH ISLANDS GROWS.

Exports to Porto Rico and Philippines Increase, but Cuba Shows Loss for the Year.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Exports from the United States to Porto Rico and the Philippines continue to increase rapidly; to Cuba they are decreasing, notwithstanding the fact that the imports from Cuba are rapidly increasing.

Our domestic exports to Porto Rico in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $4,399,326, against $3,107,248 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 40 per cent. To the Philippines our domestic exports in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $2,023,137, against $1,592,030 in the corresponding months of 1900, an increase of over 25 per cent.

To Cuba our domestic exports in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $13,821,751, against $14,870,940 in the same months of 1900, a decrease of 7 per cent. Our imports from Cuba in the same period of 1901 were $36,829,630, against $24,767,654 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase in imports of about 50 per cent.

From Porto Rico our imports in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $5,111,903, against $3,084,018 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 65 per cent.

Regarding the commerce with Hawaii, no definite statistics from our own reports can be had owing to the fact that the shippers refuse to give information regarding their commerce with the Hawaiian Islands, which are now a customs district of the United States, and therefore not subject to the law which requires statements of exports to and imports from foreign countries, to be furnished to the Bureau of Statistics.

The Collector at Hawaii, however, reports the exports from Hawaiian Islands to the United States in the seven months ending with July, 1901, at $19,526,447, indicating that the imports into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands for the calendar year will be materially in excess of former years; while the Collector also estimated that the exports from the United States received into the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year just ended amount to about $20,000,000, an increase of about 50 per cent over the preceding year.

A Distinction.

I met a bucolic young person, whom I made bold to accost.

"You are a milkmaid, I doubt not?" said I.

"Milk? Ha, ha! You must be new! A dairymaid, sir!" said she, with a curtsey.—Detroit Free Press.

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THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK
Capital $3,000,000
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General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business
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We furnish Travelers and Commercial Credits available in all parts of the world.
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Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Bonds
Net 4.40% Interest,
the highest rate consistent with absolute security to the principal. If a higher rate on investments of this character was obtainable, our position would enable us to command it.
Our printed matter should be in the hands of every banker, trustee, or investor, and is free for the asking.
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THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
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Accepts Trusts and receives deposits of Trust Funds. Acts as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.
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Capital and Surplus, $2,700,000
This bank receives the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals on the most liberal terms consistent with sound banking; and advances money at all times upon approved securities or names.
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Stock Brokers,
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SECURITIES CARRIED ON MARGINS.
"Chicago Edison Fractions Bought and Sold."

FINLEY BARRELL & CO. STOCKS BONDS COTTON GRAIN PROVISIONS COFFEE
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High Grade Mortgages
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FIRST MORTGAGES
for sale—payable in gold and secured on improved property.
NETTING 4½% TO 5%
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st

PEARY CLOSE TO THE POLE

NEWS RECEIVED FROM THE EXPLORER.

Writes from Base at Conger on April 4, 1901, That He Had Rounded Most Northern Land in Western Continent—Highest Point Reached Was 83 Degrees and 50 Minutes—Ascertains the Origin of Paleocrystic or Floe Berg Ice.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 13.—The Peary arctic steamer Erik, from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, Aug. 29, arrived here today. All well.

Rounds Northermost Land.

In a letter dated Conger, April 4, 1901, Lieutenant Peary summarized the result of his year's work as follows:

"First—The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world; probably the most northerly land.

"Second—The highest latitude yet attained in the Western hemisphere; 83 degrees 50 minutes north.

"Third—The determination of the origin of the so-called 'poleocrystic ice' (floe berg)."

[The Duke d'Abruzzi reached 86° 33' north on his latest trip.]

Baldwin Is Heard From.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 13.—A message dated Aug. 5 and received by way of Hammerfest from Evelyn B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, says: "America, latitude 78, longitude 38. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

It took two years of preparation to fit out Lieutenant Robert E. Peary's expedition to make the attempt to plant the American flag at the north pole.

On July 2, 1898, he sailed from New York in his ship, the Windward, which was a gift to him from Alfred Harmsworth, the Englishman, who is a great admirer of the explorer.

The vicissitudes which Lieutenant Peary encountered were many, but he pushed on toward the pole. His ship arrived at Etah, Greenland on Aug. 13, 1898, and was frozen in for the winter of 1898-'99, on the western side of the Kane basin on Sept. 12. On Aug. 18, 1899, it got clear of the ice and reached Newfoundland on Sept. 10, its companion ship, the Diana, that had been sent north to relieve Peary, arriving at Cape Breton two days later.

Wife Goes to Join Him.

Additional interest is manifested in the expedition owing to the fact that the Windward has on board the wife and 7-year-old daughter of the explorer. They were last heard of on Aug. 20, 1900, when the Windward sailed from Godhaven, Greenland, to Etah, Peary's winter headquarters, 600 miles to the north. It was the intention of Mrs. Peary to await the return of her husband at that point, as the ship was especially provisioned with this emergency in view.

The previous reports from Lieutenant Peary himself bear the date of March 31, 1900, when he was at Port Conger. It was his intention then to make a dash for the pole from Northwest Greenland during the summer of 1900.

Lieutenant Peary, in his arctic work, after he left the Windward, was accompanied by only two men, besides the Eskimos. They were Dr. T. S. Dederick and Matthew Henson, colored, who has been the right-hand man of the explorer in all his expeditions.

The dash for the pole is practically an over-ice journey, for the land ceases at Cape Joseph Henry, about the eighty-third parallel, and from there to the pole there is nothing but a vast field of ice. Travel over this is exceedingly difficult, ten miles a day being considered good progress.

Peary Plan of Progress.

Peary's plan of travel was a novel one. All supplies were taken from one sledge until its contents were exhausted, and then all its dogs, save one or two, were added to the other teams, and it and its conductor were sent back to the cape. Repeating this until the ten Eskimos were dropped, Peary, Dederick, and Henson would make the last dash alone.

Never was a polar expedition better supplied than Peary's. He had many tons of supplies and great stores of walrus meats from animals which were killed before the Diana sailed away. As a provision against disaster he provided caches of stores on all the prominent headlands along the route, and he had a boat at Fort Conger and one at Durville. Vegetables, fruits, meats, and milk were put in specially prepared cans, which he used for bricks in building quarters. These cans could be opened from the side, so that their contents could be taken out while they were serving the purpose of a wall. Outside of the cans great walls of snow were thrown up, thus preventing the cold blasts from reaching the interior.

On board the relief ship Erik, which sailed in July, were some of the explorer's most sanguine admirers. Herbert L. Bridgeman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic club, was in command. Besides the usual provisions the party carried with it as gifts to the natives knives, fancy clothes, articles of hardware, and other useful things. These must be used as gifts, as all trading is prohibited in Greenland by the Danish government.

"Under Two Flags" Man Set Free.

Thomas Culliton, who was arrested recently for an alleged offense against the federal statutes in producing a pirated version of the play, "Under Two Flags," was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Foote. This does not decide the merits of the controversy. J. M. Cooke, manager of the company which produced the drama recently at a West Side theater, being still held under bonds.

Shoe Trade Journal Changes Hands.

The Shoe Trade Journal announces that with the current issue it terminates its existence under the present management. The publication passes into the hands of the Jacobson Publishing company, publishers of the Hide and Leather and Shoe and Leather Review. The Shoe Trade Journal has been established eight years.

Will Preach a Farewell Sermon.

The Rev. S. B. Dexter, pastor of the Humboldt Park Baptist Church, will close his pastorate at the church tomorrow evening. Mr. Dexter will preach in the evening, at the conclusion of a successful three years' pastorate.

Judge May Tell of Bribery.

Toledo, O., Sept. 13.—At the request of the attorneys for the Arbuckles in the coffee case, Prosecutor Summer has summoned Judge Meck to appear before the grand jury and tell what he knows of the attempts which he claims were made to bribe him during the trial of the case.

Cigarmaker Eppstein May Settle.

Charged with causing the removal of cigar boxes improperly branded, Samuel Eppstein, a cigar manufacturer at 30 Dearborn avenue, was taken before United States Commissioner Mason yesterday and the case continued until Sept. 20. It is possible that Samuel Eppstein will offer to settle with the government for what is termed a technical violation of the law. In that event, his case will not be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book, just issued, containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and other noted chiefs; Custer's battle ground; and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes, dating back to 1600. Price, 50 cents per copy. On sale at ticket office, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, 212 Clark street.

$50.00 California and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, Sept. 19 to 27. Three fast trains daily, 10 a. m., 6:30 p. m. (The Overland Limited), and 11:30 p. m. No change of cars. The best of everything. Tickets, 212 Clark street or Wells street station.

BENEFACTOR
HIGH GRADE 10¢ CIGAR
Smoked at the best Clubs—by the best Men—

MAYOR WILL SWING AX.

ORDERS A DIRECTORY OF ALL CITY EMPLOYES.

In the Further Reductions to Be Made Any Political Enemies That May Have Escaped Thus Far Are Sure to Go — Dual Work During Summer Proves Too Much for the Corporation Counsel—L. E. Cooley in the Canal Pump Debate.

Mayor Harrison has issued an order which will carry disquiet and unrest into the municipal service. He has called on the heads of departments to furnish him the names, addresses, and occupation of every employé in the city government. This means a cut in the city's working forces, and it also means that the Mayor, who will wield the ax personally, will consult his own personal tastes in making the reductions.

The order, which was issued yesterday, was as follows:

"There being necessity for further reductions on account of the city's financial condition, you will please forward to me the names, places of residence, and occupation of all men in your department."

The Mayor has not left himself much chance to "play politics" in the reduction of the working force of the city, but any lukewarm supporters whose names he may find in the reports of the department heads will be "separated from the service."

Second Round in Engineers' War.

City Engineer Ericson declares that he has further evidence which will instantly convince the Merit board that Engineer Wilmann is unfit to remain in the city's employ.

Other evidence that may be used against Mr. Wilmann is said to be that of Roemheld & Gallery. Mr. Roemheld, it is said, is ready to testify that Wilmann's animosity against the firm was due to his failure to secure for a friend a place as stenographer in the firm's office.

Work Wears Out Walker.

Corporation Counsel Walker has succumbed temporarily to the heavy work he has been obliged to do during the summer, and is ill at his residence. During the absence of the Mayor he was obliged to assume the duties both of Mayor and Corporation Counsel, working day and night.

Cooley Indorses the City.

Lyman E. Cooley, former sanitary trustee, sustains the stand of the city authorities in the controversy over the pumping station to be installed at Thirty-ninth street and Lake Michigan for flushing the intercepting sewer. He opposes the "screw pumps."

"If the cost of maintaining the pumps amounts to more than $200,000 a year," said Mr. Cooley, "the board will be guilty of engineering malpractice. In the first place, it would have been better never to have built the sanitary canal than to have made it dependent on pumps for a current."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Guards Disowned by Pinkertons.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of this morning there appears under the heading, "Armed Sentinels Guard Shops," a dispatch from Washington, Ind., from which I quote: "Eleven officers have been imported from Chillicothe, O., to assist the Deputy Sheriffs, the fifteen Pinkertons, and the score of railway detectives." Your correspondent is evidently misinformed with regard to Pinkertons being on duty there. We have no men on duty at Washington, Ind., nor at any other point on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway. If any guards are there claiming to be in the employ of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency or Pinkerton's Protective Patrol they are misrepresenting themselves.

J. H. SCHUMACHER,
Superintendent Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

More Boiler Inspectors Employed.

Boiler Inspector Blaney, declaring that a faithful enforcement of the boiler ordinances requires the services of more men, yesterday took five men to Chief of Police O'Neill and had them sworn in as special policemen. They will act as deputy boiler inspectors, in addition to the five already employed, and will be paid, like the others, out of the receipts of the office.

Officers of the W. C. T. U. Elected.

Officers of the First District of the Illinois W. C. T. U. were elected yesterday as follows: President, Mrs. Mary J. Chamberlin, 918 Monroe avenue, Evanston; Vice President, Mrs. Elsie Waddell, 4545 Evans avenue; secretary, Mrs. W. Frank Mulvihill, 286 East Sixty-fifth place; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Clindinin, 7432 Champlain avenue.

Makes clear complexions—Alma-Bromo (effervescent) Salt—cures constipation—pleasant to take—no cramps—no purging.

Buy a diamond. Low prices, small payments, long time. Loftis Bros., 103 State street.

GOOD

About Your Shirt Waist

Now that this negligee season is about closing, send your Shirt Waist and Negligee Shirt to Goodhart's Laundry, to

Have the starch washed out of it,

have it ironed smooth and flat, and *then* lay it away in your closet or trunk. If the starch is properly washed out of it, it will be kept perfectly during the winter and be all the newer for next summer's wear.

This is important. Starch prevents air getting to the fiber, and an unused waist or shirt left "starchy" all winter will rot and wear away, while proper care will preserve your linen and increase its wearing power and service.

GOODHART'S LAUNDRY
374-376-378 Winchester-av.
Telephone West 734.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

School and "Dress" Cloaks
For Misses and Children.

These coats are all new—the majority of them having been received during the past week. They were carefully, *very carefully*, selected with special reference to value, style, and becomingness.

Misses' Jackets, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 to $25.00.
Girls' Reefers, $5.00, $8.50, $10.00 and up.
Girls' three-quarter and full length Box Coats, $10.00, $12.00 to $32.00.

Special today—193 Sample Coats—just received Friday—at much less than regular prices—sizes 4 to 6—long coats covering the dress completely—colors in blue, tans, castors, browns, reds and greens; marked in three lots, $5.75, $7.75, $9.95. *Fourth floor.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's Negligee Shirts
Reduced Clearance Prices.

All remaining lines of our summer stock of high-grade Negligee Shirts from the main section will be on sale to-day in our Basement Branch.

A good assortment of desirable colorings, all sizes—many have two pairs of cuffs; at this price the values are exceptional, each, 50c.

Bosom Shirts, new designs and colors, unusual values, each, 50c.

Boys' Cheviot School Shirts, 45c.
Boys' Flannelette Night Shirts, 50c.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON, Pres.

Big Bargains To-day in Fall Overcoats

Those swell long and short garments we sold last season at $15, $18 and $20.. To-day.......... $10

Those we sold last year at $10 and $12 To-day....... $6.95

Fall Hats

The Hub's swell derbys and fedoras ..all new.......... $1.90

Stetson's nobby new fall styles............ $3.50

OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 10.

KNOX Hats. Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Quality the best.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., Palmer House Block.

OPTICIAN L. MANASSE
WE HAVE MOVED TO
46 MADISON STREET.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE—
NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD.

FURS Seal Garments, Scarfs, Storm Collars, Etc.
Remodeling and Repairing.
Send for Catalogue.
A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

BARNES HATS
$3 and $4.
CHAS. W. BARNES W BASH & MONROE

Open all day Saturday. MANDEL BROTHERS. Open all day Saturday.

Boys' high-grade clothing.

Boys' and children's high-grade clothing in a splendid variety of styles, patterns and fabrics now on exhibition in our clothing section. The extreme care given to our juvenile clothing is appreciated by parents who wish to see their children stylishly dressed, and this showing will evidence a distinct advance over previous years, both in quality and style. Exclusive novelties at much lower prices than quoted elsewhere on similar grades.

Suits and overcoats for little fellows from 2½ to 10 years of age—suits made in sailor, Norfolk "Funston" and little vest styles—overcoats in Russian blouse, military cape, hood and reefer styles—the greatest values ever shown in this or any other city for $5

Young men's suits—cut single or double breasted, either military or plain box style—blue, black and the nobby mixtures in gray, brown and greenish—very fashionable effects for the coming fall and winter—ages 14 to 20 yrs.—exceptional value at $10

Boys' stiff and soft hats in all the new fall blocks and colors— $1.50

Boys' two and three piece knee pants suits—made of plain blue, black and the new rich colorings for fall and winter wear—tailored and trimmed much differently from the ordinary State street clothing—7 to 17 year sizes—specially priced for Saturday, $6

Boys' colored shirts—in all sizes—new fall patterns—priced specially at 88c

Misses' and girls' new fall clothing.

A superior style beauty distinguishes this showing of girls' fall clothing. Every garment is cut in the height of fashion and the cleverness of design shows the hand of an artist; the fabrics, linings and trimmings are the finest, and a perfect fit is easily obtained. Considering the quality, the prices are remarkably low.

Girls' Russian blouse dresses—in blue and brown—gored skirt with box plaited back—shield sailor collar trimmed with red silk braid, bishop sleeves—6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 year sizes—a rise of 50c per size—size 6, 8.50

Girls' fall and winter reefers—in cheviot and kersey—colors blue, brown and red—box back with yoke effect—double breasted front—stitched high satin collar—4 to 14 year sizes—one of the best bargains ever offered in fashionable juvenile garments at the beginning of the season—priced specially low at 7.50 and $5

Women's fashionable shoes at 3.50

If you want to buy a very good shoe, one that combines style elegance with comfort and durability, it will pay you to call and ask for the shoes advertised for today at 3.50. They are made from specially selected leathers, in a good variety of styles, according to our own exclusive specifications. The details of workmanship have been executed to perfection, and their fitting qualities recommend them as the kind that will bring customers back next year for another pair just like them.

Exclusive novelties in women's shoes—in imported patent and enamel calf, patent ideal kid and fine kidskin. The lasts, toes and heels are in strict accordance with our specifications, affording shoes that are extremely comfortable, stylish and perfect fitters in every detail—priced very low at 3.50

$2 for boys' and girls' foot-form shoes, made on the new fall lasts, in patent and enamel leathers, box calf and vici kid. Our children's section is replete with stylish, perfectly fitting shoes for the little folks, and parents will appreciate the saving—prices ranging between $3 and $2

KNOX

KNOX NEW YORK

FALL HATS
ARE READY.

SILK DRESS	$8.00
All Hand-Made Derbys	$5.00
Finest Soft Felts	$5.00

Quality absolutely the best. Styles always correct. For over half a century KNOX HATS have held first rank against the world's competition.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
KNOX, The Hatter,
187-189 STATE STREET,
☞ Mail Orders Filled. Fashion Plate Free.

AUCTION SALES
TO BE HELD BY
THE GEO. P. GORE CO.,
AT THEIR STORES,
149-151 Market-st., Chicago.
On Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 10 a. m.,
SPECIAL CLOSING SALE
Men's, Youths' & Children's Clothing
By Order of COHEN & LEVY, New York, on Account of Retiring from Business,
$7,500 Worth of Suits, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Ulsters, Children's Reefers, Etc.
☞ These goods must be turned into cash to facilitate division of partnership interests, so buyers can depend on being able to obtain bargains.
Followed by a large and attractive line of
Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Comforts, Horse Blankets, Etc.
On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 10 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS.
On Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a. m.,
Hats, Caps, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Etc.
GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

Revell's Desks
THE LARGEST DISPLAY.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
ADAMS AND WABASH

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
E. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 State-st.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work!"
GOLD DUST
GOLD DUST
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
FAIRBANK'S GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Send for our FREE booklet, "Golden Rules for Housework."

GOLD DUST makes clean floors, bright pans, spotless kettles, snowy linen, shining dishes. It cleans everything more thoroughly than soap does and is much cheaper.

It is the "World's Best Cleanser." Try it once and you will always use it.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

COOK'S
Imperial
EXTRA DRY

An ideal Family Wine, delicious and appetizing. An American Champagne, acceptable to the connoisseur, at a price that brings it within the reach of all.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AMERICAN WINE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

BLOOD POISON

In its many terrible forms is doubtless the worst of all afflictions. The disease has baffled the skill of the most noted physicians. If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer, or any other trouble resulting from blood poison, do not be discouraged because all your efforts to obtain a cure have failed. A positive and permanent cure, wonderfully quick in its action, has been discovered. It is the discovery of the

COOK REMEDY CO.
612 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

They have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. They will cure you in the privacy of your own home, under a positive guarantee. Write them at above address for PROOFS OF CURES and their 100-page book—the most instructive book ever published on this subject. The book is sent free. No branch offices.

Keeley Cure
For Drunkenness and Drug Using.
THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.
Chicago Office, Room 408, 269 Dearborn St. City references to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Harrison [illegible]. Private Colonial Cottages for Ladies.

Open all day Saturday.

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The extreme care given
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Washing Powder

OOD POISON

K REMEDY CO.
MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

For Drunkenness and Drug Using.
eeley Cure

ST. PAUL SHOWS GOOD EARNINGS.

Annual Report Puts the Net Increase for the Year at $927,654.

COSTS LESS TO OPERATE.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars Saved by the Railroad's Economies.

BUILDING SOME NEW TRACK.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company was issued yesterday. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the company operated the following mileage:

	Miles.
Owned solely by the company	6,505.11
Owned jointly with other companies	84.56
Used by the company under contracts	170.22
Total miles of track	6,759.89

The above includes yard tracks, sidings, and spur tracks. Without these the company operates 6,596 miles of main track.

Earnings, expenses, etc., for the fiscal year were as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$42,369,012	$41,884,692	$484,320
Net earnings	14,391,509	13,363,855	927,654
Total income	14,566,192	13,608,611	957,581
Interest on bonds	6,883,035	6,333,171	*250,136
Applicable to dividends	8,183,157	6,975,440	1,207,717
Pfd. dividends	2,851,057	2,516,528	334,529
Com. dividends	2,593,122	2,351,530	241,593
Surplus	2,738,977	2,107,383	631,595
Previous surplus	14,887,254	12,679,871	2,107,383
Profit and loss surplus	17,626,230	14,887,254	2,738,976

*Decrease.

During the year two dividends aggregating 5½ per cent were paid on the common stock, of which the dividends paid Oct. 22, 1900—3½ per cent on preferred and 2½ per cent on common stock—were from net earnings of the previous fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Big Increase in Earnings.

Results from operation during the year ending June 30, 1901, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $484,320 in gross earnings, a decrease of $443,333 in operating expenses, and an increase of $927,654 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were $31,357,992, an increase of $187,775.

The number of tons of freight carried was 18,010,683, an increase of 253,264 tons.

The increase in number of tons of freight carried was in the following commodities: Flour and other mill products, 49,344 tons; corn, 18,627 tons; flaxseed, 1,900 tons; hay, 12,277 tons; fruit and vegetables, 12,054 tons; live stock, 62,592 tons; dressed meat and other packing-house products, 37,765 tons; other animal products, 18,458 tons; anthracite coal, 119,688 tons; bituminous coal, 144,430 tons; iron and other ores, 49,975 tons; stone, sand, etc., 50,249 tons; salt, 27,183 tons; lumber, lath, and shingles, 48,606 tons; sash, doors, and blinds, 1,175 tons; petroleum and other oils, 4,851 tons; castings and machinery, 6,104 tons; lime, cement, and plaster, 542 tons; brick, 12,449 tons; wines, liquors, and beers, 28,437 tons; household goods and furniture, 8,529 tons; and other manufactures, 81,908 tons.

These Show Decrease.

The following commodities show a decrease from the previous year: Wheat, 44,223 tons; rye, 4,310 tons; barley, 47,814 tons; oats, 84,125 tons; other agricultural products, 1,481 tons; coke, 41,234 tons; other forest products, 196,800 tons; iron and steel, 60,007 tons; agricultural implements, 15,516 tons; wagons, carriages, tools, etc., 3,523 tons; paper, 710 tons, and commodities not specified, 38,036 tons.

The number of tons of all agricultural products carried during the year was 5,018,974 tons—a decrease compared with the previous year of 93,851 tons. Agricultural products comprised 27.87 per cent of the total tonnage carried, as compared with 28.79 per cent of the total tonnage of last year.

The number of tons of commodities other than agricultural products carried during the year was 12,991,709 tons—an increase compared with the previous year of 347,115 tons.

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were $7,939,215, an increase of $240,702 over the previous year. The number of passengers carried was 8,319,227, a decrease of 358,595. The number of passengers carried one mile was 341,643,592, an increase of 13,465,076; the revenue per passenger per mile was 2.324 cents, a decrease of .022 cent.

To secure a more direct line and one of lower grade between Chicago and Kansas City, the construction of a line from Ashdale, Ill., to a point one and nine-tenths miles south of Thomson, Ill., a distance of 14.67 miles; and from Muscatine, Ia., to Rutledge, Ia., a distance of 75.98 miles, has been begun. These new lines, together with the joint use of the line of the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern from East Moline, Ill., to Davenport, Ia., and of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific from Davenport, Ia., to Muscatine, Ia.—which have been acquired—will shorten the distance between Chicago and Kansas City 31.96 miles. The total length of lines to be constructed is 90.65 miles, at an estimated cost of $2,866,932.

The plan for reducing the grade of the Chicago and Council Bluffs Division in Iowa includes the construction of a line of low grade from a point three and four-tenths miles west of Preston, Ia., to Green Island, Ia., a distance of 11.90 miles, at an estimated cost of $260,826. This line is now under construction.

As to Homeseekers.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association at its meeting in St. Louis day before yesterday considered the question of homeseekers' excursions. After a thorough consideration of the question and the concurrence of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, St. Louis and San Francisco, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, which were represented at the meeting, the following resolution was adopted, with the understanding that it also be referred to the Southwestern Passenger bureau, Southeastern Passenger association, and Transcontinental Passenger association, in the hope of securing their concurrence:

Resolved, That homeseekers' excursions be run only to the Territory and for the periods named below:

To points in the States of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan, tickets to be sold for a period not to exceed two months, on the first and third Tuesdays of September and October.

To points in the States of Arizona, British Columbia, Canadian Northwest, Colorado, California, Idaho, Manitoba, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas, tickets to be sold for a period not to exceed three months, on the first and third Tuesdays of October, November, and December, 1901, and thereafter March, October, and November of each year.

To the South and Southeast district not named above, tickets to be sold for a period not to exceed four months, on the first and third Tuesdays of October, November, and December, 1901, and thereafter March, April, October, and November of each year.

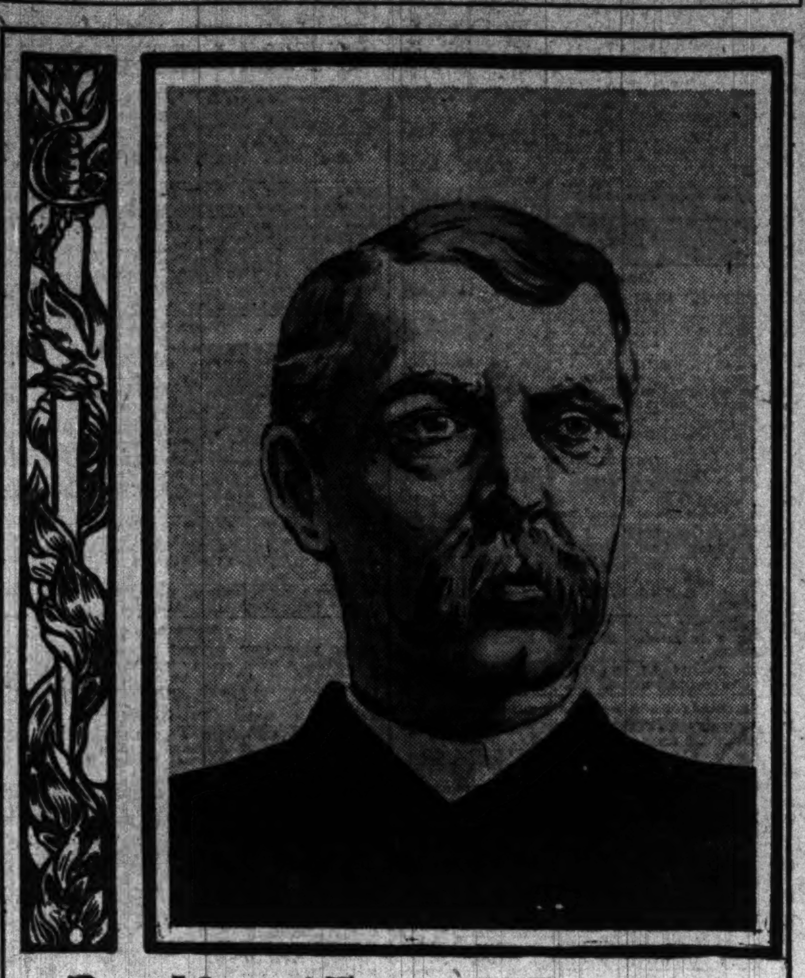
Rate limits and all other conditions will remain as heretofore—one fare for the round trip plus $2. Any announcement of excursion rates in conflict with the above are to be canceled.

Old Deal Revived.

Negotiations for the lease of the Evanston branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul by the Northwestern Elevated have been reopened, but nothing has developed thus far to permit a statement of what may result. President Earling of the St. Paul says anything said at this time concerning the matter would be premature. The Milwaukee and St. Paul is not negotiating with any other company for the lease of the line.

For an economical trip to California or the Northwest, call or write Judson-Alton Excursions, 39 Marquette Building, Chicago.

HOWISON'S SUCCESSOR ON SCHLEY BOARD.



Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay.

Admiral Ramsay was appointed yesterday to the vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry occasioned by the disqualification of Admiral Howison.

BULLET HALTS NATION.

TRADE OF UNITED STATES GIVEN A SETBACK.

Commercial Agencies Confident, However, That Underlying Stability Will Be Equal to Any Emergency That May Arise—Suddenness of Attack on President Naturally Shocked World of Commerce — Leading Industries Kept Working at Full Pressure.

New York, Sept. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: An assassin's bullet checked the progress of a nation. For a time projected undertakings were abandoned and orders held back that were about to be placed. Speculators sacrificed stocks and options on grain and cotton. Better news early in the week brought recovery in prices and postponed business was transacted, but anxiety was again in evidence on Friday. After the crisis there will be a return to former conditions, because the solid foundation of the country's prosperity is too deep to be permanently disturbed. In the principal manufacturing industries there is a steady gain in the number of active mills and full operaton is considered near. Less urgency for immediate delivery of goods and less inclination to pay premiums on the part of well posted men suggest that these consumers anticipate a return to normal activity with little delay.

Mills are accepting contracts for delivery of steel rails far into 1902 at $28, so that no change in price is near. Finished steel is freely taken whenever producers have goods to offer at reasonable terms and the increased force in tinplate mills promises to reduce high prices and decrease imports. Statistics of pig iron by the Iron Age contained some surprises. Notwithstanding the closing of four furnaces of the National Steel company the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast on Sept. 1 was 299,861 tons, a decrease of only 3,986 tons from the figures of Aug. 1. Instead of a large increase in furnace stocks, owing to the known decrease in consumption of steel mills, there appears a loss of 10,235 tons for the month of August. Evidently mill stocks must have been augmented heavily.

Shoe Shops Under Pressure.

Shoe shops still operate full force, and while the large producers of New England have the most noticeable activity manufacturers all over the country share the heavy demand. Dry goods enjoy exceptional activity, the demand for current needs exceeding expectations, and distribution by jobbers is of enormous proportions, at many points packers working both day and night. At Fall River the print cloth market received an impetus from several liberal orders, regulars advancing to three cents. Many lines of cotton goods, both bleached and brown, have moved to a higher level, and this branch of the textile industry is in a better position than at any previous date this season, mainly owing to light stocks in first hands. Purchases of woolen and worsted fabrics are larger in staple lines, and while mills have few new orders they are fully occupied on long term contracts.

Staples Are Easier.

Slightly easier terms prevail in most of the great staple commodities. An enormous gain in the visible supply of coffee, together with receipts at Brazil ports fully indorsing the largest estimates of the current crop, depressed No. 7 Rio to 5¼ cents, which is within a sixteenth of the lowest price ever recorded.

Cotton was weaker, partly on account of full details regarding the old crop and new spindles, but still more because of light foreign buying and better prospects for the yield just beginning to be picked. Wheat did not respond to a lower government estimate, as the unofficial authorities still anticipate the greatest yield ever harvested in this country. Though exports from the United States have fallen below the unparalleled movement in August, the week's shipments aggregated 4,979,959 bushels, flour included, against 3,676,288 last year and 3,510,848 in 1899. These figures do not include Canadian wheat, which continues to go out freely.

Predictions that the yield of corn will be the smallest since 1894 did not prevent the marketing of 3,173,782 bushels, compared with 3,262,265 a year ago, but exorbitant prices made exports from the Atlantic seaboard only 584,314 bushels, against 2,474,629 last year and 3,031,643 in 1899.

Failures of the Week.

Failures for the week numbered 175 in the United States, against 195 last year, and eighteen in Canada, against thirty last year.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

While speculative markets paused and then weakened on receipt of the melancholy news from Buffalo, strikingly little effect therefrom appears to have been exercised upon the general current of trade distribution, which, to all appearances, is running full and free.

From nearly all branches of trade come reports of satisfactory business doing. Crop reports issued of late—some affecting corn, for instance—are not as favorable as expected.

Strike Almost Broken.

With the opening of some non-union mills and the return of union men to work at Milwaukee and other points, the strike is gradually dwindling away and matters are approaching the normal, though sheets and plates are still scarce and high prices are paid.

The strength of print cloths, backed up as it is by good reports as to dry goods distribution at all markets, is the feature in textiles. Fall River reports all available supplies taken at advancing prices. Wool is steady, though less active.

Boots and shoes are in good demand in distributive markets, though rather quieter at Eastern manufacturing centers. Sole leather and rough splits for heavy shoes are scarce.

Grain and Flour Exports.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 6,648,609 bushels, as against 4,406,064 bushels last week and 4,665,982 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1 to date, eleven weeks, aggregate 68,341,605 bushels, as against 33,927,559 bushels last season. Corn exports aggregated 777,831 bushels, as against 550,876 bushels last week and 2,402,786 last year.

For the week business failures numbered 152, as against 169 last week and 167 in this week a year ago. Canadian failures number sixteen, as against fourteen last week, and twenty-four a year ago.

Bank Clearings for the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended on Sept. 12, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Pct. inc.	Pct. dec.
New York	$1,355,980,679	82.8	....
Chicago	155,274,091	16.5	....
Boston	125,648,880	20.3	....
Philadelphia	89,089,209	19.2	....
St. Louis	45,364,089	35.5	....
Pittsburg	32,873,583	26.1	....
Baltimore	17,071,786	4.2	....
San Francisco	20,102,612	7.4	....
Cincinnati	18,340,800	32.3	....
Kansas City	18,895,497	8.6	....
Minneapolis	14,650,089	18.9	....
Cleveland	13,826,634	25.6	....
New Orleans	8,061,826	....	9.1
Detroit	11,178,105	87.9	....
Louisville	8,718,491	32.9	....
Indianapolis	9,400,667	58.4	....
Providence	6,383,800	31.9	....
Omaha	6,379,148	5.1	....
Milwaukee	6,128,359	14.1	....
Buffalo	6,496,294	8.2	....
St. Paul	4,583,500	8.6	....
Savannah	2,917,747	....	58.8
Denver	5,241,419	39.3	....
St. Joseph	4,812,467	7.3	....
Richmond	3,700,033	22.4	....
Memphis	2,010,897	....	....
Seattle	3,137,710	2.2	....
Washington	2,596,466	21.7	....
Hartford	2,627,270	10.2	....
Los Angeles	2,987,312	32.5	....
Salt Lake City	3,161,435	42.3	....
Toledo	2,398,943	17.8	....
Portland, Ore.	2,990,595	16.3	....
Rochester	1,868,548	....	....
Peoria	2,304,360	18.0	....
Fort Worth	3,653,496	117.0	....
Atlanta	1,926,457	19.6	....
Norfolk	1,250,768	....	8.6
Des Moines	1,996,570	41.3	....
New Haven	1,548,778	21.1	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,417,004	3.6	....
Augusta	726,623	....	70.8
Nashville	1,339,392	7.3	....
Worcester	1,605,320	67.1	....
Grand Rapids	1,343,872	15.7	....
Sioux City	1,260,253	10.9	....
Dayton, O.	1,181,654	4.1	....
Syracuse	1,026,928	....	1.2
Scranton	1,238,817	38.9	....
Portland, Me.	1,387,178	32.9	....
Spokane	1,176,994	3.6	....
Tacoma	1,296,997	....	....
Evansville	774,114	....	5.3
Wilmington, Del.	925,995	4.4	....
Davenport	1,076,804	7.3	....
Fall River	871,461	57.5	....
Birmingham	865,846	17.7	....
Topeka	1,064,293	10.8	....
Macon	406,000	....	49.1
Little Rock	577,021	31.6	....
Helena	580,251	....	14.8
Knoxville	559,127	....	8.0
Lowell	543,556	11.0	....
Wichita	581,993	11.5	....
Akron	594,400	20.2	....
New Bedford	391,303	....	1.7
Lexington	472,346	....	7.2
Springfield, Ill.	659,723	....	....
Binghamton	373,000	....	3.3
Chattanooga	480,197	....	6.0
Kalamazoo	423,883	24.4	....
Fargo	476,158	77.6	....
Youngstown	562,821	71.8	....
Springfield, O.	316,932	....	....
Rockford	304,584	14.2	....
Canton	309,300	5.3	....
Jacksonville	346,258	66.3	....
Sioux Falls	208,810	67.8	....
Fremont	157,226	25.6	....
Bloomington, Ill.	283,239	23.3	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	251,018	34.3	....
*Columbus, O.	6,641,600	44.7	....
*Galveston	5,408,000	127.8	....
*Houston	11,106,775	61.4	....
†Wheeling, W. Va.	564,237	....	....
†Chester	299,645	....	....
†Wilkesbarre	707,597	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$2,057,328,330	54.8	....
Outside New York	701,547,651	19.6	....
CANADA.			
Montreal	$20,882,427	44.4	....
Toronto	15,586,842	52.3	....
Winnipeg	2,285,148	32.9	....
Halifax	1,567,425	8.1	....
Vancouver, B. C.	1,196,065	15.2	....
Hamilton	815,342	12.1	....
St. John, N. B.	915,323	6.0	....
Victoria, B. C.	680,437	....	6.4
†Quebec	1,462,274	....	....
Totals, Canada	$43,929,026	40.5	....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings. †Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

Defining It.

"Is this a comic opera?" we asked of the Eminent Critic who sat beside us.

"No. They have sprung the seltzer bottle joke, and the old change racket, and the three shell man, and now the comedian with the green whiskers is about to sink a hatchet into the head of the Irishman with the impossible eyes. No, from the symptoms it seems to be a chronic opera."

And the Eminent Critic strolled out with that hunted look which is peculiar to men who are driven to drink.—Baltimore American.

Fagged Pegasus.

Now, when a poet's "written out,"
Don't say he should be fired;
Just let him stop and rest awhile;
Perhaps his feet are tired.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

The grain trade was quiet, but without sign of a change in rates. Charters: To Buffalo—Topeka, wheat; to Midland—Pasadena, corn.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Light: Rees, Duluth.

RACINE, Wis.—Cleared—Swain, Escanaba.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light: Amazon, Duluth.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Cleared—Farwell, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared — Light — Italia, Duluth; Raleigh, Chicago.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Tyrone, Helena, Vega. Cleared—Light: Albright, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared — Pratt, Fairport; Athens, Kaliyuga, Ashtabula.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Melbourne, Eliza Allen. Arrived—Schooner Taylor.

TWO HARBORS, Mich.—Arrived — Venus. Cleared — Brazil, Antrim, Lake Erie; German, Lake Michigan.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—Watt, Maryland, Peck, Escanaba; Mauch Chunk, Buffalo; Ed Buckley, Manistee; Cowles, Frankfort.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Mitchell. Cleared—Coal: Craig, Pabst, Milwaukee; Fryer, Duluth; Ward, Superior; Garden City, Soo. Light: Rees, Chickamauga, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Pope, Sparta, Senator, Centurion, Pontiac. Cleared—Coal: Cumberland, Portage; John Owen, Yukon, Duluth. Light: Admiral, Duluth.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Crosthwaite, Massachusetts, Iroquois, Hill, Argonaut, Lake Erie ports; Mercur, Mather, Grecian, Chicago. Arrived—Manhattan, Maryland.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Pewaukee, 8:30 a.m.; Dayspring, 10; Soper, 3 p. m.; Butters, 3:20; Ann Arbor No. 3, 4. Up—Henderson, 6 Thursday night; Markham, 8:30; Parks, 10:30; Georgia, 11; Pathfinder, 8 a. m.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Ravenscraig, Coralia, Gratwick, Selwyn Eddy, Georger, Boscobel, Page. Departed—Coal—Turner, Buckhout, Hoag, City of Toledo, Soo; McVea, St. Clair. Light—Russell, Iron Duke, Case, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Flint, Stephenson, America, Monohansett, Argo, Oneonta, Jones, Dobbins. Cleared—Coal: Saturn, Algoma Mills; Monkshaven, Theano, Michipicoten. Light—Quito, Marquette; Shaw, Duluth.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Vanderbilt, 8:20 a. m.; Phenix, 10:40; Monteagle, 11; Christie, 11:15; Presley and consort, Wyoming, Hartford, 2 p. m.; Conestoga, Ramapo, Hesper and consort, 4:20; Orion, 7. Down—Northwest, 5 a. m.; Nicholas, 11; Russia, 11:40; Shores and consorts, 1 p. m.; Sauber, 1:40; Pueblo, 2:30; James Fisk, 6; Germanic, Hutchinson, 6:20; Hart, 7:20. Calm, thick smoke.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Saturn, J. T. Hutchinson, Clyde, Amboy, Waldo, Midland Queen, Cartagena, Granada, Uranus, Northeastern, Wright, Gogebic, Biwabik, Portage. Departed—Brazil, Antrim, Two Harbors, light; Drake, Michigan, Berlin, Hanna, Bulgaria, Algeria, Lake Erie, ore; Penobscot, Whitney, Scranton, Buffalo, grain; Northern Queen, Buffalo, merchandise; Arizona and consorts, Mills, Checotah, Lake Erie, lumber.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Myles, 10 last night; Iron Age, Ashland, 7:30 a. m.; Bielman, 9:20; Northern Wave, 10:30; Cambria, Marcia, Corsica, Loyalty, Roby, 11; Murphy, 11:30; Stafford, McWilliams, Neptune, noon; Frank Peavey, Trevor, Liberty, Newaygo, Anderson, Edwards, 1 p. m.; Hudson, Athabasca, 2; Mahoning, 4; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Elwood and whaleback, 4:30; Caledonia, Polynesia, 6; Progress, Tasmania, 7; Panther, 7:30; Captain Wilson, 8:30. Down—Miami, 6:30 a. m.; W. H. Ketchum, 8; Stephenson (wooden), 9:40; Lagonda, Maruba, Zenith City, 10; Sacramento, Mariska, Linn, 11:40; Minnesota, Ewen, Ogemaw, Wilcox, Dewolf, Ericsson, Nasmyth, 2:30 p. m.; Mohawk, Armenia, Pringle, Sweetheart, Harrison, 3:30; Corona, Glasgow, Abyssinia, Hurd, Bliss, 4; Gladstone, Cobb, Quayle, Wolvin, Queen City, 5:30; North Star, Presque Isle, City of Cleveland, 7:40.

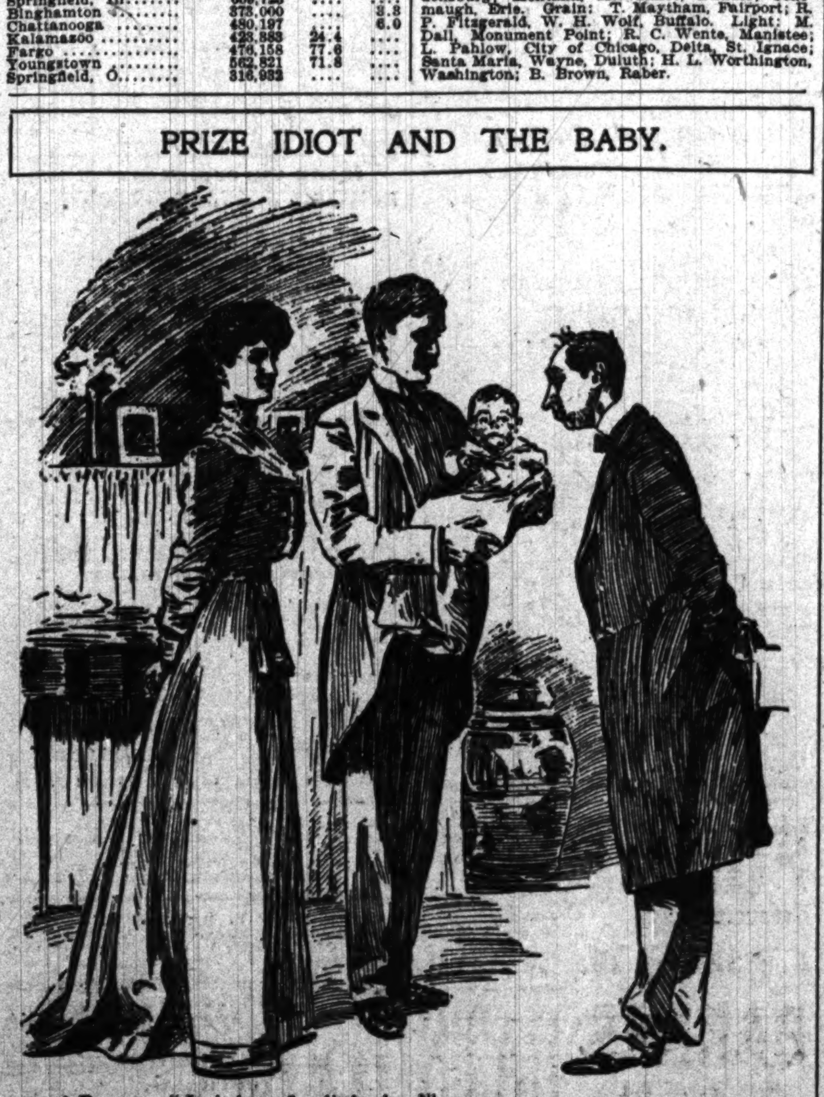
DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Annie Laura, Metropole, Gilchrist [steel], 12:15 a. m.; Mars, 12:30; Siemens, Madeira, 1; Ward, 1:30; Gilbert and whalebacks, 1:40; Norwalk, Pioneer, Chattanooga, Hoyt, Russell, 2:40; Wallace, Hutchinson, 4:15; Gates, 8; Monkshaven, 9:30; Tom Adams, 10:20; Choctaw, 10:50; Elfin-Mere, Curry, 12:10 p. m.; Susquehanna, 12:20; Frontenac, 12:40; John Mitchell, 1:40; Shenandoah, Grampian, Sparta, 4:10; Hill [steel] and whaleback, 4:30; Theano, 8:10; Alfred Mitchell, Commodore, 9. Down—Rockefeller, 9:40 last night; Victory, 11:30; Argo and barges, Preston, Averill, 11:40; Amazonas, Arabia, midnight; Monohansett, Law, 12:15 a. m.; Coralia and whaleback, 12:40; Bermuda, 1:30; Chicago, 2:15; Frost, 2:40; Hiawatha, 4:40; Zillah and consorts, Seattle, 5:40; Fayette Brown, 8:10; King and barges, 9:30; Morse, Corliss, 10; Troy, Glidden [towing Philip Minch], 11; Rosedale, 12:30 p. m.; George Peavey, Seneca, 1:10; Ionia, 2; Edenborn, Gettysburg, 2:30; Joliet, 3; Black, 3:30; Jupiter, Cadillac, 4; Walter Scranton, Clarion, 4:30; Lackawanna, 5; George Gould, 6:20; Nicaragua, 7:40; Fulton, Manda, 8; Merida, India, Pridgeon, Queen of the West, Sage, Carnegie, 8:10.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber, etc.: L. Pahlow, Vans Harbor; J. H. Mead, Alpena; Belle Brown, Raber; R. C. Wente, W. J. Carter, Manistee; Santa Maria, West Superior; Wayne, Ashland; City of Chicago, Garth; Delta, Manistique; M. Dall, Cross Village; H. L. Worthington, D. R. Martin, J. B. Wilbor, Washburn; R. Kanters, Pine Lake; I. Sands, Manistee; F. Hinton, Marinette; W. O. Goodman, Cockburn Island. Merchandise: Tuscarora, Chemung, Boston, Buffalo; Lehigh, Erie. Coal: C. S. Parnell, Buffalo. Light: W. H. Wolf, South Chicago.

Cleared—Merchandise: Governor Smith, Ogdensburg; Montana, Milwaukee, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Erie. Grain: T. Maytham, Fairport; R. P. Fitzgerald, W. H. Wolf, Buffalo. Light: M. Dall, Monument Point; R. C. Wente, Manistee; L. Pahlow, City of Chicago, Delta, St. Ignace; Santa Maria, Wayne, Duluth; H. L. Worthington, Washington; B. Brown, Raber.

PRIZE IDIOT AND THE BABY.



Fond Parents—"Isn't he a fine little chap?"
Prize Idiot—"Rummy little shrimp, I call it. How long have you had it?"—Punch.

RAMSAY CHOSEN IN SCHLEY CASE.

Rear Admiral Named to Take Howison's Place on the Inquiry Court.

MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED.

Accused Officer Silent Regarding Possible Challenge of the New Member.

SESSION SET FOR MONDAY.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, at one time Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been selected as Rear Admiral Howison's successor on the Schley court of inquiry.

Rear Admiral Ramsay was the immediate predecessor of Rear Admiral Crowninshield as Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy department. He was appointed from Pennsylvania to the Naval Academy as midshipman in 1850, and his record in the civil war is full of engagements with the enemy on the lower Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers and around Fort Fisher and Richmond on the Atlantic coast. He is 66 years old.

May Not Be Acceptable.

It is impossible now to predict as to Ramsay's acceptability to Rear Admiral Schley as a member of the court. The Rear Admiral did not care to commit himself this afternoon, but referred all inquirers to his counsel, and as the latter are absent from Washington, their views cannot be obtained here.

Admiral Dewey informed Rear Admiral Schley by telephone today that the court of inquiry would resume its sessions at 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

It was understood, of course, that Admiral Dewey's order was contingent upon the President's condition.

Court of Two Is Allowable.

Save for the possibility of a conflict of views between Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, when the time comes for the court to render its final opinion, the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley would have been content to let the court stand with just the two members. The law specifies that there shall be not more than three members to a court of inquiry, and, following the letter of this, either one, two, or three members can compose such a court.

Commander Giles B. Harber, executive officer of the Texas during the Santiago naval engagement, is in town. It has been contended that the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn during that battle seriously endangered the Texas when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor. The precept directs an investigation of the propriety of this maneuver, and "the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet."

Accepting a Hint.

"One of the broadest and most sensible hints I ever got," said a man who is prone to linger in the haunts of local politicians after business hours, "came from a penny-in-the-slot machine. Several old friends had met for the first time since our vacations, and I had reached an intellectual stage where I concluded it was not necessary for me to go home to dinner and keep a later engagement with my wife. The discussion drifted on the weight of each man in the party, and in course of time we agreed to try the slot scales. It was one of those affairs that gave you a tune and a motto, as well as your weight printed on a card. The tune that responded to my pressure was 'By-by Baby,' and the motto was, 'You are lacking in self-esteem. Brace up.' Well, I broke away and dined home."—Philadelphia Times.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD on Friday, Sept. 13, 1901:

Winthrop-av., 416 n of Leland, w f, 33x150, and other property, Aug. 21 [William Deering to Harry L. Canmann]	$10,632
Garfield-blvd., 700 e of Indiana-av., n f, 50x134¼, incumbrance $4,000, Sept. 12 [O. P. Erskine to Matson Hill]	6,650
Chicago-av., s w cor California, n f, 335 4-10x334 8-10, revenue $6.25, Aug. 19 [W. T. Clark to Jesse T. Wilson]	1
Premises 4531 Lake-av., 24x125, Sept. 11 [Alfred T. Seibert quit claims to Benjamin D. Seibert]	6,000
Walnut-st., 200 e of St. Louis-av., n f, 50x90, incumbrance $1,600, Aug. 22 [M. Husche to Helena Hecht]	4,500
Manistee-av., n w cor 89th-st., e f, 30x138¾, Aug. 31 [Max R. Adams to Anna K. Frey]	4,000
Belle Plaine-av., 256 e of Perry-st., n f, 24 10-12x125, incumbrance $2,500, May 14 [H. Kallenback Jr. to Charles C. Morton]	4,000
28th-pl., 150 e of Wallace-st., n f, 25x124 9-10, Aug. 21 [H. Freiberg to Maurice R. Bortree]	3,500
32-st., 106 w of Illinois-av., n f, 76x255¾, Sept. 14 [S. F. Strong et al., by M. in C., to D. J. Hubbard]	3,448
Michigan-av., 231 s of 61st-st., w f, 68x170¼, Aug. 3 [C. W. Townsend to Jordan Chamberlain]	5
Same property, Aug. 30 [Jordan Chamberlain to Achsah C. Townsend]	5
Drexel-blvd., 131 s of 41st-st., w f, 30x240, Sept. 7 [G. L. Pratt to Rankin Waugh]	1
Same property, Sept. 7 [Rankin Waugh to Aimee M. Pratt]	1
Harrison-st., 192 e of Western-av., n f, 24x125, Sept. 10 [W. H. Johnson et al., by M. in C., to The Prairie State Bank]	2,000
Cornelia-st., between Lincoln-st. and Ravenswood Park, s f, 20x124 1-3, Sept. 6 [Everett B. Camp et al., by M. in C., to Victor Born]	2,492
Carpenter-st., 150 n of 54th, e f, 26x124, Aug. 29 [J. S. Stewart to E. J. Liston]	2,250
Premises 29 Rees-st., 21.95x98.56, Sept. 11 [M. Scherer et al., by M. in C., to Maria Scherer]	2,050
Adams-av., 216 e of 76th-st., e f, 25x125, Aug. 28 [H. Ellis to Frank Blaha]	2,000
Lake-st., 335 w of Campbell-av., n f, 24.99x99, Sept. 5 [H. Bernritter to Sheldon H. Haddock]	2,000
Premises 182 Wood-st., 23x70, Aug. 29 [J. Hicks to Andrew Parks]	2,000
Quinn-st., 75 s of 29th, w f, 25x115, and other property, Sept. 10 [Frank Palmer, by atty. in fact, to Edgar A. Higgins]	1,800
Kenmore-av., 102 s of Leland-av., w f, 20x143, Sept. 4 [William Deering to William J. Sweeney]	1,600
13th-pl., 25 e of Leavitt-st., n f, 25x124, Sept. 11 [W. Ernst to A. Veterna]	1,500
St. Lawrence-av., 191 n of 95th-st., w f, 25x123, Sept. 4 [O. McKeon Jr. et al., by M. in C., to Englewood B. and L. assn.]	1,423
Premises 1310 Monroe-st., 24x43, ex e 1 vig., incumbrance $1,000, Sept. 12 [V. E. Cook to Thomas J. Quinn]	1,275
Lafayette-av., 75 n of 106th-st., e f, 25x121, Sept. 10 [I. A. Gillette to B. Vellenga]	1,000
47th-st., 250 w of Aberdeen, n f, 25x125 9-10, Sept. 9 [F. H. Bartlett to M. Hettinger]	1,000
Cortez-st., 119¾ w of Hoyne-av., n f, 24x124, Sept. 4 [C. Eckhardt et al. to E. Bankes]	1,000
Wellington-st., s w cor Paulina, n f, 629x632, Sept. 11 [Gertrude Wehrheim and August S., her hus., to Otto C. Meinshausen]	72,000
Robey-st., s e cor Bernice-av., w f, 33x125 and other property, Aug. 30 [E. A. Kimball to Bertha K. Christiansen]	3,000
Albany-av., 134 s of Dickens, w f, 25x150, Sept. 10 [D. Larsen to O. Larsen et al.]	1,800
Wood-st., n e cor Haddon, w f, 25x127, Sept. 10 [George Rielly et al., by M. in C., to estate of Martha R. Baker]	4,958
N. 52d-av., n e cor Indiana-st., w f, 87x125¼, incumbrance $2,200, Aug. 21 [M. R. Bortree to Maria Freiberg]	6,000
Troy-st., 77 n of Huron, e f, 25x126¾, Sept. 9 [H. Rowe et al., by M. in C., to Saloma Knopf et al.]	2,450
Peoria-st., 300 s of 60th, w f, 25x125, Sept. 7, incumbrance $1,200 [L. R. Heap to Rachel Bailey]	1
Princeton-av., 52 n of 57th-st., e f, 26x117, July 2 [Atlantic B. and L. assn. to Conrad Warneke]	2,000
64th-st., 175 w of Kedzie-av., n f, 50x124, Sept. 9 [J. F. Eberhart to M. C. Kendig]	1,000
Escanaba-av., 235 s of 87th-st., w f, 25x138¾, Sept. 3 [Anton Kulea to Wojciech Nowak]	2,600
Sheffield-av., 175 n of Belmont, w f, 25x125, incumbrance $3,500, Aug. 30 [B. K. Christiansen to Elmer A. Kimbell]	6,500
Escanaba-av., 155 n of 90th-st., w f, 25x138¾, Sept. 10 [Helen Rothschild to Gustav Schlosser]	3,200
Escanaba-av., 325 s of 81st-st., w f, 25x121, Sept. 10 [Helen Rothschild to Johanna C. Schlosser]	2,000
101st-pl., 276 e of Tremont-av., s f, 50x142, incumbrance $1,000, Sept. 11 [Frank F. Oviatt to Henry J. McAllister]	3,500
103d-pl., n e cor Aberdeen st., s f, 48x128, Sept. 11 [Henry J. McAllister to Frank F. Oviatt]	3,000
103d-pl., 163 w of Michigan-av., n f, 37x125 116, Sept. 9 [C. Kuyper to G. F. Gerlach]	1,150
Winona-st., 263 e of N. Clark, s f, 100x120, Aug. 28 [Elizabeth Swanson to Louis O'Neill]	4,000
Belmont-av., 75 w of Hoyne, s f, 25x125, Aug. 22 [Henrietta Demmer et al., by M. in C., to Louis Herpelinck]	1,851
Francisco-av., 275 n of Dunning-st., e f, 25x125 7-10, incumbrance $3,000, Sept. 7 [Albert M. Mack to John Larson et al.]	4,000
Francisco-av., 300 s of Dunning-st., e f, 25x125 7-10, Sept. 10 [Same to H. Wilke]	1,600
Ward-st., 315 n of Belden-av., w f, 24x134, Sept. 12 [J. F. Korastanski to F. Lange]	2,800
Milwaukee-av., 100 n w of Ohio-st., s w f, 20x75, more or less, incumbrance $3,000, Sept. 12 [G. J. Lambrecht to Claus Nordbye]	4,550
12th-st., 99 w of S. 40th-av., n f, 24x141, Sept. 12 [J. P. English to C. Grepling]	1,400
Premises 34 Maud-av., 16 8-10x100, Aug. 28 [Louis O'Neill to Elizabeth Swanson]	2,400
Alma-st., s e cor Grove-av., w f, 40 9-10x125 67-100, 35th Ward, Sept. 10 [H. Kuns to P. Aff]	1,500
Howard-av., 125 n of Frink-st., e f, 50x148 1-3, Sept. 12 [G. H. Krels to T. Chrischilles]	1,300
Laflin-st., n e cor 19th, w f, 50x100, Sept. 7 [United Breweries Co. to Chicago Telephone Co.]	6,000
61st-pl., 436 e of Halsted-st., n f, 25x125, Sept. 13 [M. J. Lister to James K. Alexander]	1,350
Howard-av., 718 s of 97th-st., w f, 50x200, Sept. 2 [C. L. Young to H. B. Sinclair]	1,000
Albany-av., 49 n of 57th-st., w f, 25x125, Sept. 10 [D. L. Miller to J. L. Jacox]	3,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Frank Kotroh, 2-story brick flat, 747 Harding-av	$3,000
H. Kearn, 1½-story brick cottage, 4832 Congress-st	1,500
O. B. Conklin & Co., 2-story frame residence, 456 Larchmont-av	2,000
A. W. Hester, 2-story frame residence, 22 Junior terrace	1,000
Sam Brown Jr. & Son, 1-story frame cottage, 3124 N. Oakley-av	1,200
J. C. Schultz, 1½-story brick dwelling, 5025 Jefferson-av	2,500
Brock & Rankin, 5-story brick warehouse, 112-14 Pacific-av	120,000
Frank Benke, two 2-story frame flats, 3544-3552 Mackinaw-av	5,000
Fred Lotter, three 2-story brick stores, 711-15 N. Springfield-av	7,000
Haberer & Delfosse, 1-story frame cottage, 201 Fletcher-st	1,000
Ignatz Deimel, 1-story brick addition, 578 Evergreen-av	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGFIELD yesterday licensed the following corporations:

American College of Human Nature and Suggestion, Chicago; not for profit; teaching phrenology, physiognomy, chirognomy, and chiromancy; incorporators, E. E. Hall, M. L. Hall, C. A. Miller.

Despres, Bridges & Noel, Chicago; capital $50,000; manufacturing and wholesale and retail jewelry business; incorporators, E. S. Hartman, B. Y. Craig, A. O. Bock.

Southern Union Telephone company, Anna; capital, $10,000; operate a telephone, telegraph, and electric light system; incorporators, Thomas N. Perrine, Ed Samson, F. W. Willard.

Metropolitan Hydraulic Beer Pump company, Chicago; capital, $30,000; manufacturing brewery and saloon supplies; incorporators, Nickolaus Luetz, Samuel McQuinn, Charlie Budll.

Brighton Foundry company, Chicago; capital, $6,000; general foundry business; incorporators, Philip Summers, Olaf Westberg, Ernst Magull.

Joliet Quarries company, Joliet; capital, $30,000; stone quarrying and mining; incorporators, Charles B. Garnsey, Augustus F. Knof, John H. Ramsey.

Woodstock Creamery company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; operate a creamery; incorporators, Joseph W. Kepler, Henry Boehmer, Percival Hunter.

E. B. Clark company, Chicago; capital, $40,000; manufacturing moldings, picture frames, etc.; incorporators, E. B. Clark, W. A. Fox, F. W. Vaughan.

Aurora Bleachery and Dye Works, Aurora; capital stock increased from $40,000 to $100,000.

Foreign corporations:

Crucible Steel company of America, Jersey City, N. J.; capital $50,000,000, capital in Illinois $392,000.

Jewel Carriage company, Carthage, O.; capital, $100,000, capital in Illinois $7,000.

TRIBUNE
READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Acetylene Lighting.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

Alaskan Water Coolers.
F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 241 Lake-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 251 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1104 Rookery. H.2580

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD.
PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.
Paul J. Daemicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 2772.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals

Campaign Badges and Medals.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 539
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments.
3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 539 W. Mad.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. w. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2553.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.
J. RISWIG, 208-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Fire and Liability Insurance.
SHIPMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle. Tel. M. 4429.

Florists.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2858.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 AND 22 STATE-ST., largest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Gas and Electric Fixtures.
E. BAGGOTT CO., 169-171 E. Adams-st.

Illustrator and Designer.
YATES, ROOM 302, 52 DEARBORN-ST.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.
TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., 46 MADISON-ST.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 37 Randolph. Tel. Cent. 3888.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Etc.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers
GEO. E. COLE CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
Dr. Wolfertz, 60 5th-av., Rupture and Deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

YOU WILL NEVER SEE A BETTER TIME TO buy diamonds; new fall stock, new styles of mountings, low prices, long time, and small payments. Step in this week and see our goods and get our easy proposition for purchasers on diamonds, watches, and jewelry.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
108 State-st., 5th floor Columbus Memorial Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st. Est. 1868. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value paid diamonds, gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only. Talking machine free.

STRELITZ BROS., WHOLESALE JEWELERS, 167 Dearborn-st., offer best terms and lowest prices on diamonds and watches.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DEE & CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

DETECTIVES AND AGENCIES.

WICKS' PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 1800 Wabash-av.—Legitimate, high-grade work; reasonable, reliable, and confidential; correspondence solicited.

ALEXANDER DETECTIVE AGENCY, 98 5TH-av.—Successful service rendered in all matters of a private nature; reliable operators; city, country.

THE THIEL DETECTIVE SERVICE CO., OFfices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, Mexico.

MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE AGENCY, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. M. 4440.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES RENTED $3 PER month and sold at cost to responsible purchaser at terms to suit; write for specimens of our special bargains and get our prices; we will sell you sure.
C. R. CARPENTER, 100 Jackson-blvd.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS; STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

DAVIES' TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.—Machines bought, sold; rentals, $3.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—SEVERAL ENGINE LATHES FROM 14 to 18 inch swing and a couple of drill presses 22-inch swing. Hackett & Dailey Creamery Supply Co., Waterloo, Ia.

FOR SALE—20X48 CORLISS ENGINE, 10X6X10 duplex pump, 12x12 Ball auto. engine. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A BOOM DERRICK FOR ABOUT 2 or 3 ton load, complete, with hoisting engine. The Holland Construction Co., 304 Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—BANDSAW, 36-INCH, EXTRA fine, new machine. 117 Clinton-st.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEAM AND GASOLINE AUTOMOBILES BUILT to order; parts of all kinds furnished builders; spark coils, plugs, batteries. The P. J. Dasey Co., 180 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MOBILE DOS-A-DOS, NEARLY new, $800; or would exchange for single auto. 194 E. 35th-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500, ESTABLISHed business; money secured; good opportunity for live young man. Address V 283, Tribune office.

TALKING MACHINES.

EVERYTHING IN TALKING MACHINES; wholesale and retail. JAS. J. LYONS, 73 5th-av.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUST HAVE 50 SQUARE PIANOS—

During our recent special sale we disposed of a large number of square pianos to our country trade.

There is a present demand for upwards of fifty, and we are offering
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
to all who have old pianos to exchange. If you have an old square or upright which you desire to exchange for a new upright come in this week and
SECURE A BARGAIN.

We have 800 pianos of the latest designs and finest type of the pianomaker's art from which to select.

NEW EASTERN MADE PIANOS, $125.

A good variety of second-hand pianos from $60 to $175; payments $5 per month.

NEW KIMBALL PIANOS, uprights, handsome case, $250. Kimball grand pianos, $1,000.

NEW REED ORGANS, sample cases, $25.
USED REED ORGANS, various makes, $15 to $35.
PIPE ORGANS, $1,000.

EASY PAYMENTS ON ALL PURCHASES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].
S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

GENUINE PIANO BARGAINS—

The greatest values ever offered are to be found in Lyon & Healy's. Hundreds of bargains in new and used pianos, among them:
PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS UPRIGHT, $75.
Ebonized case, 7 1-3 octaves, a very satisfactory instrument; good value for the money.
SIMPSON & CO. UPRIGHT, $100.
7 1-3 octaves, 4 feet 7 inches in height, fret panels; good condition and good tone.
EMERSON STUDIO UPRIGHT, $125.
Small size; sweet tone; exceptionally good condition.
BAUER UPRIGHT, $150.
Medium size; excellent condition.
EVERETT UPRIGHT, $190.
Golden oak case; adjustable desk; first-class condition; practically as good as ever.
HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT, $175.
Large size; highly ornamental and in perfect condition.
STEINWAY UPRIGHT, $300.
Small, plain parlor upright that has been thoroughly renovated throughout; of extraordinary quality for a piano of this price.
DECKER BROS. UPRIGHT, $175.
Neat rosewood case; interior in very fine condition, but finish somewhat checked.
ONE HUNDRED OTHER BARGAINS
in special new pianos, slightly used pianos and second-hand pianos; new pianos from $125 up. Pianos to rent, $2.50 per month and upward.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BENT'S BIG PIANO BARGAINS!!
NEW FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
GREATEST LINE OF PIANO BARGAINS ever offered in Chicago.
FINE MAHOGANY PIANO ....
PIANOS in various woods ....
PIANOS in different woods ....
PIANOS, fine mahogany ....
THESE PIANOS made to special order.
ARE ENTIRELY NEW MODELS
to meet the growing demands
FOR RELIABLE PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.
SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS.
I AM OFFERING a number of bargains in SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS and RETURNED RENTAL PIANOS.
PIANOS TO RENT—A fine line of most desirable pianos.
GEO. P. BENT, Manufacturer.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash Ave.
Factory: 349 Washington Boul.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO,
$212.
$10 CASH DOWN—$5 PER MONTH.
SPECIAL FOR SEPTEMBER:
A fine, full size upright piano, modern colonial design, double veneered case, full metal plate, hardwood back frame, patent pedal, soft top attachment, and double repeating action.

Of course this is not the famous Vose piano.

It is, however, manufactured by an old and reliable house, and is fully guaranteed, and has never before been offered at so low a price. We state positively that no other house has ever offered such value.

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
246 WABASH-AV.

A GREAT OFFER—
18 PIANOS—$125 EACH.
On easy payments to make room for our new fall stock arriving. No such pianos ever offered before at the price. They are in a fine variety of case work and almost new. This is a rare opportunity very seldom offered. Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Decker, Hallet & Davis, and other standard makes from $100 upwards. Call early to get one of these bargains.
J. O. TWICHELL,
231 Wabash-av.

THE PRIME FACTOR IN A PIANO IS THE tone. Many makes have only a fine finish. They soon lose that musical excellency which charms. Not so with
WEBER PIANOS.
They possess that sympathetic tone quality and attractive finish which have won them world-wide recognition for superiority and the unqualified indorsement of the greatest musicians. In quality of tone they stand alone. Attempts at imitation have been made with fruitless results. The secret of their excellence in construction is known only in the Weber factory. Their musical excellence is widely known; they are universally popular. You'll never regret it if you buy a WEBER. Call and see them.
CHICAGO WAREROOMS: 266 WABASH-AV.
LOUIS DEDERICK, Manager.

AUGUST PIANO BARGAINS.
Must be disposed of, all used pianos, to make room for new fall stock.
1 Wal. upright piano, small size .... $ 60
2 Mah. upright pianos, medium size 75
1 Ebony upright piano, small size 90
1 Wal. upright piano, large size 100
2 Mah. upright pianos, medium size 125
1 Oak upright piano, large size 135
1 Wal. upright piano, large size 155
1 Oak upright piano, large size 170
1 Mah. upright piano, large size 220
Square pianos, $12, $20, $25.
This stock includes Steinway, Knabe, Emerson, Kimball, and other makes.
STORY & CLARK, 255 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of renting high-grade pianos, and offer to music students and others GOOD BAUER UPRIGHTS at from $3.50 to $5 per month.
One year's rent applied in case of purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250, 252 Wabash-av.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS; Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $3, $4, and $7 per month; rent, $3 and $4 month; second-hand pianos, $90 and up.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.,
2d floor, near Madison.

FINE PIANOS FOR RENT—
Special bargains in second-hand pianos.
Beautiful new Chase Bros., Hackley, and Carlisle pianos.
Reasonable prices. Favorable terms.
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 220 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$145, $155 EACH—FINE TONE NEW UPRIGHT pianos, slightly marred on varnish only; latest improved lightwood cases; warranted for 10 years; call and select one; we sell on monthly payments. Established 1875. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$225 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS MAHOGANY upright piano, the best style made; $245 buys a Steinway upright piano; fully guaranteed. Pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month; rent allowed if purchased. Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., 253 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$125.00. $125.00. $125.00.
NEW PIANOS. EASY TERMS.
RENTERS, $2-$3-$4-$5 PER MONTH.
BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.,
207 Wabash-av.
JOSEPH T. LEIMERT, Manager.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER A NUMBER OF great bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos, from rent stock, etc.; great variety of styles; prices from $200 up; easy terms.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT AT LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent to purchase of an "EVERETT" piano.
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

HAZLETON BROTHERS PIANOS; FOR 50 years in front; artistic in tone, touch, and appearance.
NELSON & CRANE, 208 Wabash-av.

GOOD SQUARE PIANOS, $25, $30, $40 TO $75 each. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV.—Chickering and Gabler pianos. Send for second-hand list. Compare prices before buying.

BALDWIN PIANOS—GRAND PRIX PARIS 1900. D. H. BALDWIN & CO., mfrs., wholesale and retail. Salesroom and office, 267 Wabash-av.

THOMPSON PIANOS, KRANICH & BACH pianos, Shoninger Pianos, and Estey organs. Sold only by THOMPSON & CO., 260 Wabash-av.

WHY BUY PIANO? WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD one like new; small expense; tuning, polishing; uprights bought. NICHOLSON, 11 Lincoln-av.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125, in mahogany; special bargain. Melville Clark Piano Co., 399-405 W. Madison-st.

KROEGER & SONS UPRIGHT, VERY FINE; cheap, and easy terms. 257 Wabash-av.

$125—SOHMER UPRIGHT, LARGE SIZE, GREAT bargain; easy terms. 257 Wabash-av.

GENUINE NEW STEINWAY AND NEW Knabe pianos are sold only by Lyon & Healy.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—FIFTY SECOND-HAND WHEELS AT office for country orders; bring wheels and get our cash offer. We will send a buyer to inspect at pawn shops, repair shops, etc. Mead Cycle Co., 186 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER: middle-aged man; knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work; reliable, steady; one firm 8 yrs.; handy at most anything; wants mnfr's. agency or position. Address V 448, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 25, as purser or assistant to same; understands bookkeeping thoroughly and not afraid of work. Address V 484, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, AMbitious, excellent habits, desires position in attorney's office to take charge of collections and be generally useful. Address V 482, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN WITH wide experience and established connections in machinery and allied interests desires exclusive or side line for either New York or Philadelphia; can show best credentials for both introductory work and sustained effort. T 506, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced commercial traveler, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal.; a position as manufacturer's agent for the Pacific coast and adjacent territory. Address T 504, Tribune office.

SITAUTION WANTED—AGENCY FOR NEW York of article having a ready sale on that market or having great merit, being something that is needed there; Chicago and New York references. Address T 230, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PARTY TRAVELING in Iowa and Missouri wants quick selling article as side line. Address V 91, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ELECTRICIAN; 8 years' experience; age 20; best of refs. Address K L 419, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED engineer; good references. V 417, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST; CAREful, reliable man; best of refs. R 97, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED, AS COACHman or janitor; married; good habits and industrious. Address N N 355, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Stroup's Bureau, 199 Clark. Tel. Cen. 1595.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 27; thorough business education; traveled extensively; accurate shorthand writer and good correspondent; employed 7 years by large Chicago corporation, during last year being secretary to President; refs.; highest character. T 306, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED AND capable banker and office man desires position of trust; moderate salary; best of references, ability, and character. Address V 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — $25 FOR A POSITION as watchman. Address V 201, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG lady, experienced; double entry, cashier, good penman, presently employed; excellent references; salary not under $10. Address T 142, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or cashier; 5 years' experience. Address V 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — REFINED YOUNG LAdy wants position in doctor's or dental parlor. Address V 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE work; refined young lady, well educated, experienced. Address V 279, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK. 252 43d-st., 2d floor. Phone Drexel 8581.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED GENERAL housework. Call at 2818 La Salle-st., 1st flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A $2.50 PER DAY dressmaker will work at reduced rates for a time. Address V 207, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, BY A NURSE; would make herself useful around the house; 8 years' hospital recommendation. MRS. TRAH, 505 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—NURSE; EXPERIENCed; from $8 a week. 518 Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TRAINED DOMEStics. CAVELL'S, 166 E. 53d. Telephone Gray 362.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer, with experience in law and insurance. Address V 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS STEnographer; daily and evening services; mimeographing. Tel Main 2030. Call 1067 Unity Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHer; two years' experience; owns machine. Address T 277, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTEEL, MIDdle-aged lady, educated and good writer; private preferred. Address V 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPANION OR GOVerness, by refined lady. Best references. I. B. H., 3027 Prairie-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — ON ADAMS-ST., ENVELOPE WITH letters of recommendation. Reward if returned. 87 S. Center-av.

LOST—4 RINGS IN THE THIRD FLOOR TOILet-room Mandel's store. Liberal reward when returned to Palmer House.

LOST—ELKS CHARM, INSCRIPTION ON BACK G. M. W. No. 29; liberal reward if returned to G. M. WEAVER, M. D. T. Co., Western Union Bldg.

LOST—WHITE AND BLACK FOX TERRIER dog; name Spot. F. A. CASE, 1538 Fulton-st. Liberal reward.

LOST—SMALL HAND SATCHEL ON WASHington-av., between 47th and 53d-sts.; reward. 4585 Oakenwald-av.

LOST—GILT PURSE, WITH LARGE AMETHYST in top, and chain; $5 reward for return to 3225 South Park-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOS. V. GREGG: SEND ADDRESS to me, care Great Northern Hotel. Williams.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SINCE THE FILING OF OUR bill of complaint in the Circuit Court against the Cooke Brewing company and the estate of John S. Cooke, deceased, we have carefully and thoroughly examined into the matters and things charged in the bill, and have ascertained that there was no real foundation therefor, but, on the contrary, the course pursued by Mr. Cooke in his lifetime was dictated by safe business policy, and we cheerfully certify to his integrity in all respects in relation to the business of the company, in which we are stockholders.

JOHN B. MURPHY,
CHARLOTTE JEANETTE MURPHY,
CHARLES A. PLAMONDON,
GEORGE PLAMONDON,
ALFRED D. PLAMONDON.

PERSONAL—
THOUSANDS OF SALARIED PEOPLE and families in moderate circumstances do their trading with us on "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stocks everything worn by men, women, and children or used in furnishing a home complete, from "parlor to kitchen." Beautifully decorated chinaware given away with all purchases amounting to $5 or over. Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 2d and 3d floors. 217-219 State-st.

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DAVID BECKER & CO.,
Formerly of Marshall Field & Co., 90 Wabash-av., across from Marshall Field's. Telephone Cent. 2549.

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RENT THEM.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ROOM 831 MARSHALL FIELD BLDG.
SIXTY CENTS A MONTH.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT,
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 522, 268-269 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. L. K. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—BUY DIAMONDS BEFORE THE fall rush; immense new stock, low prices, long time, and small payments. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 State-st.

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PERSONAL—LADIES FIND 1ST-CLASS HOME accommodations and expert nursing during confinement in doctor's private residence. 279 W. Adams-st.

PERSONAL—KELLBERG INSTITUTE, LATE of Central Music Hall; est. 1881; movement cure. Tel. 2632 Cen. Dyche Bldg., 66 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAmonds, old gold and silver; confidential. BREDT & CO., Room 812, 57 E. Washington-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, COMPLEXion brushes; $1 and 75c. All Mme. Qui Vive's toilet requisites. Suite 311, Venetian Bldg.

PERSONAL — THE ONLY HORSERADISH Jack's new quarters, finest in city; cheese, butter, eggs, pickles, etc., at Elgin Market, 65 Randolph.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

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PERSONAL—TEKLA FOLKE INSTITUTE, 57 Washington-st., 8th floor—Swedish movements, hydropathy, electric baths, etc. Tel. 844 Central.

PERSONAL—BIRTHMARKS, HAIRS, MOLES, etc., removed permanently by electricity; guaranteed. HATTIE G. STOLHAND, 52 McVicker's.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND traces of old age removed permanently; acne cured. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — FACIAL, SCALP TREATMENT; also manicuring. 56 5th-av., Suite 318-314.

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A. GOODRICH, LAWYER, 124 DEARBORN-ST.; established 1868. Advice free. Confidential, quiet service. References, 9,000 successful clients.

CONFIDENTIAL CASES TRIED QUIETLY, quickly, without notoriety. TOMSON, 79 Dearborn, 541.

RELIABLE LAWYER WILL HANDLE YOUR case cheap. R. 709, No. 126 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—MAN UNDER 40; ABLE TO give bond; capable earning good salary; permanent position. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

AUDITOR—OF DISBURSEMENTS; 1ST-CLASS man, who has done similar work in large office. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

BILL CLERK—ONE WITH EXPERIENCE IN hardware billing desired; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address N N 323, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT; ONE WITH EXperience in iron foundry work. Address T 406, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—MALE, FOR MEAT MARKET, from 2 to 6 p. m.; state wages expected. Address V 150, Tribune office.

CLERK—BY FIRM CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS, thoroughly experienced, reliable custom-house clerk; must have good recommendation. Address T 538, Tribune office.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED RETAIL GROCERY clerk. L. OTTENHEIMER, 35th and Indiana-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; GERMAN-American; refs. LOUIS J. GUNK, 5100 Ashland-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. Address V 156, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT. 280 Wabash-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; COMPETENT. 280 Wabash-av.

REGISTERED OR ASSISTANT REGISTERED drug clerk—Single. 616 W. 12th-st.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER—First-class, experienced; clothing; for Oshkosh, Wis., clothing store; good position for first-class man. Address or apply 917 Medinah Temple.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT D.-e. bookkeeper; $35 start. Address V 225, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN — EXPERIENCED IN steel plate biographical work; can make $50 upwards per week. Suite 12, 70 Dearborn-st.

AD. SOLICITORS—EXPERIENCED. 502, 86 La Salle-st.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES, CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

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CANDY SALESMAN—FOR THE CITY AND country; state territory and give references. Address D 527, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—2 EDUCATED YOUNG LADIES, about 25, to learn our business; must begin as solicitors and take responsible positions when qualified. GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 315 Dearborn-st.

HOW DOES THIS OFFER STRIKE YOU? A complete history of the nineteenth century, with all its great sensations, in THREE beautiful volumes, vellum cloth binding, illustrated in halftones and water colors, containing 2,000 pages, absolutely free with a subscription to Collier's Weekly; $50 to $75 weekly easily earned on above proposition. I. P. ROBINSON, 524 Rand-McNally Bldg.

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MAN—RELIABLE, WITH A GOOD CONNECtion, and with practical experience in selling mining stocks; to such a one we can place for sale an unexceptionable investment, with salary and commission for services. Address R 581, Tribune office.

MEN—$25 TO $50 PER WEEK TO FIRST-CLASS men to introduce new general merchandise proposition. Call this week at the office of KING, RICHARDSON & CO., 521 Wabash, Dept. C.

PERSONS—TO SELL STOCK AND BONDS OF private corporation; references; big pay; promotion. Address N C 421, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—BY NEW YORK IMPORTER OF laces, handkerchiefs, and embroideries, to sell retail trade in Indiana and Michigan on 10% commission for advance and stock business; one having previous connection with jobbing house preferred. Address, giving reference, EMBROIDERIES, 52 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN — UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY; must be thoroughly experienced and capable of giving estimates on work. Apply to Supt., THE FAIR.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO REPRESENT Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, in Missouri and Kansas on commission. Apply at Chicago office, 803 Rand-McNally Bldg.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR WHOLESALE grocery; must have city acquaintance; salary no object; want the man. Address S 518, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, WELL-dressed salesman, not over 45 years of age; good pay; permanent position to right party. Write B. C. BOWEN, Great Northern.

SALESMAN — BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20-22 State-st.

SALESMAN—FOR OUR LINE OF PATENT steel faced gloves and mittens; expenses and commission. Address Steel Glove Mfg. Co., 2520 Quarry-st.

SALESMAN—BEST BAKING POWDER SALESman in Chicago, for South Side; good salary; steady position. Address T 102, Tribune office.

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SALESMAN—GENTS' FURNISHINGS. 184 W. Madison-st.

SALESMAN—MISSOURI AND KANSAS; ON commission. Golden Mfg. Co., 200 S. Clinton-st.

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SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS SHOE SALESman. Apply 246 State-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING—AN ESTABLISHED wholesale house, largest of kind in Chicago, wants salesmen capable selling best dry goods and department store trade; territory in good shape; established trade; line unequaled; lucrative position for able, energetic salesmen; state age and full particulars or no attention. Address S 190, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO MEN FOR CITY BUSINESS; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and energetic; permanent position, with good opportunity for advancement. Address N N 300, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [DAVIS], 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—TO SELL ADVERTISING CALENdars, etc.; side line or regular; very liberal commission; fine goods; low prices; samples furnished to travelers with references. COOPER & CO., 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in towns or country; profitable, steady; desirable headquarters for carload men; established 25 years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. LOVERIN & BROWNE, Chicago.

SALESMEN — ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED men only, to sell underwear and hosiery to best trade in Minn., Dak., Mo., Kas., and West; state experience and references. T 129, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—OF ABILITY AND GOOD APpearance; only those having previous experience and good references need apply. MARK SANDS, 215 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—FOR PEN CARBON COPYING books and other office specialties; fine side lines; easy sellers; liberal terms; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co., Dept. G, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY A SIDE LINE TO GENeral store trade; no heavy samples; good commissions. Address V 166, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, FOR UPHOLstery piece goods. Apply to Supt. THE FAIR.

SALESMEN—ON COMMISSION. 4TH FLOOR, 200 S. Clinton-st. Advance Peanut Vending Machine Co.

SALESMEN—FOUR GROCERY SPECIALTY, city, for cereals; $20 weekly. P 179, Tribune.

SALESMEN—5 EXPERIENCED; FLANNEL and blanket depts. HILLMAN'S, 112 State-st.

SALESMEN—FIVE, EXPERIENCED, ON COMmission; expenses paid on start. 128 N. Morgan.

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SOLICITOR—BY ONE OF THE LARGEST AND oldest firms in the city, a first-class printing solicitor, having a thorough knowledge of the job printing business; must command a good trade; no others need apply. Address V 420, Tribune.

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WE WILL PAY LIBERALLY FOR THE ADdress of successful Computing Scale Salesmen. REID & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st., Suite 306, Chicago, Illinois.

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BOY—OR GIRL—NEAT, GOOD READER, ABOUT 15 years, to travel with blind man; $4 a week. 198 W. Madison-st., Room I.

BOY—STRONG, ABOUT 15, GOOD HABITS, IN down-town store; $4 wk. Address V 224, Tribune office.

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BOYS AND GIRLS—BRIGHT, LIVING AT home, to canvass subscribers for the new office man's magazine, "Office Lore." Liberal cash commission and cash prizes. Address in own writing, giving reference, S 200, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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BOYS—STRONG BOYS, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, to wrap catalogues. 287 and 289 W. Madison-st.

OFFICE BOY—EXPERIENCED, WITH GOOD references, in wholesale commission house. Address V 163, Tribune office.

STRONG, BRIGHT BOY—TO RUN ERRANDS. The Barrett Bindery Co., 180 Monroe-st.

Trades.

BOOKBINDERS, CASEMAKERS, AND FORwarders for edition work. H. O. SHEPARD CO., 212 Monroe-st.

BRADLEY HAMMER MEN—STEADY WORK. Aermotor Co., Chicago Heights.

BUFFERS—EXPERIENCED, FIRST CLASS buffers on heavy brass work, but requiring finest kind of buffing and shining. Applicants will state experience, age, name, and address of last two employers, how long employed by them, and date of leaving same. Address N N 328, Tribune office.

BUSHELMAN—AT ONCE. FIRST-CLASS MAN. Apply 1080 East 58th-st.

CABINETMAKERS—AT NEW WOOD WORKing factory, 25 miles southeast of Chicago, cabinetmakers, machine hands for planer, jointer, shaper, automatic machine, wood turners, and experienced engineer; steady work; can arrange to live cheaply out there. V 471, Tribune office.

ELECTRIC TRAVELING CRANE OPERATORS—Experienced; position permanent; state age, experience, salary required. Peru Steel Casting Co., Peru, Ind.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN—DESIRING LIcense should procure "Farnum's Practical Points"; contains every question liable to be asked and its correct answer; 192 pages; nicely illustrated; by mail $1. Agents wanted. Mechanics' Supply Co., 119 La Salle-st., R. 45, Chicago.

FEEDER—GOOD WILLING CYLINDER PRESS feeder. 139 North-blvd., Oak Park.

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FUR FINISHERS—10, ON HIGH-CLASS WORK. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., State and Washington-sts., 8th floor.

MACHINIST — EXPERIENCED; RAILROAD work. Apply at Atlantic Hotel, Room 11.

PACKER—EXPERIENCED HOUSEFURNISHing goods packer. Apply to Supt., A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

PATTERNMAKER [WOOD]—AT ONCE; EXPErienced man preferred. TAYLOR, 117 S. Clinton.

SHIRT AND COLLAR CUTTERS—EXPERIenced, to go to Troy, New York; wages ranging from $15 to $30 per week; permanent employment guaranteed; expenses paid. For particulars call CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., 188-190 Market-st., Chicago.

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TAILORS—2 COATMAKERS AND PANTSMAKers; married men preferred; steady employment to right men. I. J. PATERKA, Decorah, Iowa.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS LADIES'. J. ROTHCHILD, 155 State.

TINNER AND JOBBER—FIRST-CLASS, TO take charge of shop; good wages for the right man. Call after 7 p. m. at 223 N. Clark-st.

TINNERS—GOOD JOB WORKMEN PREferred. Apply Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

TRUNK REPAIRER—COMPETENT, WITH good references. 2d floor, Annex, retail. MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

UNION CARPENTERS—AT SITE OF NEW Tribune Bldg. today. GEO. A. FULLER CO.

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COMPETENT YOUNG MAN—FOR GENERAL housework; must cook well. 4160 Lake-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—COMPETENT; COLORED; GOOD driver; best references. Address N N 316, Tribune office.

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AGENTS—HONEST WORKERS WANTED. I can and will convince at my own expense that I have the best thing in, on, or out of the earth for the people. A line of articles, absolute necessities, needed by every one, that have no equal, that sell themselves over and over again. I protect my agents; they stay with me because the demand grows and they receive all benefits therefrom. If you've been nipped by fakirs, frauds, and sharks who advertise for quick-money SUCKERS and want to make an honest deal with an honest man, who never fails to do more than he promises, who has all the money he needs to conduct his business, to credit his agents, write to me and give me the names of five references that I may know I can safely trust you with goods to start with. No experience necessary, no capital required. Men and women, old or young, make more money selling my articles than any others, and stay selling them, making money and friends always. A permanent, pleasant, profitable, and growing business. No fakirs need apply. I refer to all mercantile agencies, to any bank or reputable business concern in Chicago, and before you receive any proposition I must know if you are trustworthy. THEO. NOEL, Chicago.

AGENTS—WE HAVE NEW PATENT THAT IS selling like wild fire; hundreds of agents are making $25 and over every day; your customers will want a fresh supply every two to four weeks; your offers will be such that no man or woman can refuse them; exclusive territory granted; we start you without any cost or investment; we guarantee to send you a full line of samples free the same day we receive your letter; we only want men of ability; to them we offer the opportunity of a lifetime. Write at once and secure free outfit and territory. BRAHAM CO., R 528, Cincinnati, O.

EXCITEMENT INTENSE—AGENTS WANTED to sell "OUR MARTYR PRESIDENTS"; just out; the only AUTHENTIC book; introduced by Senator Cullom, giving the lives of Lincoln, Garfield, and the full account of the attempted ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY, of the villains who betrayed them, also history of anarchy; profusely illustrated; over 500 pages; best commission, credit, freight paid; OUTFIT FREE; send 10c for postage. GEO. M. HILL CO., 166 S. Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

SELLING GOODS BY MAIL IS A PROFITABLE and interesting business. Start in spare hours with as little money as you wish. No license required. Many make $20 to $50 weekly. We manufacture useful articles—no trash—and supply a fascinating scheme that enables you to advertise and realize a big profit in less than a week. Write for free literature. MONTAGUE CO., 30 Pond Bldg., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN—HONEST AND ENergetic, can readily sell our stereoscopic views. We are busy because our agents are prosperous. Our men stay with us because they receive fair treatment, close attention, and reap splendid results. GRIFFITH & GRIFFITH, Abel Building, Chicago.

$500 MONTHLY SELLING OUR HOUSEKEEPers' goods and handling our machines on commission; no fake; no experience necessary; permanent business; why work for small wages? We tell how it's done; you can make big money fast; our hustlers are all getting rich; you can; it's easy. American Machine Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X. 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE; WE have the newest and best seller on the market; others are coining money; so can you. Write quick for free particulars. Rensselaer Chemical Co., Rensselaer, N. Y.

AGENTS SEEKING PERMANENT EMPLOYment should investigate our money-making business; $60 weekly guaranteed; business permanent; $2 samples free. A. Wayvell-Chappell Co., 53 River-st., Chicago.

LIVE AGENTS MAKE FROM $8 TO $12 A DAY selling Baer's $1 self-filling fountain pens; sample free and exclusive territory. The Baer Fountain Pen Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Office, 406 Matthews Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED—TO REPRESENT THE Miller Signal Co. on all roads and in every town; must be first-class and have references. Call or address GEO. FAILING, Gen'l Agent, Room 201 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS—STREET MEN—FAIR WORKERS—Latest novelty; liberal offer; large profits; ready seller; call or write for description and particulars. Acme Specialty Co., 59 Plymouth-ct.

TRAVELING AGENTS [CANVASSERS] IN every State to take orders for men's made to order clothing; sample outfit free. Consumers' Tailoring Co., 90-98 Market-st.

AGENTS WANTED — WONDERFUL NEW portable gas lamp; transcendent brilliancy; no alcohol; ¼ match lights instantly; 1c daily cost; low priced. Planet Mfg. Co., Dept. 10, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—$10 DAILY SELLING QUEEN SOAP holder to hotels, restaurants, offices, and families. Sells itself; sample free. A. S. FORSHEE CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS — DAVIS' MECHANICS' SOAP REmoves ink, paint, fruit, and all stains; toilet soap; 100 per cent profit; exclusive territory. 109 Desplaines.

$100 MONTHLY GUARANTEED RELIABLE agents selling combined steam cooker and water still; retails $1. Sample free. Central Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL GASLIGHT BURNER; makes kerosene lamps give brilliant gaslight; no chimney; no wick to trim; outfit free. Enterprise Mfg. Co., A 54, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—NEW, JUST OUT; LARGE LINE FAST selling articles; big profits; steady work. NATIONAL NOVELTY WORKS, 60 Wabash, Chicago.

AGENTS—WE HAVE GOOD LINE FOR SALOON trade. Call or write. Crown Chemical Co., 42 Michigan-av., Chicago.

STATE AGENTS WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 A year easily made. BROWN-EMERSON CO., 324 E. Indiana-ct., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—JEWEL CUFF BUTTONS; SAMPLE pair and terms, 10c or stamps. Schmidt Mfg. Co., 814 Baltimore Bldg., 21 Quincy-st.

ALUMINIUM SOUVENIR BUILDING IN WHICH President McKinley was shot; price 10c. Williams Novelty Co., 125 Clark-st., Room 68, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE TO SELL ladies' wear; big commission. 3723 Cottage Grove.

AGENTS—50 CIGARS AND FINE PREMIUM, $1.25. STILES, 21 Quincy. Suite 411.

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WE FIND POSITIONS
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EXPERIENCED OFFICE PEOPLE
at salaries from $3,000 down.
No charge before position is secured.
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 DEARBORN-ST.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY,
1007 Journal Bldg., 160 Washington-st.
Office positions only. New methods.
Different from "Employment Agencies."

BILL AND ENTRY CLERK, $10; GROCERY clerk, $10; office boys, $4, $5; hotel clerk, $30; carpenters, tinners, blacksmiths, chef, $75; 2d cook, $40; waiters, $30; bussers, $20; head houseman, $25; housemen, porters, window washers, $20; errand boys, elevator and bell boys. No job, no pay. MORRELL'S, 146 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—AT REGULAR LABOR HEADQUARters, 100 track men for J. H. Roberts, Princeton, Wis., and Nelson, Ill., $2 and $2.25 per day. 50 men for surfacing on C. & N. W. Rd., wages $2 per day. 50 men for company work, Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, $1.50 per day. 100 laborers for city and suburban work. ASPING & SWEET, Open all day Sunday. 83 S. Canal-st.

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WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN, COMPLETEly furnished house; good location; South Side; highest references. Address T 332, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUENA PARK NEIGHborhood; furnished 10-room house from October. Address N N 326, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE VALKYRIE," 71-77 E. 47TH-ST., most beautiful location in Kenwood—One 10-room apartment, spacious and elegant interior arrangement; oval reception hall 12x15, parlor 16x20, dining-room 16x18, chambers 12x14; parlor and library finished in red birch, bookcases, French consoles, and mantels with gas grates; dining-room finished in Flemish oak with drop beam ceilings, sideboard, plate rails; all chambers open off private hallway; stationary washstand, bathroom finished in white tile with mosaic floor, shower bath attachment; one of the finest apartments in Kenwood. Rent $110. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOTICE—ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM apartments; finish, mahogany, enamel, and oak; all rooms extra large and light; lavatories between connecting bedrooms, consoles, tile bathrooms, hall trees, carpeted stairs, china closets, large and elaborate sideboards, etc.; ready for occupancy Oct. 1. 4606-12 Indiana-av. and 4832-34 Indiana-av. Plans and particulars at our office. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 DEARBORN-ST. Tel. Main.
Branch offices: 43d and Oakenwald-av.
5500 Indiana-av. Tel. 844 Went
3801-3 GRAND-BLVD., one of the most beautiful high-class apartment buildings in Chicago; elegant and spacious interior arrangement; rooms, finished in oak, redwoods, and white enamel; dining-rooms and reception-rooms finished in Flemish oak; private balconies opening off the parlors and dining-room; these apartments will be richly decorated to suit tenants; only two blocks from the Board of Trade trains and Indiana-av. cars.
THE "MONTICELLO," 4569 and 4571 OAKENWALD-AV., beautiful colonial building absolutely fireproof, steel construction; rooms finished in white enamel; $50, $55.
"THE EATON," S. W. COR. GREENWOOD-AV. and 54TH-PL., 7 and 8 room apartments; beautiful location in the city; surrounded by fine homes with large lawns, trees, and shrubbery; finished in polished hardwoods, dining-room paneled in oak, drop beam ceilings; rent; special inducements to first-class tenants.
"GRAEME," 4305-9 WABASH-AV., hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water, newly decorated; $27.50 to $30.
5250 and 5252 CALUMET-AV., elegant apartments, beautifully finished in hardwood; choice location, overlooking Washington Park; rents, $42.50 to $45.
"THE LAKEWOOD," GREENWOOD-AV. and 44th-st., 6-room apartments, finished in hardwood, polished oak floors; will decorate to suit; rents $32.50 to $45.
4219 ELLIS-AV., one elegant 7-room apartment, finished in oak, parquetry floors, mantels, sideboards, gas grates, etc., convenient to the Board of Trade trains and I. C.; $40.
4509-11 VINCENNES-AV., elegant 6-room apartment, elegant interior finish; open for inspection.
567-569 E. 46th-pl., near Vincennes-av., apartment, finished in hardwoods, all the latest modern improvements; rents $40.

TO RENT—BY M. WALKER & CO., 63D-ST. AND Monroe-av. 'Phone Oakland 208.
HUNTER BUILDING, 218 and 220 63d-st. [MIDWAY PLAISANCE], half block from express trains; most beautiful outlook in this city; Midway Plaisance, Field Museum, Jackson Park, and the Wooded Island; 2 apartments, 9 rooms each; elevator service; each same as private residence; reasonable prices for high-grade tenants.
6022 TO 6030 MONROE-AV., near the Midway, university, Ill. Central 12-minute trains to Van Buren-st., elevated and surface lines; strictly high grade new building; finished in quarter-sawed white oak and mahogany; modern in finish, equipment, and sanitary design; manner of construction affords light, air, and sunshine, and equal privacy of a detached house; mouse and bug proof; 7, and 8 rooms; $35 to $50. Owner at the building.
6021, 6023, 6025, and 6027 JEFFERSON-AV., new building; choice 7 and 8 rooms; reception halls; interior mahogany, birch, and white enamel, and quarter-sawed oak; dining-rooms wainscoted in Lincrusta Walton, with plate rail on top; consoles, wardrobes, sideboards, closets, refrigerators; $50 to $55 per month; for occupancy Sept. 1. Half block from Midway and express trains. Agent on the premises.
6230 to 6245 GREENWOOD-AV.; very choice 7, and 8 room apartments; very light and modern; one block from L station; $30 to $35.

TO RENT—THE ZENDA, VINCENNES-AV., w. cor. 44th-st., ready for occupancy now; 6, and 7 rooms; handsomely finished in mahogany, white enamel, oak, and Flemish oak dining-rooms; hardwood floors throughout; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; night and day electric light; handsomely decorated; carpeted halls; screens; specially designed sideboards, hall trees, and mantels; best of janitor service; 1 block from cross-town cars, blocks to Alley L; $32.50 to $55. Open today. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, Phone Main 4052, 218 La Salle-st. Phone Oakland 705, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—
489 Dearborn-av., 3d apartment, 9 rooms,
491 Dearborn-av., 1st apartment, 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
226 N. Clark-st., 2d and 4th floors, 4 rooms and bath, $14 and $18.
969 N. Clark-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms, $18.
1921 Deming-pl., 3d flat, or 1923, 1st flat, rooms; east of Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. Call at 1st flat, 1923, or
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.
Send for fall list.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM APARTMENTS, and Greenwood-av., new, elegantly finished in mahogany, white enamel, Flemish and English oak, mosaic entrances and bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, consoles, and refrigerators; nr. Ill. Central, Alley L, 61st and 63d-st. electric roads, nr. Midway, Washington and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; electric light and telephone in building.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN—THE PEMBERton, cor. 65th-st. and Washington-av. The newest, most perfect, the lightest, the most attractive flat building in Chicago; 5 rooms from $30 to; 7 rooms, $35; within 1 block of Jackson Park, blocks of Ill. Cent. or elevated; open. Owners on premises. Telephone 8314 Drexel.

TO RENT—THE TUDOR, S. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 43d-st., 6, 7, and 8 room flats in this modern fireproof building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, sideboard; flats handsomely decorated; convenient to Illinois Central and Cottage Grove-av. lines; rents $30 to $50. See janitor at building or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM APARTMENTS—4631 to 4637 Calumet-av., near 47th-st. "L" road station; back porches overlook Grand-blvd. These apartments are brand new; they are steam-heated, have hardwood floors and finish, and every modern convenience, including marble entrance. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, finish mahogany, white enamel, and oak; consoles, halltrees, sideboards, marble entrance, carpeted stairs, etc.; $32.50 to $37.50. 4715-17 Lawrence-av. Ready Oct. 15. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
300 and 302 65th-pl., near I. C., 67th-st. station; 1st and 2d flats, 6 and 7 rooms, all light; new building; modern in every detail; special inducements. $32.50 and $37.50. L. M. SMITH & BRO., Agents, 3947 Cottage Grove-av. Phone Oakland 501.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, ALL HARDWOOD floors, halls and dining-room finished in burlap, consoles, hall tree, ice box; handsome entrance; fine bathroom; heat and hot water; $30 per month; near elevated station. "Janitor," 6041 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NEW 2D FLAT, 2342 CALUMET, 7 rooms, steam, hot water, open plumbing, hardwood floors, white enameled woodwork, beautifully decorated; worth $65; will take $40, adult family. NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle.

TO RENT—NEW HIGH-GRADE 7 AND 8 ROOM apartments; 6531-7 Woodlawn-av., near I. C. express and "L" trains; ready Sept. 15. Special inducement to desirable tenants. JOHNSON & WHITEHEAD, 367 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE WINAMAC, CORNER OF Oakwood-blvd. and Ellis-av., corner flat of rooms, 2 baths and servants' bath; $125 per month; there is nothing finer in this city. Also 2 rooms and bath; $35; excellent table in the building.

TO RENT — 4741 WABASH-AV., 1ST FLAT, rooms, in two-story stone front detached house; light, modern, convenient, furnace; two-story brick barn; $30. Apply premises; only two flats in bldg.

TO RENT—LENOX APARTMENTS, $15 TO; steam, hot water, baths, ranges; neat and convenient; near I. C. trains. Office open evenings. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3135 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT room apartment; hardwood finish throughout; all modern conveniences. Daniel Hardin, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT; new building; ½ block from elevated station; near park. 5731 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—MODERN HEATED FLATS, Monroe-av.; best transportation in city. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, MODERN, STEAM-heated 7-room flat, all hardwood finish. Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, janitors, etc.; $10 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS; NEW 3-ROOM, $16; 2-ROOM, $12; bath, range, tel. 3826 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 5 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; steam. 156 East 43d-st., near Ellis-av.

TO RENT—6311 DREXEL, LIGHT 6-ROOM flat, unheated; best transportation; Alley L sta.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY, 3 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, $18 up; steam, hot water, etc.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LIGHT, MODERN room flats; $25. Call 4939 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM; $22. Jackson Park-av., opposite park.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY "SMITH," 1309 MADISON-ST.—Tel. W. 480—Steam-heated flats—Tel. W. 480.
1683 FULTON, 7 and 8 rs., hot water...$25,
1888 FULTON, 6 rooms, furnace..........
1375 WASH.-BLVD., 2 floors, 9 rs..........
870 WARREN-AV., 6 rooms, corner........
1576 MADISON-ST., 8 rooms, choice........
THE "WALDO," 1586 Jackson, 4 to 6 rs. $20,
1604 ADAMS-ST., choice 8-room flat........
2247 Jackson, "The Mona," choice corner..
47 N. FRANCISCO, cottage, 5 rs..........
170-180 FRANCISCO-AV., 5-room flats......
19 HUMBOLDT-ST., 7 rs...................
51 WHIPPLE-ST., 7-room flat.............
7 KEDZIE, "The Leon," 3 and 4 rs....$15,
506-8 DOUGLAS-BD., beautiful new flats, 8 rs
We have a complete list of flats and houses, heated and unheated. Call, write, or 'phone for list.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STEAM HEATED 1st flat, 7 rooms, gas range, hardwood finish. 467 S. Troy-st., 200 ft. north of Douglas Park-blvd., 1 block west of Douglas Park.

TO RENT—2070 JACKSON-ST., 2D FLAT, rooms, heated; $30.
Send for printed list.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD 2D FLAT, 8 ROOMS, STEAM heat, hot water, hardwood, etc.; open. Washington-blvd., near Leavitt.

TO RENT—2319-21 HERMITAGE-AV., FINE light, 6-room, strictly modern flats; janitor service; $30.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $18, $21.50; steam; all improvements. 7 S. Kedzie.

TO RENT — 128 WARREN-AV., ELEGANT room flats; $20 and $21; choice locality.

TO RENT—723 FULTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, LOW rent. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE NEW, HOMELIKE 6 AND room flats, with porches, shade trees, and large yard; only $23 and $25. Inquire at 2546 Evanston-av., Edgewater.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 584 DEARBORN-av., handsome modern 8-room apartment; sunlight every room; elevator; every convenience. C. R. MASSEY, 108 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—602 TO 608 E. DIVISION-ST., NEAR Lake Shore drive, handsome 8-room apartments; every modern convenience; $65. OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN LIGHT 6-ROOM FLATS; hot water heat and supply; near elevated; and $28. 174 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 5, 6, AND 7 ROOM flats, every convenience; near elevated; $30 to 1731 Oakdale, bet. Clark and Evanston-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; ready Oct. 1; near elevated; $25 to $30. Barry-av., bet. Clark and Evanston-av.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS, STEAM HEATED FLAT; 362 Bissell-st., near Webster-av. L station;

TO RENT—IN GRANADA HOTEL, ONE NINE-room flat; also one three-room flat.

TO RENT—8 LARGE ROOMS, 2D FLAT, DEtached house; good light. 533 Cleveland-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. 8 phones, Main

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED — TO RENT—FREE, FREE. ONLY real estate firm renting flats without charge. We solicit the care and management of flats and apartment buildings. Call on us at once. CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 592 Sheffield-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 TO 8 ROOM APARTMENT, with kitchen, etc., for housekeeping, in building with restaurant in connection. Address V 286, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—7 OR 8 ROOM FLAT, IN new building; will pay $45 to $60. Address V 287, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORE IN LEXINGTON Hotel Bldg.; splendid location for tailor shop or florist; electric light and steam heat furnished free; nice tile floors; open direct off of rotunda; now occupied by tailor shop. Apply at Lexington Hotel office, or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 218 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 197 E. Randolph-st. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 80 FT. DEEP, WITH LIVING rooms, steam heat, hot water, good basement. Office, 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—2 NEW STEAM HEATED STORES, s. e. corner Halsted and Buckingham; good location for drug store, hardware, meat market. Address T 356, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES, $12 AND $15. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building,
183 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT—BANKING FLOOR, STAATS-ZEITUNG Building; splendid light; building to be remodeled and modernized; new elevators; also part of basement, suitable for restaurant, and offices on upper floors. NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES GARDEN City Building, n. w. cor. 5th-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences; fine location for manufacturers' agents. Apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—DESKROOM. 1601 GREAT NORTHERN Building.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—12-14 S. JEFFERSON-ST.; LARGE MANFG. BLDG., 20,000 SQ. FT.; ALL LIGHT. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—CORNER EUROPEAN HOTEL, 35 rooms; immediate possession; low rental, long lease. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED — TO RENT — A SPECIALIST OF blood, skin, and nerves would like down-town offices; will share with dentist or specialist of eye and ear; or if desired would purchase furniture and assume lease. Address K O 160, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

LADIES— LADIES— LADIES—
DR. BRINEY'S
PRIVATE SANITARIUM.
DR. BRINEY TREATS LADIES EXCLUSIVELY.

DR. W. F. BRINEY, physician and surgeon, city office, Suite 610, 167 Dearborn-st. Hours, 2 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 12. Tel. Central 3578.

Reliable, skillful, and painless treatment of all diseases and complications peculiar to women. Long-standing, obstinate cases yield to our treatment, bringing happiness to all in ill health. Relief guaranteed. The only exclusive office for ladies. Elegant suburban sanitarium; none will compare with it for pure air and sunlight. Cheerful rooms. Patients not refused who are unable to pay usual fee. HELP EXTENDED TO THE UNFORTUNATE. Terms quoted only after personal examination.

WOMEN ONLY—
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR WOMEN
DR. E. J. DENNIS, DR. E. J. DENNIS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.

The only physician in Chicago who devotes the whole of his time to the treatment of diseases of women.

SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless methods. Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Private home if desired for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 5.
SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all DISEASES and COMPLICATIONS of women, by PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours. Private home provided. LADY CONSULTANT daily, 10 to 2. SPECIAL attention before and during confinement. Consultation free; fees reasonable. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and MOST EXCLUSIVE office for ladies in Chicago. EVENINGS, 7 to 9, at
PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 3400 INDIANA-AV.

THE LAKE SANITARIUM, FOR LADIES EXclusively; ALL female complaints and complications quickly relieved without pain, delay, or uncertainty; we guarantee perfect and immediate success in every case undertaken; expert physician of 20 years' experience in attendance; our prices and accommodations so graded as to meet the conditions and requirements of all classes; no fee till results are assured; consultation free; will reply to all letters; call or write at once.
LAKE SANITARIUM, Room 307,
89 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 6; Sunday, 10 to 1.

"VIRTUAMA" IMPARTS HEALTH AND strength; let any person suffering from pain in back, physical decline, mental diseases, nervousness, or any of the evidences of loss of strength in the blood or nerves should give these tablets a trial; $2 and $5 sizes. DALE & SEMPILL, 135 Clark-st., Chicago. WELD & HALL, Elgin, Ill.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—Regular graduate of obstetrics; pupil of Prof. Kock of Berlin; 25 years' exp.; attends all difficult cases day and night; instruction given in all delicate cases before confinement. Tel. N. 346.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST.—Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases of women; 20 years' experience; fair treatment guaranteed; consultation and advice free.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—OLD GRADUate physician, 30 years' practice; SPECIALIST IN DISEASES of women; home for confinement cases; advice free; success guaranteed. Hrs., 9 to 5.

DR. W. B. CARROLL—SPECIALTY DISEASES of men only; 25 years' exp. Office, 416 Inter-Ocean Building, 130 Dearborn-st.

LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY. DR. HASENCLEVER, 119 La Salle-st., suite 55. Advice free.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD DISEASES QUICKLY, permanently cured; strictures prevented in every case; X-ray examination free. 78 State-st., Suite 26.

WOMAN'S PRIVATE HOME DURING CONfinement; free to deserving. 279 W. Adams-st.

LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, $5.00. DR. Hasenclever, 119 La Salle-st., R. 55. Advice free.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF THE TREMONT HOUSE FURNITURE,

Corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

Sale held on premises Monday, Sept. 16th, and continuing until all is sold.

Chamber sets, box springs, hair mattresses, feather pillows, sheets, spreads and blankets, plush parlor sets, wardrobes, folding beds, mantel mirrors, center and library tables, lace curtains, carpets, extension tables, leather dining chairs, coffee and tea urns; toilet, crockery, glass and plated ware, etc., etc. Five billiard tables, two pool tables, in good condition.

Remember the date, Monday, Sept. 16th, at 10 a. m.

Contents of 400 rooms.

D. LONG, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, USED 5 MONTHS, LIKE new, without a mark; parlor furniture upholstered in silk, leather library furniture, leather couch, easy chair, odd dresser in bird's-eye maple, mahogany, and oak; brass and bronze beds, hair mattresses, box springs, mahogany davenport in green silk, odd rockers, parlor tables, Brussels and velvet rugs, bookcase, halltree, massive oak dining set; also mahogany upright piano used 5 months; $160; sell separately at sacrifice. 653 N. Clark-st.

BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES—THE BEST in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

MUST SELL THIS WEEK, IRON AND BRASS beds, chiffoniers, dressers, dining set, etc., half price. 2227 Indiana-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, SLIGHTLY USED, SPECIAL sale every day; cheapest place in Chicago. 69 to 75 E. 31st-st. PHALIN, BENNETT & CO.

KENWOOD STORAGE AND TRANSFER CO.—Move, pack, ship, store h. h. furniture. Office, 614 E. 43d-st.; Tel. Oak. 80. T. W. Philpot, Mgr.

STOVES, RANGES, AND FURNACES, GLENwood ranges, Columbian Joy heaters; large variety; lowest price. J. RETTERER, 167 Lake-st.

CASH PAID FURNITURE HOTELS, HOUSES, flats, etc. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IDEAL HOMES.
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DAUPHIN PARK—DAUPHIN PARK.
DAUPHIN PARK.

FREE EXCURSION
BY THE ILL. CENT. RY.
TO
DAUPHIN PARK
ON
SUNDAY, SEPT. 15,
AT 2 P. M.
COME OUT AND ENJOY
YOURSELF AND
INSPECT THIS IDEAL
LOCATION.

Pure air and water, healthful, quiet, and the best of transportation; 24 minutes by I. C. railway from Randolph-st., rapid transit electric railway connecting with South Side Elevated and with Cottage Grove-av. cable. Fine schools, churches, and business houses.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Illinois Central railway depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 2 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901, stopping at all stations north of and including 63d-st.

S. E. GROSS,
sixth floor Masonic Temple.
Branch office at Cottage Grove-av. and 91st-st. Open every day.

EASY PAYMENTS.
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FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.
On receipt of a postal I will send you plans of 150 new houses located on the West, South, and North Sides, and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments of from $8 to $35, same as rent; very small cash payment; price $1,175 to $5,000; let your rent money pay for a home.
WRITE AT ONCE.
WRITE AT ONCE.
CALL AT ONCE.
S. E. GROSS,
6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.
11,963 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and dock property; large or small quantities; will advance money for building; lowest switching charges. H. H. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS INVESTment, 82 Lake-st., 26x144 ft., 4-story bldg., paying 5½ per cent net on $65,000; bargain to close estate. W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP, cheap; Stickney and Chicago acres, 10 years' time; 3 cors. on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE made by E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL INCOME CORNER ON the "Loop," paying 4% net on price; will take 25% trade. Address N N 330, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MFG. AND WAREHOUSE SITES on Western Indiana [Belt] railroad, north of Chicago-av. C. L. McMAHAN, 4 E. 47th-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAPS GALORE—

6543 Parnell-av., lot 33x100, large brick 2-flat building, worth $5,500, only	$2,850
Ashland-av., n. w. cor. 32d, 54x125 to alley, paved both sides, 2 large stores and flat buildings on Ashland-av. and a good 2-story cottage on rear facing 32d. This property is worth $5,500; will sell for	2,650
381 40th-st., 1½ blks. to Grand-blvd., 8-room brick residence, modern	2,950
7437 May-st., 2-flat on stone, $175 cash, balance $800 in 4 years	975
1649 93d-st., near Ellis-av., large frame store and flat, worth $3,500, only	1,375
4624 State-st., lot 23x100, including frame cottage; should sell for $3,500; only	1,950
7754-8 Jefferson-av., large 3-flat frame, lot 98 ft. front	1,750
7251 Paulina-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms	850
7129 Paulina-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms	775
1113 47th-pl., near Aberdeen-st., 7-room cottage, good repair	875
703 65th-st., nr. Lowe-av., brick 2-sty. in row	750
6917 May-st., 1½-story cottage	1,200
757 61st-pl., near Emerald-av., choice frame 2-flat, stone basement, modern plumbing, furnace heat, finished attic	3,400
547 44th-pl., brick 1½-story and basement cottage, 7 rooms, near Butler-st., paved and paid	975
2964 Groveland-av., elegant 3-story press brick residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, lot 31 ft. front; rents now $50 mo.; mtg. $5,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent; equity $1,500	6,500
2825 Wabash-av., 12-room frame residence on brick, lot 26x196; must be sold	3,950

Look them over and let us hear from you.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS—Auction sale of the most desirable apartment building corner lot on the South Side, consisting of 100 ft. fronting east on Ellis Park by 60 ft. fronting south on 37th-st.-blvd. This property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to an incumbrance of $10,694.49, due Oct. 1st. The auction to be held on premises Saturday, Sept. 21st, at 4 p. m. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 1302 Chamber of Commerce. D. LONG, auctioneer, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME, NEW, MODERN houses on 34th, bet. Cottage Grove and Rhodes-av., hardwood finish and floors; hot water heat, every up-to-date convenience; terms easier than renting; small cash payment, balance 20 semi-annual payments, 4 per cent interest. D. G. HAMILTON, J. D. ALLEN, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE FRONT HOUSE, 4824 Vincennes-av., 3 blocks 47th "L" station, 1½ blocks 47th-st. electric cars; hot water heat, high grade, fine residence neighborhood; $3,000; less than value. HENRY T. DAVIS, Exclusive Agent, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DETACHED, STEAM-HEATED stone front 9-room modern house; Lexington-av., near Midway; price $9,000; terms, $1,500 cash, balance to suit.
WALTER H. BROWNE, 714, 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— RESIDENCE.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.
A magnificent home, rented for $300 month, worth $75,000, can be had for $55,000.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN— BARGAIN.
GRAND-BLVD.
Very choice location.
$250 per ft.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE FINE KENWOOD CORNERS—ALL well located; best class of surroundings; frontages from 50 to 180 ft.; good depth.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— RESIDENCE.
46th-st., nr. Grand-blvd., 8-r. stone front modern house, only $6,500.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN.
LANGLEY & 67th, 2-sty. brick house, hardwood trim, open plumbing, furnace; easy terms; $3,000.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT BLDG. ON COTtage Grove-av., near 31st-st.; will be sacrificed for cash; bldg. is clear and rents for over $3,200 per year. Address P K 494, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY STONE-front residence, lot 25x125, on Lake-av., near 43d-st.; quick sale for cash; only $6,000. Address V 149, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 12-FLAT BUILDING; CORner 57th and Drexel-av.; owner. 5626 Jackson-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN STEAM HEATED 3-flat building, Indiana-av., near 47th-st.; sacrifice. GEO. N. LEE, 74, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FT. ON 67TH-ST., BETWEEN Sherman and Union, south front; cheap.
H. B. EASTMAN, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, ENGLEWOOD, NEAR 63d, 5 rooms and bath, stone foundation, paved street; $1,150. GEO. N. LEE, 74, 88 Washington.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—

By E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 3 o'clock, on the premises, 830 Warren-av.—Modern 2-story and cellar brick residence, 9 rooms; sanitary plumbing; lot 20x122 ft. to alley. Sale absolute. Come and get a bargain.

FOR SALE—LOT, 25X175, AYERS-AV., NEAR W. Lake-st. "L"; only $650; speak quick if you want this bargain. I sold the other three lots this week.
J. C. LONG,
701, 115 Monroe.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, STEAM heat, porcelain bath, open plumbing; 2 blocks from Western-av. Met. "L" station; price $3,000; terms, $500 cash.
WALTER H. BROWNE, 714, 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIdence lots, Armitage, 41st, and 42d-avs.; bargains; see them. Delamater, 88 Washington.

FOR SALE—CORNER 20TH AND FISK-STS., with buildings; cheap.
P. PLOTS, 698 Alport-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CONVENIENT TO NORTHWESTern "L"; new 8-room home; lot 37½ ft. front; gas and electric light, hardwood finish, open nickle plumbing; good neighborhood; close to school, churches, stores, etc.; $5,300; small cash payment, balance about same as rent. J. L. COCHRAN, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAYTON-ST., NEAR CENTER, 3-flat, 7, 8, 8 rooms, strictly modern; $9,500.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.
Specialty: "New Method" Real Estate Sales.

FOR SALE—12-ROOM HOUSE WITH LOT, 79 Mohawk; $1,500 required, balance $15 monthly; property in first-class condition. Inquire 223 N. Clark, in hardware store.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE COTTAGES; $25 down, $10 monthly; West Side the same. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—FINE 2-story brick residence, north of Lincoln Park; ready for occupancy Oct. 1st. T 217, Tribune.

NORTHWEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—22 WISNER-AV., NEAR LOGAN-sq., 2-story 6-r. flat; $2,500. Inquire 37 Wisner-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—HAVE A FEW houses left; must sell to close estate S. D. Cossitt, deceased; 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms. Write for booklet and particulars. F. D. COSSITT JR., Executor.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM RESIDENCE, corner lot, 200x200 ft.; splendid shade and shrubbery; rapid transit; Tracy. Come in or write for price. WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES IN BLUE ISLAND, ILL., or to trade for improved or unimproved Chicago real estate. RICHARD A. KOCH & CO., 5 and 6, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—5 TO 15 ROOM HOUSES, $1,000 to $15,000; some bargains; terms. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA, GLENCOE, AND other north shore suburbs; houses, lots, and acres. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS ON WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $300 and up; altitude 150 feet; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BERWYN BARGAIN — 9-ROOM new house, very fine; large lot; less than will reproduce. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

FOR SALE—TWO DELIGHTFUL HOMES WITH large, well shaded lots, east of r. r., in Wilmette. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST OFFER TAKES EDISON Park lot; clear; must sell. T 350, Tribune.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE ACRES, 80-ACRE tract, north of Lake Bluff, extending to lake. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUT THEY GO TO NORTH DAkota, where crops are bountiful, climate healthful, land cheap, and very productive. For prices and excursion rates and map, call upon WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM, 20 ACRES, FINE BUILDings; two miles from City of Niles, Mich., very cheap. Address L T 165, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY $600—PRETTY 40-ACRE Michigan home, house, barn, orchard, wood lot; near lake. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 226 acres of land, near Mobile, Ala. Address T 280, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE—30,000 to 50,000 sq. ft. on Ft. Wayne, Lake Shore, West Indiana, or Stock-Yards R. R. All answers must give full description to receive attention. Owners answer. Address P K 493, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE HAVING 6 ROOMS AND bath, north of 75th-st. and near Illinois Central R. R. or the electric street car line running to Pullman. Address N N 319, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIVE CASH FOR NORTH OR SOUTH Dakota wild lands. WM. H. BROWN & CO., 405, 155 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED — BUNCH OF 5 TO 15 LOTS WITH 5C fare; must be a bargain; up to $5,000.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property quick or buy a farm in any part of the country, see TAYLOR CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WEST OF ASHLAND, 2-FLAT, MODern, for cash client for investment.
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD FARM OR VACANT FACTORY property; will give you modern flats; all rented and in good location. Address V 225, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY ON NORTH OR Northwest Side for cash; must be cheap.
R. A. KOCH & CO., 5 and 6, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—BERWYN VACANT FOR EQUITY in 7-room Evanston house, 50-ft. lot; large trees.
W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—LARGE MODERN APARTment building near good transportation, in Hyde Park; clear; rentals $20,000 a year; want outlying acres, but will consider city or suburban vacant. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st. [B.]

EXCHANGE—HAVE CHOICE PIECE OF NORTH Side vacant, $1,600, clear. Will take two old style houses worth same amount. E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON WASHINGton, near Oakley-blvd., clear, for clear brick house worth $6,500, West or South Side.
CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Clear Monroe-st. residence, modern, nr. Kedzie, for house or vacant South.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

NEW MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING IN fine South Side location to exchange for clear old improved or vacant. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—RAVENSWOOD; OLD IMPD., vacant, and cash for modern residence North, $6,000; owners answer with location. T 345, Tribune

WANTED—CHOICE BUS. CORNER UP TO $30,000 for clear $22,000 bldg. and cash.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLS. city and farm property; also good Southern lands, for Chicago property. Room 8, 260 S. Clark-st.

HAVE 75 FT. BERWYN CLEAR AND A LITtle cash for good equity in Chicago improved.
W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 523.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS—
We will make loans as small as $5,000 at 4½% where margin of security is usually large.
Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If so, we can quote you very advantageous renewal rates. Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass on security.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have many clients with cash in hand looking for bargains in real estate.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON VACANT OR improved city or suburban property in amounts from $500 upward. Building loans made. Prepayment privileges. Prompt attention to applications.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
401-402 Chamber of Commerce Building.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5c and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal prepayment privileges if desired.
Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK,
169 Jackson-blvd.
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay all or part before maturity and stop interest thereon. Building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & CO., 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Lowest rates for desirable business.
BUILDING LOANS—PROMPT INSPECTION.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN & BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

WHY NOT BUILD A HOME ON THAT LOT OF yours? We put it up complete and furnish the money; 100 sets of plans; payments like rent.
CASE & PADDOCK, Contractors, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 132 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FOR SALE—6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500. Title Guarantee & Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

4½, 4¾, AND 5 PER CENT REAL ESTATE loans in amounts from $2,000 to $10,000.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor 88 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

WANTED—LOAN OF $9,000; SECURITY, FINE manufacturing plant in Indiana; water power, plant, and real estate worth at least $60,000. Address V 178, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. on real estate security. We act quickly. Give us a call.
CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 592 Sheffield-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates on approved real estate security; prepayment privileges.
BARNES & PARISH, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN— W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Phone 2157 M. 150 La Salle-st.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

M'LANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

ELSER & WESTMAN, 85 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on improved city real estate at lowest rate; mortgages bought and sold; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at 5 and 6 per cent interest. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES; NO DELAY.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES, ON Chicago real estate.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 218 La Salle-st.

WANT LOAN OF $1,500 ON BLDGS. WORTH $6,000, on leased ground; will pay off $25 monthly and interest. Address V 465, Tribune office.

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HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Second floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING AND FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY; rates 3½ up. HAYNES & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

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WESTERN STATE BANK—
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Loans made on Chicago real estate.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate, repayable monthly.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—5 PER CENT, ANY SUM; BUILDING loans; we pass on security; no delay.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

1ST AND 2D MORTG. LOANS SOLICITED.
Money advanced to pay taxes and interest.
C. HOPPER, 805 Tacoma Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT 5 PER CENT; $2,500 and upwards, with prepayment privileges.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE ON NEW BRICK AND stone improvements; Chicago Title and Trust Co. papers. JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 115 Monroe.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE ON NEW BRICK AND stone improvements; Chicago Title and Trust Co. papers. JOHN P. MARSH & CO., 115 Monroe.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000; 3 YEARS; 6 PER CENT; $10 atty. fee; no com. Address T 287, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMP.; lowest rates. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with us quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOAN CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH; NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.,
ROOMS 216 AND 217.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 12.

LIBERAL ADVANCES WITHOUT DELAY ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS,
CARRIAGES, ETC.,
OR ON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ANY KIND,
WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOWEST AND MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
FAIR AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT
AT THE OFFICES OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR,
CORNER CLARK-ST.
301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV.,
ENGLEWOOD.
BEFORE BORROWING CALL AND SEE US AND YOU WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.
ENGLEWOOD OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
Title and Trust Building.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE—
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

MONEY— MONEY.
3 PER CENT PER MONTH
ON
Diamonds, watches, jewelry, sealskins, musical instruments, guns, revolvers, silverware, pianos, bric-a-brac, and any kind of merchandise of value.
FROM $1.00 TO $5,000.00.
NO WAITING.
Remember, only 3 per cent per month at
131 SOUTH CLARK-ST. WEBER BROS.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.—LOANS ON PIANOS, furniture, horses, fixtures, etc., anywhere in Cook County, without removal, for one month to one year; also on salaries, diamonds, watches, sealskins, etc.; lowest rates; NO OTHER CHARGES; you can repay us as you desire. Call and see us; no publicity; fair and honest treatment.
140 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 75.
Southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

ALL HONEST PEOPLE CAN BORROW ON their furniture without removal; pay monthly or as circumstances will permit. If you wish to be dealt with honorably and treated courteously call on RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payments to suit borrower.
A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWelry at lowest rates. SLATTS & POE, reliable American pawnbrokers, 167 S. Clark-st.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, ETC.
Room 512 First National Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

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WE
LOAN
YOU
MONEY
ON YOUR PLAIN NOTE,
without any other
indorser, at just
half the rates of
other concerns.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LOUIS WEBER & CO.,
Clark and Harrison-sts.
MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM

CAPITAL—HAVE $25,000 AND AN ESTABlished credit with two of the large banks for as much more; have been with one concern twenty years; I will furnish capital and service in established profitable business. Address T 407, Tribune office.

SALARY LOANS QUICK.
No indorser or mortgage.
Confidential and courteous treatment.
Best terms and easy payments.
J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., Suite 23.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS on some 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give higher cash and loan value than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same at 6% per annum.
Give larger cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1874.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; everything strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
218 La Salle-st., Suite 306. Telephone Main 4564.
Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, MORTgages, and on available securities of all kinds. Stocks and bonds, listed or unlisted, bought and sold.
SHIELDS & BROS.,
95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOANS TO ALL CLASSES OF SALARIED PEOple; low rates and easy payments; quick results; confidential; call or write. Railway Employes' Supply Co., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE, RETAIL MERCHANTS, teamsters, boarding-house keepers, etc., furnished money without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns on their own names at half rates; amounts and payments to suit. Lutz & Co., 301 Atwood Bldg.

LOANS, 6 PER CENT PER AN., ON CHATtels, 2d mortgages, and rental assignments.
McDERMOTT, DORGAN & CO.,
125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES without mortgage, without indorser; quickly, quietly; easy rates, easy payments.
E. M. BENNETT & CO., Suite 21, 84 Adams-st.

YOU CAN GET ALL THE MONEY YOU NEED by asking for it; quick and WAY DOWN COST, if employed. PECK, 215 Dearborn-st.

SALARY LOANS, QUIETLY; HALF RATES.
No trouble if you deal with me.
Room 220, 145 La Salle-st., cor. Madison.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS MONEY TO HONEST salaried people, shop and factory hands, railroad employes, etc. R. 840, 125 La Salle-st.

MINES AND MINING.

FOR SALE—30 CENTS PER SHARE, STOCK IN New Mexico gold mine; ore now mined will make stock worth $1 per share in three months; best references. Address A 442, Tribune office.

WE HAVE SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN COPper and gold mines. Gibbs & Co., 125 La Salle.

J. DUNRAVEN YOUNG, ANAL. CHEMIST AND assayer, 1733 Monadnock. 'Phone Har. 2428.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE!

THE OLD DOMINION OIL CO. of Virginia is about to close the sale of treasury stock.

This guaranteed investment in genuine oil lands, with an assured advance of at least 50 per cent and a steady income, is a rare opportunity to get stock in a real operating company.

It is the best proposition now before the public.

Samples of the natural lubricating oil found on these lands may be seen at the office.

Call or send for prospectus and price.

REMEMBER, THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY A REAL LIVE OIL STOCK LOW.

Don't forget the number.

92 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—DAILY NEWSPAPER—
Only Democratic daily in large Western city; a political power; exceptionally fine opportunity for progressive newspaper man with some money; other dailies and weeklies, all parts of United States; all prices. C. M. PALMER, Newspaper Broker, 253 Broadway, New York.

THE PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO. OF CHIcago, Ill., with factories at Monessen, Pennsylvania, and Adrian, Michigan, manufactures the coiled spring woven wire fence; the best for farms, suburban homes, railroads, dog kennels, game parks, etc. Write for catalogue and prices.
AUSTIN CLEMENT, V. Pt., 200 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PENNA. MANUFACturing industry in working order; valuable patent rights and special machinery for producing salable goods; unique in idea and covering a field of their own; capitalized at $50,000; will sell at low figure; present owners engaged in other business enterprises. Address F D 2, Tribune office.

A GOOD MAN OF MODERATE MEANS AND ability can secure permanent place with responsible company as manager of branch in his home town. Will allow $100 monthly and additional compensation dependent on business transacted. Address N A 201, Tribune office.

A BRICK AND TILE FACTORY FOR SALE; OLD established plant; the best business opportunity of the kind ever offered. For particulars call or address R. W. SUMASACK, 808 W. Chicago-av., Chicago, Ill.

HAVE CLIENTS WITH MONEY TO INVEST or loan, aggregating over $500,000; either coal, oil, manufacturing, mining, reduction, telephone, or electric railway enterprises. Address N A 202, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENCY FOR NEW YORK OF ARticle having a ready sale on that market or having great merit, being something that is needed there; Chicago and New York references. Address T 231, Tribune office.

A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO EXTEND SALE of machine, thoroughly introduced and highly indorsed; as useful to the business-man as the telephone or typewriting machine; large profits and unlimited field. Address V 136, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—35 YEARS' ESTABLISHED HARDware business; best location on the North Side; fine jobbing trade; part cash and balance real estate; reason for selling, old age. Inquire 228 N. Clark-st.

WANTED — PARTIES TO CONTRACT FOR city delivery; about 35 wagons required. Full particulars on application. Address N N 208, Tribune office.

$15,000 BUYS MANFG. PLANT IN FULL OPERation; stock and machinery complete; well established line of customers; orders ahead for several months. S. B. BOWLES, R. 30 Board of Trade Bldg.

HALL & CO., 167 DEARBORN. 'PHONE CENT. 747. Will sell your business for cash. No office charge. Commission only.

EXCHANGE IMPROVED RENTED CITY BUSIness property for vacant, or grocery and market or grocery; owner. Address V 252, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000 UP TO JOIN me in good paying enterprise; fully secured. Address V 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MFG. BUSINESS OF TENTS, AWNings, flags; large city Ills.; full outfit; clears yearly $1,800. Particulars GOLSEN, Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—MEDIUM STOCK GOODS FOR choice income Chicago property; also hardware for other goods. CARR, 424 N. Y. Life Bldg.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN private bank, country town; position of Pres. goes with sale. Address F P 38, Tribune office.

ART STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED IN Colorado. Address F W 45, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general office of the company in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1901, at eleven [11] o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to amend Paragraph 8 of Article VI. of the Articles of Consolidation of the Company, adopted the second day of June, 1880, so that the same shall read as follows—to wit:
"8. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive committee, which shall consist of the President of the corporation and six directors, and invest it with all of the powers of the board, when it is not in session."
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. G. PURDY, President.
GEORGE H. CROSBY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS—SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.
Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners at their office, 57th-st. and Cottage Grove-av., until 2 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 9th, 1901, for the furnishing and erecting of:
One 600 h. p. cross-compound engine.
One 300 h. p. boiler.
Two 150-light arc dynamos.
Specifications may be seen at the above named office.
The South Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary.

BOARD MEETING AT ST. HEDWIG'S HOSPItal, 936 N. Hoyne-av., Chicago, Oct. 15, 1901, 8 p. m., for amending constitution.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. C. F. LEON,
1224 MICHIGAN-AV.—1224.
NEAR 12TH-ST.
FOR THIS WEEK FEE $1.00.
PRINCE of CLAIRVOYANTS and MEDIUMS.
READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
GIVES INFALLIBLE ADVICE
ON ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.
SALES, CHANGES, TRAVEL,
LOVE, MARRIAGE,
and FAMILY AFFAIRS.
No matter how impossible success in your desires may seem, call and know the truth.

$5 READINGS FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 299 Michigan-av., opp. Logan Monument. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Li Hung Fong is the best and cleverest clairvoyant in the city.—Record-Herald of April 21.

BOOK ON ASTROLOGY SENT FREE; STAMP for postage. THOMPSON & CO., 22 N. William-st., New York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—HIGH STEPPING, HANDSOME family horse, good traveler, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs.; give full particulars. GROSS, 818 Chamber of Commerce.

$350, BUYS SOUND 6-YEAR-OLD, 16 HAND pair chestnut coach horses, safe for family use; cost $1,100 4 months ago; must be sold. 268 33d-st.

WANTED—SMALL PONY CART, CHEAP FOR cash. Address T 354, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CARRARA" MIXED AND PASTE PAINTS—Nothing like it on the market; would like to show you buildings painted with it; 48 colors; packages ¼ pint to barrels; for in or outside work; send for circulars and price list. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 71 and 73 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CHURCH PEWS. Address M. PEZA, 8757 Marquette-av., S. Chicago.

RAILROAD TICKET BROKERS.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND exchanged. ALBERT J. GEIS, 203 S. Clark-st.

EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL.

CALIFORNIA AND NORTH PACIFIC COAST—Judson-Alton excursions, by special service given to their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping cars, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense; leave Chicago every Tuesday and Thursday via Chicago and Alton railway over the "Scenic Route" by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. For particulars write or call on JUDSON-ALTON Excursions, 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GRAND WINTER CRUISES
DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY
TO THE WEST INDIES, THE SPANISH MAIN, AND MEXICO,
and to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT,
EGYPT, HOLY LAND, SYRIA,
by the twin-screw steamers
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE AND AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

All appointments first-class. No overcrowding. Apply for pamphlets, itineraries, rates, etc.,
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA—
BY FRENCH LINE NEW STEAMERS.
Cabin $50 and up to Azores; to Italy $65 and up.

Spartan Prince	Sept. 19	Trojan Prince	Nov. 2
Tartar Prince	Oct. 26	Spartan Prince	Nov. 16

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiavone, G. W. Agts., 416 S. Clark-st.

ITALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Navigazione Generale Italiana, to Naples-Genoa.
Archimede .... Sept. 17 Liguria [new] ... Sept. 24
Large cabins above deck. Dining-room on promenade deck. Excellent cuisine. Weekly sailings.
HIRZEL, FELTMANN & CO., 11 Broadway, N. Y.
J. S. LOWITZ, 185 S. Clark-st., Agent.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and excursions.
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 N. Clark-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connection for Paris.

St. Paul	Sept. 18	Philadelphia	Oct. 2
Haverford	Sept. 21	St. Paul	Oct. 9
St. Louis	Sept. 25	St. Louis	Oct. 16

PHILADELPHIA—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.

Waesland	Sept. 21	Rhynland	Oct. 5
Noordland	Sept. 28	Westernland	Oct. 12

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday noon.

Kensington	Sept. 18	Friesland	Oct. 2
*Zeeland	Sept. 25	Southwark	Oct. 9

*New twin screw steamers, calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Cent. 1111. Dearborn and Washington-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH-CHERBOURG-HAMBURG.

Columbia	Sept. 19	A. Victoria	Oct. 10
F. Bismarck	Sept. 26	Columbia	Oct. 17
Deutschland	Oct. 3	Deutschland	Oct. 31

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH-CHERBOURG-HAMBURG.

Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	Waldersee	Oct. 19
Pretoria	Sept. 28	*Palatia	Oct. 26
*Phoenicia	Oct. 5	Pennsylvania	Nov. 2
Patricia	Oct. 12	Pretoria	Nov. 9

*To Hamburg direct.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON-BREMEN.

*Lahn	Sept. 17	Kaiserin M. T.	Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr.	Oct. 22
Kr'nprinzWm.	Oct. 1, 12m	Kronprinz Wm.	Oct. 29

Sailing at 10 a. m.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON-LONDON [PARIS]-BREMEN.

Koen. Luise	Sept. 19	Barbarossa	Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse	Sept. 26	K. Luise	Oct. 24, noon
Gr. Kurfuerst	Oct. 3	Gr. Kurfuerst	Nov. 7

Sailing 10 a. m.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
French Line—New York to Havre—Paris.
In one week.
Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

La Savoie	Sept. 12	L'Aquitaine	Sept. 26
La Bretagne	Sept. 19	La Champagne	Oct. 3

Fast Express Steamers. Company special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. First cabin rates, $60 and upwards.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Celtic, new twin screw ... Sept. 17 Oct. 22 Nov. 26

Oceanic	Sept. 18	Oct. 16	Nov. 13	Dec. 11
Teutonic	Sept. 25	Oct. 23	Nov. 20	Dec. 18
Cymric	Oct. 1	Nov. 5	Dec. 31	
Germanic	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 27	Dec. 25
Majestic	Oct. 9	Nov. 6	Dec. 4	

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ESTABLISHED 1840.
New York—Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Lucania	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 16	Dec. 14
Etruria	Sept. 28	Oct. 26	Nov. 23	Dec. 21
Servia [extra]			Tuesday, Oct. 1	
Campania	Oct. 5	Nov. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 28
Umbria	Oct. 12	Nov. 9	Dec. 7	Jan. 4
Saxonia [new twin scr.]	Sept. 28	Nov. 2	Dec. 5	
Ivernia [new twin scr.]	Oct. 19	Nov. 23	Dec. 28	

F. G. WHITING, Mgr. Dearborn and Randolph.

DOMINION LINE—
Fastest Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
S. S. COMMONWEALTH.
TWIN-SCREW, 13,000 TONS, LENGTH 600 FT.
From Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
PORTLAND—LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
S. S. CAMBROMAN .... Sept. 21.
Company's office, 69 Dearborn-st.
RICHARDS, MILLS & CO., Gen'l Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—
New York-Rotterdam, via Bologne-sur-Mer.
Twin-screw S. S., 10,500 tons,
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 a. m. STATENDAM
Twin-screw S. S., 12,500 tons,
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 a. m. POTSDAM
MAASDAM ... Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 a. m.
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE,
86 La Salle-st., Chicago. 'Phone Main 4140.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE—
NEW YORK TO LONDON.

Marquette	Sept. 14, 9 am	Manitou	Sept. 28, 9 am
Menom'ee	Sept. 21, 9 am	Mesaba	Oct. 5, 9 am
Min'haha	Sept. 21, 11 am	M'polis	Oct. 5, 11:30 am

Modern steamers. Comfort unsurpassed. All berths on upper decks amidships. Cabin only. Rates, etc.
'Phone Harrison 911. 234 La Salle-st., 3d floor.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: DORIC, Sept. 20; NIPPON MARU, Sept. 27; PERU, Oct. 5. For passage and freight rates, reservations, passage, orders, and information, apply to W. G. Neimyer, Agt., 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

GAZE'S TOURS TO EUROPE—TICKETS ALL ocean lines and European rys., hotel coupons, travelers' checks, etc. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

BEAVER LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Weekly sailings to and from Liverpool. Lowest rates from and to Europe.
C. F. Wenham. Phone Cent. 2082. 47 Dearborn-st.

FRANCO-CANADIAN STEAMSHIP CO., MONTreal to Havre and Paris; shortest route; lowest rates. C. F. WENHAM, Phone Central 2082, 47 Dearborn-st.

EUROPE: RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S TOURS. Ocean tickets, all lines; passports; all facilities. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 103 Adams-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

ST. JOSEPH, BENTON HARBOR, AND PAW PAW LAKE—Three daily excursions, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon (except Saturday, 2 p. m.), 11:30 p. m. Special Sunday excursion, 10 a. m. Connections are made with the Pere Marquette, I. I. & I., Big Four, and M. B. H. & C. Rys. Fare on day boats, 50c each way.

HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS, SAUGATUCK, AND ALLEGAN SHORT LINE—Every night at 8 o'clock. Connecting with the Pere Marquette Ry. for all Michigan.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE,
Dock, foot Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS—$1 TO MILWAUkee, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. daily. To Racine, 9 p. m. daily. To Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Muskegon, and White Lake, 7:45 p. m. except Sunday. To Ludington and Manistee, 9 a. m. except Saturday. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. except Sunday. To Green Bay ports Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 8 p. m. Docks foot Michigan-av. City ticket office, 103 Adams-st. Tel. Cent. 76.

SOUTH HAVEN, 50C—
WILLIAMS LINE STEAMERS.
Daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. [Saturday extra 2 p. m.], connecting for all Michigan points.
Docks, Rush-st. bridge. Phone C. 1487.

BARRY LINE STEAMERS—TO MILWAUKEE AND RACINE DAILY, 8 p. m. Kenosha and Waukegan daily, 9:30 p. m. To Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Muskegon, daily at 7 p. m. Docks foot Michigan-st. Phone Central 1749.

SOUTH HAVEN LINE—S. S. PETOSKEY.
Daily 9:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sunday. Saturday 11:30 p. m. FARE 50 CENTS.
Docks 2 Rush-st. Tel. Cent. 3309.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Special	* 8:30 am	* 9:25 pm
Hot Sp'gs, Ark., via Memphis	* 8:30 am	* 9:25 pm
Memphis and New Orleans Limit'd—Hot Sp'gs, Ark., via Memphis, Nashville	* 6:10 pm	*10:50 am
Monticello, Ill., and Decatur	* 6:10 pm	* 1:10 pm
St. Louis and Springfield Diamond Special	*10:15 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis and Springfield Daylight Special, Decatur	* 9:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo, Decatur, St. L. Local	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Fast Mail—New Orleans	* 2:50 am	
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 8:35 am	† 9:25 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Champaign and Gilman local	[illegible]	† 1:10 pm
Evansville Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Evansville, Cairo, and South	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee and Rantoul	† 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha, San Francisco	* 5:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 5:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Dubuque and Sioux City Ex.	† 5:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha & S. City Fast Mail	* 2:55 am	* 9:30 pm
Rockford Passenger	† 2:30 pm	†10:05 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 3:45 pm	†12:55 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—
Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st.
City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Davenport Mail	† 9:15 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:15 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:15 am	† 2:00 pm
Wash'n, Oskaloosa, D.Moines	† 9:15 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 4:45 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:05 pm	† 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:15 pm	† 9:57 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 4:15 pm	*10:35 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	† 4:15 pm	† 7:00 am
Joliet Exp.—Peru Accom.	† 5:10 pm	† 8:50 am
K.City, St.Joseph, Leavenw'h, Atch., Colo., and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Omaha Limited	* 6:30 pm	*10:35 am
Big Five to Colorado, Utah & California, via Omaha. Library Buffet Car, Din'g Car	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap.; St. Paul & Minn.	*10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
K. City, Atch., St. Joe & Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Colo.	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria and Davenport	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 131 Adams-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Telephone Central 555. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:20 am	† 9:15 pm
Southern Illinois & Thebes	† 8:20 am	† 9:15 pm
Mudlavia Spgs. & Brazil	†10:20 am	† 1:45 pm
New Orleans Special	D* 1:30 pm	D* 4:10 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D* 7:15 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	†11:34 pm	* 6:53 am
Arkansas and Texas	*11:34 pm	* 6:53 am

D—Dining car on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 100 Adams. Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Streator, Galesburg, Ft. Mad.	† 7:58 am	† 5:02 pm
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:08 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator, Jol., Lockp't, Lemont		* 9:25 am
Lemont, Lockport, Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:42 am
K. City, Cal. & Mex.	*10:00 pm	[illegible]
K. City, Oklahoma & Texas		* 9:00 pm

The California Limited—Los Angeles, San Francisco—leaves Tuesdays and Saturdays, 1 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. — MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams. Phone 2380 Cent.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshall'wn	* 6:30 pm [illegible] * 8:45 am	* 9:40 pm [illegible] [illegible]
Sycamore & Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:35 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket offices, 212 Clark St. (Telephone Central [illegible]) Oakley Av. and Wells St. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	*10.00 am	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Omaha, Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City, Mason City, Fairmont, Parkersburg, Tracy, Sanborn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Iowa and Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Hudson, Stillwater	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse, Sparta, Mankato	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse, Mankato and Western Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee, Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Florence, Crystal Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rockford and Freeport—[illegible]
Beloit, Janesville, Madison—Lv. [illegible]
Janesville, Madison—Lv. [illegible]
Milwaukee—Lv. [illegible]
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sunday. §Ex. Mon. [illegible] a Dly Menominee and Rhinelander. k Dly Green Bay.

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
G. Bay, Iron Mt., Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Madison, Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral Point Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul—Mpls. Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delavan, Wausau, Merrill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Prairie du Chien	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delavan-Beloit	*11:30 am	[illegible]
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delavan-Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Beloit, Madison	4:05 pm	[illegible]
Mineral Point Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Prairie du Chien	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Beloit, Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Rockford, S. City, D. Moines, S. Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis—The Pioneer Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Mpls. Fast Mail	9:55 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq.—The Copper Country Lim.	*10:20 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Wausau, Minocqua, Star Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ced. Rapids, K. City, S'x City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa, S. Minn., Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]

For Milwaukee—Depot [illegible]
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3117 CENtral—Berths and tickets at 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Galesburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesb'g, Burl'g'n, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Helena, Tacoma, Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois and Iowa Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas points and Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesb'g, Quincy, Hannibal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Utah, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Madison and Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Falls, Sterling, Rockf'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yorkville, Ottawa, Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy and Hannibal	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, La Crosse, Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Utah, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Fort Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 15 Congress-st. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], Cen. 3046. Depot H. 735.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:03 am	[illegible]
Peoria & Springfield Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Peoria Express	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls, and N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan-American Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & Bos. ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Mont. & Can Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE 230 S. Clark-st. Phone Har. 2237. Depot 12th-st. and Park Row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal and Adams-sts. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Central 1767. Trains leave for Kansas City and West: *4:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *11:45 p. m. For St. Louis and South: †9:00 a. m., *11:45 a. m., *9:00 p. m., *11:45 p. m. For Peoria: †9:00 a. m., *4:00 p. m., [illegible] p. m. Trains arrive from Kansas City: *7:15 a. m., *8:20 a. m., *1:30 p. m. From St. Louis: *7:15 a. m., *8:20 a. m., *1:30 p. m. From Peoria: *7:15 a. m., *4:20 p. m., †9:00 p. m. Bloomington Accommodation trains leave Chicago: *8:15 a. m., arrive Chicago, *10:10 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 9:15 p. m.

EASTERN ROADS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO [illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN [illegible]

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN [illegible]

ERIE LINE [illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS [illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENTRAL [illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL [illegible]

CHICAGO GIRL TO WED IN GERMANY TODAY.

Elizabeth M. Rinderer.

A CHICAGO girl is one of the principals in a double wedding to be celebrated today in Friedberg, Hessen, Germany. Miss Elizabeth M. Rinderer, daughter of Mrs. Peter Rinderer of 1717 Arlington place, will become the bride of Dr. Max Trapp. The other principals in the double ceremony will be Dr. Trapp's sister, Miss Rose Trapp, and Herr Gustav Spammar. Dr. Trapp is the son of General Carl Trapp, a manufacturer and landowner of Friedberg, at whose home the wedding reception will be held. Dr. and Mrs. Trapp will spend their honeymoon in Switzerland.

◆

The fine weather and enthusiasm over the coming championship tournament made ladies' day yesterday at Onwentsia more than usually interesting. Lake Forest will maintain its reputation for hospitality next week and some interesting social events will be scheduled along with golf. Some of the Onwentsia ladies who will enter the tournament and will also assist in the social features are Mrs. Arthur Bissell, Mrs. Edward S. Adams, Mrs. Turlington W. Harvey, Mrs. S. T. Chase, Miss Day, Miss Jones. There will be a cotillon on Saturday.

Wheaton ladies played on Thursday for the Burrows cup, the most beautiful prize offered this season, and Miss Cora Kirk won it in mixed foursome. Mr. Schwartz will give the prize next Thursday, the game being again mixed foursome.

Midlothian, a little discouraged over the bad weather which has been marring their woman's tournament, brightened up yesterday with the clear day and there were large galleries. Tonight there will be a dance at the clubhouse with a number of dinners preceding it.

Mr. George R. Peck will give a dinner this evening at his summer home at Oconomowoc to announce the engagement of his daughter, Miss Ethel Peck, to Mr. George P. Earling. No date is set for the wedding; neither for that of Miss Isabel Peck, whose engagement was announced last spring to Mr. G. Neal Wilson. Mr. Earling is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Earling. The Earlings also have a summer home at Oconomowoc, and have with them their daughter, Mrs. Laurence Fitch. The Pecks will return to town on Oct. 1.

At the wedding of Miss Katherine Sterritt and Mr. Robert Thorne on Wednesday, Sept. 25, Mrs. Lawrence Fitch will be matron of honor and Mr. Wilson of St. Louis the best man.

Mrs. A. W. Wyse of 3601 Prairie avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence Irene Wyse, to Mr. William Burkhardt. The wedding will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the family residence, with only relatives present. After Nov. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt will be at home at 1307 Jackson boulevard.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Madlener are building a residence in North State street. It is at the corner of Schiller, and will be next door to the F. S. Winstons.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Keep are still at Camden, Me., and will return home in October.

Mrs. William R. Bennett of Boston is visiting her mother, Mrs. William S. Seaverns of 148 Forty-sixth street.

Miss Frances Perce of 509 Dearborn avenue has joined her sister, Mrs. Jay Grove Rial, in Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Rial, who sailed for Australia immediately after their wedding in June, are living for awhile in Sidney.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

[Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

KING EDWARD turns the scales at 240 pounds. There is no mistake about this. It is the official return given by the thermal establishment at Homburg at the conclusion of his recent visit there, and if, as usual, he lost fat there, he must have weighed even more at the time of his arrival in Germany.

If I mention this it is because exception has been taken to the remark made in these columns the other day to the effect that the King was growing terribly stout. When one realizes that King Edward is distinctly short, being less than 5 feet 7 inches, it will readily be seen that his weight of 240 pounds is altogether out of proportion to the stature. It likewise shows that most of the portraits published of him are base flatteries, since they usually represent him as rather spare and tall, whereas he is short and abnormally fat, taking after his granduncle, King George IV., in this respect.

King Edward, by the by, has undertaken an important reform at Windsor, which will add vastly to the picturesque majesty of the castle, and at the same time increase its safety. At the time of Queen Victoria's marriage the castle was surrounded by dingy old houses, some of them actually of the tenement order, which, in many instances, actually abutted on the outer walls of the castle. The late Prince Consort set to work in the Queen's name to buy them all up, and to destroy them, thus freeing the castle of what could only be looked upon as unhealthy looking excrescences.

Only two rows of houses remain abutting on the castle walls. King Edward has now given orders for their immediate acquisition by the crown, and for their destruction, thus completely freeing this most regal and imposing of all royal residences in Europe from surroundings which were not only a blot on the beauty of the scene but likewise a danger to health, as well as a sort of peril, through the opportunities which they afforded of setting fire to the castle, or of enabling Anarchists and people of that stripe to burrow into the castle.

Each English sovereign has done something to add to the appearance of Windsor Castle. The removal of these two rows of houses will be King Edward's contribution.

It may be remembered that Queen Victoria undertook a similar work in Edinburgh, and that the Royal Palace of Holyrood there, which at the commencement of her reign was surrounded by abutting houses and buildings of the most ignoble character, and presenting the most sordid appearance, is now entirely free from all these unworthy adjuncts, and stands alone in picturesque grounds.

◆

Apropos of Anarchists, I wonder why the authorities at Buffalo did not do with the Anarchists there what the French police are now doing with the Anarchists in France, or, rather, I should say, in Paris. There, as in every other European capital, they are known, catalogued, so to speak, and labeled. The police know where to find them, and while some of the foreign Anarchists are being now expelled from French territory, others, like their French brethren, are, to use a police expression, being "put into the shade" until after the Czar's visit. That is what the police should have done in Buffalo. They should have put every Anarchist known to the police "into the shade" as a suspicious character during the Presidential visit.

Since the international conference on anarchy at Rome in 1898, a cosmopolitan system of supervision has been organized in Europe. Thus the French police are informed by the police of other nations immediately of every journey, departure, or change of residence of suspected persons, and a Cascerio would not longer be able to arrive at Lyons or elsewhere to wield his knife on the President without his presence being at once known, and without the authorities being notified of his coming, even before his arrival.

◆

Sarah Bernhardt has just met with a rebuff on the part of the Austrian court. It seems that, with a view to perfect her impersonation of the young King of Rome in the "Aiglon," she applied to the Emperor for permission to spend a night at Schoenbrunn in the bedroom occupied by the Duke of Reichstadt, and which still remains as it was, untouched since his death. Sarah thought that amid the surroundings in which M. Rostand's melancholy hero slept, and, perchance, dreamed, she would enter more thoroughly into the spirit of the character. The Emperor, however, so kind and considerate, especially where women are concerned, would not hear of such a thing, resented the request, and politely but resolutely declined to entertain it.

◆

It is the penalty of royalty that their ailments can in no case be kept concealed from the public, no matter how disagreeable to their delicacy the lack of privacy as regards their ailments may be. Thus, there is scarcely a newspaper in Europe which does not take the trouble at the present moment to inform its readers that the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, the tallest Prince in Europe, and widower of the eldest daughter of the King of Greece, is now undergoing a course of treatment at the hands of Professor Lassar in the Tyrol, for the eczema, with which he is afflicted. Next to the actual discomfort caused by this malady, the mortification due to the knowledge of others knowing that one is stricken therewith, is the most distressing thing, and Grand Duke Paul has every reason to resent the publicity given to his malady.

◆

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has decided to restore to the municipality of Amsterdam the royal palace on the Dam. Built in the seventeenth century by Jacob von Campen, it was, until 1808, the abode of the municipality. Louis Bonaparte established his residence there when King of Holland, and it has ever since remained the Amsterdam home of the Dutch sovereign. It is so uncomfortable, however, that they rarely occupy it more than a week in the year. The remainder of the time it stands empty.

FIGHT OPENED IN ALABAMA.

Opposition to Ratification of New Constitution Starts Campaign Involving Every State Office.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The fight against the ratification of the new constitution was opened today by Jesse F. Stallings, ex-Congressman from the Montgomery District and a candidate for the Governorship last year.

In an interview Mr. Stallings declared he was ready to take the stump against ratification. He was here today en route to Birmingham, where the Democrats who oppose the new constitution will have a meeting tomorrow as a preliminary to a formal organization.

It is understood that General Charles M. Shelby will manage the campaign. He was for many years a member of Congress, and was one of the Auditors of the Treasury during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

The fight on the constitution portends a great political battle involving all the offices in Alabama.

ALCOHOL VICTIM FINDS HAVEN.

Turned from Hospitals, Mrs. Mary Holden Is Taken In by the St. Luke's Society.

Mrs. Mary Holden, 239 Halsted street, who, while suffering from alcoholism, was refused admission to the County and Detention Hospitals because of the rules, has found a haven at St. Luke's Society Home, 1710 Indiana avenue. Although her condition is serious, it is said she probably will recover. O. E. Miller of the Society Home said: "The city has been sending this class of cases to the bridewell and County Jail because the hospitals refuse to receive them. We will ask that such cases by turned over to us in the future if satisfactory arrangements can be made."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

'EPPY'S VISIT TO TOWN.

BY MAUD SHIELDS.

MRS. VINCENT had dismissed the parlor maid by a gesture.

"Con," she said to her son as the door closed on the flowing apron strings, "I've got a surprise for you."

"Don't spring it on me all at once; this thundery weather always unhinges my nerves."

"I've sent into the country for a wife for you."

"Couldn't you find one in town?" looking up from his mayonnaise.

"You can't tell what these town girls really are; they dress well, talk well, are all right to look at; but it's a mask, and I want you to be happy."

"Who is this Phyllis from the country? Anything like the young lady whose golden hair was hanging down her back?"

"Nonsense, Con, she should be a dear, simple little soul."

"They always are. I say, madre, whatever made you think of this comic opera style of thing?"

"I was brought up in the country, as you know, Con, by simple, unworldly people. My foster-sister, Martha Perry, married a small farmer and innkeeper called Elijah Wortley, and this girl, Martha's daughter, is named after me. I sent Barnes to the station in the brougham to fetch her," she explained, walking to the window.

Con rose from the piano with a smile of amusement as the door opened to admit Mrs. Vincent's maid housekeeper and a shy, childish-looking girl in a horribly provincial green frock and a cheap straw hat, trimmed by a palpably incompetent milliner with white satin ribbon and impossible roses.

Mrs. Vincent hurried forward and took the girl in a motherly embrace, for there was a look of appeal, almost terror, in the soft hazel eyes.

"You can go, Barnes," she said. "I will take Hepzibah to her room. Do they call you Hepzibah, my dear?"

"Eppy, ma'am."

Con dropped a book and stooped hurriedly to pick it up.

"This is my oldest friend's daughter, Con," Mrs. Vincent said, turning to him with a severe face, and still holding Hepzibah by the hand.

"My dear, this young man is my adopted son."

"I hope you're well," the "young man" said amiably, as the little trembling hand was transferred to his palm. "We must try and make things jolly for you while you're up."

Hepzibah looking more like a scared rabbit than anything. Mrs. Vincent put an arm round her shoulders, saying kindly:

"Come and take your hat off, dear. Ring for tea, Con, Hepzibah will be glad of some after her journey."

The "young man," still smarting under that appellation, complied.

"Well!" he commented inwardly, with a low whistle, "of all the ——" words failing him he shut the piano with a bang.

To Hepzibah's intense relief the "young man" was summoned away the following day on urgent business connected with his late uncle's will, and was absent about a month. He returned one evening toward the end of June, to learn that his aunt was out dining, but that "Miss Wortley" was in the morning-room.

Miss Wortley! He had forgotten her very existence. At the recollection of the little country maid an amused smile played round his lips.

"I'll just look in at Miss Wortley before I dress and have some dinner," he said, as the parlor maid took possession of his coat and bag. He opened the morning-room door and looked in. At the far end stood a huge bowl of goldfish, and beside it on the floor sat a girl intent on the glittering inmates. Could this be Hepzibah, this dainty little maid in the white china-silk frock; with the deftly-arranged golden hair? He remembered the green garment and the straggling locks under the straw hat.

"How are you?" he said, aloud, crossing over to her side.

Hepzibah sprang to her feet, scarlet from throat to brow.

"Mrs. Vincent did not expect you tonight," she said.

"We made a record run or it would have been tomorrow morning. So you are all alone, eh, Mimosa?"

"I beg your pardon, sir."

Con laughed pleasantly.

"O, I think you must be the original goldfish, you know. May I call you O Mimosa San?"

"If you like, sir," looking up in wide-eyed astonishment.

"I do like; why, here's the very thing," taking some large yellow marguerites from a vase, "look here, you put these in your hair just behind your ears—so—and you're a geisha. See!" turning her towards a mirror. "You do look jolly."

They looked at the reflection together, as though it had been a picture.

"Is it a game?" she asked, smiling at his amused face and forgetting her awe of him.

"Yes; you shall sit on the floor again and sing to me."

"I can't sing, only hymns."

"Then failing that, you shall come and talk to me while I have my dinner, then we'll stroll in the gardens and I'll have a smoke."

Hepzibah was delighted; this was going to be better than watching goldfish and reading books.

Mrs. Vincent returned early, knowing she had left her little guest alone. The drawing-room was lighted up and Con's well known voice was wafted into the night. He was singing a little coon song that was a favorite with him:

Say, boys, have yer seen a gal
That's lookin' fer a coon like me?

while Hepzibah sat near the piano softly humming the tune after him, with the yellow daisies fastened in her waist belt and a happy smile in her eyes.

Two months passed, and then there came a letter from Mrs. Wortley, which said:

"Me and her father thinks Eppy's been long enough at yours, dear Hepzibah, and thankin' you very much for your kindness, would be glad to have her home, bein' harvest an' us busy."

"O, Con," Mrs. Vincent cried. "Just as she was getting on so nicely and I'm so fond of her."

"Can't you write and ask them to leave her a bit longer?" looking up from his paper.

At this juncture Hepzibah came in, and Mrs. Vincent held the letter out to her.

"Your mother wants you to go home, my dear," she said. "She thinks you have been here long enough."

All the color faded from Hepzibah's face and it was a second ere she spoke. In that second Mrs. Vincent looked at Con, but he had gone back to his paper.

"I have staid a long time," Hepzibah replied, deliberately, so that there might be no betrayal in her voice. "I think mother is quite right; she'll be busy, as she says."

No word from Con. A cold dread settled upon Mrs. Vincent's kind heart. Had she brought suffering upon this child unwittingly? Her intentions had been for the best. She blamed herself bitterly; she could not blame Con, who had laughed at her matchmaking from the first, and was laughing now maybe. And Hepzibah? As though in answer, the girl raised her eyes, and Mrs. Vincent was stricken with remorse at the tale they told.

. . . .

"I don't reckon that's done our Eppy much good, goin' ter town, master," Mrs. Wortley told her husband, for the hundredth time. "The mawther can't eat her vittles, an' 'as lost all her color."

"She'll dew nicely in a while; them people has turned her head wi' a lot o' nonsense about fine clothes an' planner playin'," returned Elijah complacently. But Mrs. Wortley was a mother, and mothers see with different eyes from other folks.

Hepzibah had been home a week. Was it a week? It seemed like a decade! She had taken up the threads of her old life at once; but it was a woman—not a child—who went in and out. A woman who was trying to forget.

"Draw a pail o' water, Eppy," Mrs. Wortley called, looking up from her bread making. Hapzibah took the pail and went out to the well. As she fastened the hook on to the handle, a man came round the bend of the road, whistling a well-remembered tune. It was not the postman this time.

Say, boys, have yer seen a gal
That's lookin' fer a coon like me?

The pail fell with a splash as far as the chain would permit, and Hepzibah, trembling from head to foot, turned to see Con vault the gate and come across the grass with a word on his lips.

"Mimosa!"

Ten minutes passed and then Mrs. Wortley came to the back door to find all the color returned to Hepzibah's cheeks and a strange young man drawing the bucket up from the well.

PRIEST FIGHTS INJUNCTION.

Argument Began in Court at Freeport Over Dispute Between Father Crowley and Archbishop.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A motion to dissolve the temporary injunction granted at the instance of Archbishop Feehan restraining Father Jeremiah J. Crowley from officiating as parish priest at Oregon, Ill., was argued before Judge Baume in the Stephenson County Circuit Court today, and the case was continued until tomorrow.

Father Crowley was represented by William Ritchie and E. B. Escher of Chicago and Fred B. Silsbee of Oregon; the Archbishop, by Edward A. Feehan and Joseph A. Connell of Chicago and J. C. Leyster of Oregon.

The priest's counsel argued that Father Crowley's affidavit in support of the motion asserted that his resignation had been withdrawn before it could have been acted upon, and denied the right of the Archbishop to accept his resignation without assigning him adequate means of support. He also rehearsed his protest to the Archbishop against Father Muldoon's elevation to the Auxiliary Bishopric, charging that Bishop Muldoon is imperfectly educated; that he has raised funds by selling intoxicating drinks in the basement of his church, and that he has been guilty of immorality. He also makes charges of immorality against other priests, not mentioned by name.

The counter affidavits by the Archbishop, Chancellor Barry, and others were submitted. Archbishop Feehan asserted that the resignation was accepted before the withdrawal was received; that he has the power to remove a priest at will, except in the case of irremovable rectors; and that he is ready to assign to Father Crowley adequate means of support. Argument was not concluded when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

CANNOT EXPLAIN SHORTAGE.

Elkhart, Ind., Treasurer's Accounts $6,000 Wrong and Investigation Is Made—Bad Bookkeeping Alleged.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Phileus Abel, who is serving his third term as City Treasurer, to which office he was elected by Republicans nine years ago, admitted to Chairman Herman Borneman of the Finance committee that he was unable to account for an apparent shortage of about $6,000. The Council has taken no action, but Mr. Abel called upon his surety, the St. Joseph Valley Bank, to examine the books, and an expert selected by the bank is now at work.

It is claimed the shortage, if any exists, has developed since last May, when the cash in bank corresponded with the balance shown by the Treasurer's books. Mr. Abel is on the verge of prostration. He is a cripple, the result of a wound received in the federal army. The shortage is ascribed to bad bookkeeping. The Council required Abel to file monthly reports, and that body has indorsed his reports up to Aug. 1.

PLAN TO REORGRANIZE THE BANK

Seventh National of New York Sends Committee to Submit Proposals to Controller Dawes.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A committee representing the failed Seventh National Bank of New York, in an effort to organize the institution, came to Washington this morning. Controller Dawes, with whom they had an appointment for a conference, left on an early train for Buffalo on acount of the desperate illness of the President.

The committee had a talk with Deputy Controller Kane, to whom it submitted a proposition for the reorganization of the bank on a safe basis to enable it to resume operations.

The details of the plan were not given out, but W. N. Cromwell, one of the committee, said that the proposed capital stock of $1,500,000 had been partly subscribed, and that a sufficient sum of money was in sight to pay off in full the losses sustained by depositors.

FINED FOR BEATING POLICEMAN

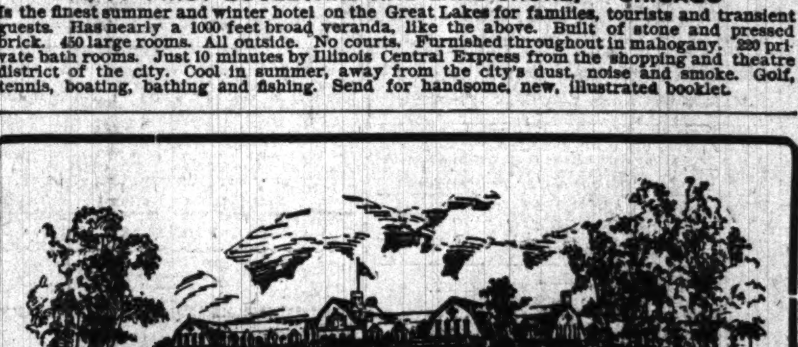
Albert Novak Must Pay $50 and the Rest of His Family is Discharged.

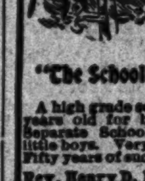
Justice Sabath yesterday passed judgment on the cases of Albert, Fred, Annie, and Mary Novak. Albert was fined $50 and costs and the others were discharged. Policeman Schroeder of the Canalport Avenue Station found one of the Novak boys asleep on a sidewalk and assisted him to his home, 596 Blue Island avenue. Here Schroeder was attacked by the four defendants.

EXPECT CROWD AT STOCK SHOW

Meeting Called for Next Week to Plan Accommodations for the Throng of Visitors.

Attendance at the annual live stock exposition during the first week in December promises to be so large, General Manager Skinner has planned for a meeting this week to arrange for caring for the visitors. Representatives of railroads, local transportation companies, and hotels will attend this conference. The approach of the holiday season is expected to augment the crowd at the stock show, making these early preparations for accommodations necessary.





HOTELS.

THE CHICAGO BEACH
FIFTY-FIRST BOULEVARD AND LAKE SHORE, - CHICAGO
Is the finest summer and winter hotel on the Great Lakes for families, tourists and transient guests. Has nearly a 1000 feet broad veranda, like the above. Built of stone and pressed brick. 450 large rooms. All outside. No courts. Furnished throughout in mahogany. 220 private bath rooms. Just 10 minutes by Illinois Central Express from the shopping and theatre district of the city. Cool in summer, away from the city's dust, noise and smoke. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing and fishing. Send for handsome, new, illustrated booklet.

The NORTH SHORE is at its best during September and October, and the
MORAINE HOTEL
at HIGHLAND PARK is the most attractive spot on the shore—35 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; express trains to and from Highland Park without stop.
Some very desirable suites may be obtained for the autumn months.

EDUCATIONAL.

School of Domestic Arts and Science
MISS ISABEL BULLARD, Director. Formerly of Armour Institute. Courses in Cooking and Sewing. School will open September 30. For catalogue address School, Lees Bldg., 12th floor, 147-153 Fifth-av., Chicago. Office hours 9 till 3 o'clock.

GOTTSCHALK LYRIC SCHOOL, MUSICAL and Dramatic—L. G. Gottschalk, vocal; Otto Pfefferkorn, piano; Mr. and Mrs. Milhorn, dramatic, and others. Fall term Monday, Sept. 9th. Catalogue mailed. Kimball Hall, 3d floor.

DVORAK DRAMATIC SCHOOL
KIMBALL HALL, 243 Wabash-av., Chicago.
Fall term opens Sept. 9. Catalogue mailed free.
EDWARD DVORAK, Director.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School
For Girls. Re-opens September 26th. 39th year.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, } Principals.
Miss E. D. HUNTLEY,
122 and 124 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

...TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS...
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